COPPER COINS
OF
INDIA
PARTS I AND II

W. H. VALENTINE

JOHN FIES
P.O. Box 426
San Carlos, CA U.S.A. 94070

FEB 22 1972

The Copper Coins

of

INDIA

Part I

BENGAL and

THE UNITED PROVINCES

BY

W.H VALENTINE

SPINK & SON, LTD.

17 & 18, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

1914.

Many numismatic references grow stale. New information may make them obsolete or someone else's better presentation may cause them to be superseded.

The works of W. H. Valentine, however, have stood up well and they are as useful and as much to the point now as they were when published, early in the century.

Mr. Valentine ended his working life as senior maintenance man for the London tramways. For many years he was known and respected at the British Museum and among coin collectors and dealers as an effective student of several difficult numismatic series and as an earnest man without pretence.

He knew the history and languages of areas whose coins he studied. Unlike Eklund, whose somewhat similar catalogues are based mainly on existing references, Valentine worked principally from the coins themselves, of which he handled vast numbers. Part of his collection was eventually purchased by the British Museum.

Just about all of Valentine's information on Indian copper coins is available elsewhere, either in the catalogues of the British Museum and of the Indian Museum collections or in such recent general works as those of Yeoman, Craig or Remick. But Valentine's method of presentation fits his particular subject more happily than any other author's: his hand-drawn line cuts are better than photographs in showing the crude dump pieces of native fabric, and his descriptions give all the essential data. No single work handles the intriguing subject of Indian copper coins as fully yet concisely as this. R.Z.

© Spink & Son Ltd. and Organisation of International Numismatists 1971

Originally Published in 1914 by Spink & Son Ltd., London S.W.1

Reprinted and Published in 1971 by Spink & Son Ltd., London S.W.1 and Organisation of International Numismatists

Printed in England by Robert Stockwell Ltd., Baden Place, London SE1 1YP



Spink & Son, Ltd., London.

INTRODUCTION

The successful reception by the numismatic public of the author's work on "The Copper coins of Muhammadan States", and the encouragement afforded by the appreciative letters of grateful coin lovers have tempted him to take up his pen once more in the service of the study of Oriental copper coins. There is probably no other country in the world that can offer to the coin collector such a vast and interesting set of problems as India can. The enormous number of types used on the coins during the last three or four centuries (without going back further), complicated by the different alphabetic signs and languages, present an apparently endless series of puzzles, enhanced still further by the fact that the die is usually two or three times the size of the coin, so that several specimens may have to be compared to enable one to read the coin correctly. The object of this work is to help the collector to solve some of these fascinating problems, and also to assist him to arrange his cabinet of

Indian coins in a methodical manner, easy of access and admitting of a clear understanding of its contents.

A handy work on the copper coins of India has long been wanted for this purpose; much has been done by various writers but what is lacking is a simple guide which will include the whole and present it clearly before the reader.

The plan of the work is on similar lines to the author's first effort and might indeed be considered a continuation of that work, he however felt that India was too important to be considered otherwise than by itself.

This plan is a geographical one and the idea, briefly, is to divide the peninsula as nearly as possible into its modern political divisions viz:—

1 Bengal. 4 Bombay.

2 United Provinces. 5 Rajputana & Central India.

3 The Panjab. 6 Madras.

7. South India with Ceylon.

In each section the mints are given in alphabetical order with the British portion first and those of the Native States immediately following.

The main feature of the work, as before, is to give a drawing of every coin mentioned and then accompany

it with a description of the piece together with its transcription and transliteration.

The author (as beforementioned) has aimed at embodying and bringing together in one work from every source all that has been done on the subject. He has therefore included all the coins illustrated in the various books and papers by Oliver, Rodgers, Vost, Whitehead Nelson Wright, Dr Taylor, Thomas, &c &c. It is hardly necessary to say how greatly he feels his indebtedness to these publications They have been supplemented by drawings made from coins in his own cabinet, and from those contained in the collections of Lord Grantley, Col Biddulph, Col Shepherd Messrs J. S. Blackett, D F. Howorth (author of Colonial coins & tokens), R. Sutcliffe, and Howland Wood. (U.S.A).

All these gentlemen have placed their entire collections at the author's disposal with permission to make use of any or all as he thought fit, and the author now wishes these gentlemen to accept his grateful thanks for their ready and unstinted help.

To Sir Richard C Temple and Sir Geo. A. Grierson he would also tender his hearty acknowledgements for kindness in translating the inscriptions on the Burmese

and Jamu coins respectively. In addition to the rich collections mentioned above, the author has been given ready access to the vast series contained in the cabinets of the British Museum by the Keeper of the Coins - Mr G. F. Hill, whose help and sympathy with the object of the book has greatly sustained the author in his labours.

He would also like especially to record his gratitude to Mr. J. Allan, (also of the Department of Coins in the British Museum), for his unfailing courtesy and readiness to place his knowledge of the subject at the author's disposal.

To Dr. O. Codrington, Librarian to the Royal Asiatic Society and the Royal Numismatic Society, the warmest thanks, for his unremitting and friendly aid in criticising and correcting the Arabic and Nagari inscriptions on the coins, throughout the entire work.

Wm. H. Valentine.

HISTORY of INDIA.

Though it is not necessary in a work on Indian copper coins to go into minute details concerning the history of the country, it is yet very important to have a definite knowledge of the main events and many changes that have taken place during its existence.

GREEK INVASION. The earliest fact known regarding India, is, that Darius the Persian extended his boundaries as far as the river Indus, and that the Panjab and Sindh were ruled by numerous native chiefs. This was about the year 500 B C. In 327-324 B.C. Alexander the Great made his celebrated march across Egypt, Turkey, and Persia. Having arrived at India he crossed the river Indus and defeated Porus, who was king of the region round about the valley of the Punjab. Then as his troops were unwilling to proceed, Alexander reluctantly retired. In 323 Alexander died. His garrisons in India

MAURYAN DYN. were destroyed and driven back by Chandragupta who subsequently founded the Mauryan dynasty of Magadha. This monarch who seems to have been the

first supreme sovereign of Hindustan died in 297 B.C. and was succeeded first by his son, and then by his grandson. This was the famous Aśoka whose empire

ASOKA. 272-232 BC

extended from the Hindu Kush in the N. to the Narbada in the S., and from the boundaries of modern Persia N., to the confines of Burma on the east. Its capital was Pataliputra, the modern Patna. After Aśoka's death in 232 B.C. his empire broke up and

KALINGA. ANDHRA.

Kalinga and Andhra were among the first to acquire their independence. Other nations gradually arose, until in the 2nd century A.D. India was divided between the Mauryan dynasty at Magadha, the Andhras in the Dekkan, the Cholas, Cheras, and Pandyans in the south, the Yavanas and Palavas in western India, the Sakas in Sind (who assumed the Persian title of 'Satraps' or 'Kshatrapas') the Sah dynasty of Saurashtra at Kathiawar and the Kushans in the north-west. Kanishka (the

THE KUSHANS

ruler of the Kushans or Yueh-chi, a Mongol race), who acceded about 120 A.D. formed a mighty empire, his boundaries extending into China as far north as Kashgar and stretched from there to the Persian frontier. The capital of his dominions was at Purushapu-

ra, the modern Peshawar. In the beginning of the third century A.D. the Kushan and Andhra dynasties became extinct and their empires were broken up into minor states. The middle of the 4th cent.y revealed two other mighty empires, that of the Guptas, and that of the Western Satraps. The satrap Rudrasena and the Gupta Samudragupta were contemporaries. The latter's dominion extended from the Hugli to the Jumna and Chambal, and from the Himalayas to the Narbada river. Kamarupa, the present Assam, and other smaller states were tributary to him, and the clans in northern Rajputana were under his protection. Towards the end of the century (4th) the whole of the territories belonging to the Saka or Western Satraps in Sind, Kutch, Surashtra, and the Konkan, was overthrown by the Guptas, whose empire was thereby extended to the Indus valley, and the Arabian sea. The Gupta empire subsisted till the end of the 5th cent.y when it was destroyed by the White Huns or Ephthalites. These were a Mongol tribe, and a section of those which committed such terrible ravage in Europe under the atrocious Attila "the Scourge of God". About the year 528, their ruler Mihiragula,

GUPTAS.

WEST.n SATRAPS.

GUPTA EMPIRE.

WHITE HUNS.

was defeated by a confederacy of Hindu princes under the leadership of the king of Magadha. After the overthrow of the White Huns no supreme power existed in India until Harsha (606-647 or 8) originally king of Thaneswar became paramount in the north after a 35 years war. About the same period Pulikes in II the greatest of the Chalukya dynasty was the leading sovereign of the south. This latter dynasty rose into importance in the middle of the 6th centy. They seem to have been Rajputs, and made their capital at Vatapi (the modern Badami). After Harshas death (c 648) India became once more a medley of petty states, and except for the local incursion of the Arabs in Sind, was free from foreign invasion till the beginning of the 11th century.

HARSHA.

CHALUKYAS.

GHAZNAVIDS.

In 992 Sabaktagin of Ghazna took possession of the country as far as the Indus and a permanent footing in India was gained by his successors in 1022 when Mahmud of Ghazna wrested the kingdom of Lahore from Jeypal II Mahmud also defeated the rajas of Bhatia Multan and the united armies of the kings of Gwaliar Malwa Kalinjar, Kanouj, Dehli and Ajmir in a decisive

MAHMUD of GHAZNI

battle at Peshawar in 1008 and acquired the name of the "idol-breaker" by plundering various sacred Hindu shrines.

CHALUKYAS. In the Dekkan the ancient Chalukya dynasty had been destroyed in the middle of the eighth century, but about 973 this recovered much of its former territory and made Kalyani its capital. In the south the Cho-

PALLAVAS la prince Rajaraja the Great overthrew the Pallavas of Kanchi and conquered the kingdom of Vengi thus putting an end to the independence of the Pallavas after an existence of 800 years Rajaraja

CHOLAS. also added Kalinga to his dominions, and in 1005 annexed Ceylon. He thus became Paramount-Lord of Southern India and made Tanjur his

PANDYANS capital. The ancient Pandyan kingdom was probably tributary to the Cholas. The Hoisala or Bellals seem at this time (1020) to have occupied Western

BELLALS Mysur and Malabar and also to have supplanted the ancient Chera dynasty. The house of Ghazni, after flourishing for about 150 years was overthrown

GHORIDS. by the family of Ghor. In 1186 Muhammad bin Sam of Ghor having defeated Khusru Malik (the last of the house of Ghazni) decided to conquer Hindustan

which was then held by various Rajput clans. Muhammad

MUHAMAD BIN SAM.

was at first defeated by Prithvi (their leader) at Thaneswar in 1191 on a second meeting at the same place two years later, 1193 finally defeated Prithvi slew him and annexed his dominions. In the following year he conquered Jaichand of Kanuj also and took Benāras and Kanuj. Thereupon the greater part of the clan retreated from Kanuj and founded

MARWAR.

Marwar. In 1195 Gwaliar was taken and Kutb-al-din Ai-

KUTB AL DĪN

bek took Gujarat (Anhalwara) the capital, but could not obtain possession of the country. In 1196 Kalinjar was captured and Bihar and Bengal (capital Gaur) reduced about the same time After the death of Muhd bin Sam in 1205, Kutb-al din became independent ruler of India and the first of the Slave Kings of Dehli. At about the

BELLALS

same period the Bellals had become very powerful in the south, having in 1190 annexed the territory of the Chalukyas and put an end to that dynasty taking the southern portion, whilst the Yadavas seized the north. The Chola kingdom was losing much of its former

CHOLAS

splendour and the Pāndyans were recover-

PANDYANS

ing their independence Telingana was ruled

by the Narapals dynasty with their capital at Warangal

'ALA AL DIN

The vigorous and talented 'Ala al din, nephew of Jalal al din, the first Khilji ruler (1290-1295) invaded the Dekkan in 1294, and forced Ramachandra the Yadava raja to cede Elichpur. In 1297-1298 he subjugated Gujarat Somnath and Sorath, but Kutch and N.W. Kathiawar preserved their independence. His general Malik Kafur again invaded the Dekkan in 1309, reduced Warangal and Deogark, and in 1310 invaded the Bellal kingdom and reduced the whole of the eastern territory. In 1318 Khusru Khan, general of Mubarak, the last Khilji

MUBARAK I

conquered Malabar, and in a revolt of the Yadavas which was suppressed by Khusru Khan, their leader Narapala was flayed alive The power of the Muhammadans was now felt throughout India Kashmir in the north, Orissa in the east, Kutch and Junagarh, and perhaps the extreme south of the peninsula alone retained their independence. Great as the Pathan power was, that greatness was the ultimate cause of its downfall and two causes mainly brought about this event; the invoads of the Mughals, and the

MUGHALS.

want of cohesion among its numerous and restless provinces In 1340 Bengal and Telin

gana became independent. Dissatisfied Mughal nobles found-

BAHMANI.

ed the Bahmani kingdom in the Dekkan under Hasan Gangu, and south of the Krishna the princes of Vijayanagar reigned supreme. Jaunpur and Gujarat became independent in 1394 and also the kingdoms of Khandesh and Malwa, whilst many other parts of of the empire were either in revolt or had resumed their independence. About 1344 various Hindu kings and princes

VIJAYANAGAR

of the south formed a league to stem the tide of Muhammadan invasion and submitted to the sway of the raja of Anagundi, a small state which in less than a century grew into the mighty empire of Vijayanagar with its capital bearing the same name. Sind was ruled by the Jam family of Sumera rajputs. The western part of Kathiawar and Kutch were still independent under Hindu chiefs. In Orissa also was an independent Hindu dynasty in power.

TAIMUR

Whilst India was thus divided, the cruel and wily Taimur or Tamerlane with his Mughal hordes burst into its borders, slaughtering the inhabitants of every town he passed. Mahmud Shah II the Emperor (1394-1412) fled to Gujarat. Dehli surrendered and Taimur was proclaimed Emperor of India (1399). Having plundered

and slaughtered the people of Dehli he shortly after left India by the route he had entered it, leaving anarchy, famine and pestilence behind. After this monster's departure, there was for a time neither Emperor nor Empire of Dehli. The Sayyids 1414-1450 had little authority outside Dehli, and the last of the line surrendered his claims to Buhlol Lodi (1450-1488) who had occupied the whole of the Panjab. That ruler added

BAHLOL LODI.

Jaunpur to his dominions in 1478 Sikandar, his successor, reannexed Bihar and extended his territories in the direction of Bandelkund, but his dominions were rather a "congery of nearly independent principalities, jaghirs etc" than a compact monarchy. Sikandar's son Ibrahim (1517-1526) disgusted his followers by his pride and cruelty. Thus matters stood when Baber invaded India.

SANGA

The Rajput princes had recovered their independence, and acknowledged Sanga the raja of Mewar as their leader. Malwa, though still independent, was

GUJARAT

in 1526 annexed to Gujarat, whose kings also had subdued western Kathiawar, including Junagarh and Kutch, and under Ahmad Shah (1411-1443) built the new capital of Ahmadabad. Malik Nasir of

KHANDESH

Khandesh captured Asirgarh in 1399 and

built the forts of Zainabad and Burhanpur. Sind was in the possession of Shah Husain Arghun of Multan. In Gondwana

GONDWANA.

Sanyram Sa of Mandla had extended his kingdom over 52 districts comprising modern Bhopal, Sagar and Damoh on the Vindhyan plateau, Hoshangabad, Narsingh, and Jabalpur in the Narbada valley: Mandla and Seoni in the Satpura highlands. The rest of the country was governed by other independent chiefs such as those of Chatisgarh, Ratanpur and Chanda.

BAHMANI.

During the period 1397-1477 the Bahmani Kingdom had attained great power, and Ahmad Shah built Ahmadabad-Bidar on the site of an ancient Hindu capital. The Konkan was reduced and Goa taken from Vijayanagar (1469-1472). In 1477 Telingana was taken. At the end of the 15th century Bahmani shared the fate of so many Indian Kingdoms and was broken up into 5 smaller

BARID SHAHS.

sultanates: viz, The Barid shahs at Ahmadabad-Bidar, who were the real rulers though nominally acting as ministers of the last representatives of the Bahmani dynasty. The Imad Shahi dynasty with its capital

IMAD SHAHS

at Gawilgarh, was independent from 1484-1574, when it was annexed to Ahmadnagar state.

ADIL SHAHS. Bijapur was ruled by the Adil Shahi dynasty from 1489-1686, when it was incorporated into the Mughal empire by Aurungzeb. The Nizam Shahi dynas-

NIZAM SHAHS. ty held sway over Ahmadnagar from 1489 – 1637, when its last representative was sent as a state prisoner to Gwaliar. Golkonda was under the Kutb

KUTB SHAHS Shahi dynasty from 1512-1687 when it was annexed by Aurungzeb. While the Muhammadan kingdoms of the Dekkan were thus divided, all southern India was under the sway of the King of Vijayanagar Krishna Deva 1509-1530. The chiefs of Seringapatam Kalicut and others were his vassals. In 1524, Cham Raj Bole repaired

MYSORE a fort in the south, to which he gave the new name Mahesh Asur, now called Mysore.

In the year 1504 Prince Bābar a descendant of Taimur

BĀBAR and Jinjis Khan acquired the kingdom of Kabul and in 1522 added Kandahar to his possessions. Encouraged by Sanga, the raja of Chitur, Babar invaded India, and defeated and killed Ibrahim Lodi in the first battle of Panipat (1526), occupied Dehli and took Agra. The raja of Chitur at first offered him assistance, but finding that Bābar intended to establish an empire of his

own, he turned against the invader and suffered a defeat at Sikri near Agra 1527 In the following year the important fortress of Chanderi was taken and the opposition of the Hindus crushed. Before his death in 1530, Bābar brought the whole of Hindustan under his power. Humayun his son and successor, was after nine years reign, defeated at Chaunsā and Kanauj by Sher Shah and his Afghan nobles, and Hindustan came again under Pathan rule. The accident which led to Sher Shah's early death in 1545 before the fortress of Kalinjar was a great loss to India. His successor Islam Shah died in 1552 and dissension between the rival claimants paved the way for Humayun's return which took place in 1555 With the help of Persian troops Humayun defeated Sikandar Shah at the battle of Sirhind and gave India once more to the Mughals. He was succeeded by his son, the famous Akbar and in 1556 the second battle of Panipat was fought, the Afghan power for ever broken and Mughal supremacy firmly established. During his long reign Akbar conquered all India as far as the Godavari, excepting the district a-

MUGHALS.

HUMAYUN.

SHER SHAH

SURI

SIKANDAR.

AKBAR

roind the Aravalli hills, where Udai Singh the rana of Chi-

MEYWAR

tur founded Udaipur and succeeded in maintaining his independence.

Akbar devided his realm into provinces ruled by Subahdars or viceroys, while the districts were placed in the hands of Nuwabs or deputies. The list of these provinces is as follows:—

AKBAR'S PROVINCES.

1. Kabul	7 Allahabad	13 Khandesh
2. Lahore	8. Ajmir	14. Berar
3. Multan	9. Gujarat	15. Ahmadnagar
4 Dehli	10. Malwa	16. Orissa
5. Agra	11. Bihar	17. Kashmīr
6. Oudh.	12. Bengal.	18. Sind.

The four Dekkani sultans who had hitherto been warring among themselves, at length became united against the

VIJAYANAGAR.

mighty Hindu supremacy of the south, and fought a decisive battle at Talikot in 1565 which caused the utter destruction of Vijayanagar.

The death of Akbar, one of India's greatest and wisest rulers, occurred on the 15th October, 1605 after a successful and glorious

SHAH JAHĀN.

reign of fifty one years. His son and successor Jahangir was succeeded in his turn by Shah Jahān in 1627. He continued the extension of the Mughal em-

ture by annexing the last remnant of the Ahmadnagar kingdom in 1637. Aurungzeb conquered Bījapur in 1686, Golkonda in 1687, and all the territory south of the Kistna which had been dependent on these kingdoms. But Aurungzeb was unable to quell the disorders which prevailed in his vast realm. The Rajputs and Jats were in open hostility. The Mahrattas were plundering and burning Malwa, Gujarat, and the Dekkan, which by incessant warfare had been reduced almost to a desert. The Mughal armies took fort after fort from the Mahrattas, but the latter were constantly relaxing them, and when hard pressed retired to their mountain fastnesses. Thus the overthrow of Bijapur and Golkonda, which had so long kept the Mahrattas down, proved fatal to the Mughal Empire, and during the following century enabled the Mahratta kingdom to rise on its ruins.

AURUNGZEB

MAHRATTAS

EUROPEANS. This will be a convenient place to consider the advent of the European element into Indian affairs, and which subsequently produced such remarkable results. The Portuguese were first upon the scene. From the landing of Vasco da Gama in 1498 near Kalicut to the appearance of the Dutch and

PORTUGUESE

English they had a monopoly of trade between Europe and India. They took Goa in 1510, Diu in 1534, Daman between 1538-1545, and finally Salsette and Bombay.

DUTCH. The chief settlements of the Dutch founded in the 17th century were Negapatam, Madras, Pulicat, Bimlipatam, and Cochin.

ENGLISH. Although the English East India Company (founded 1600) had established factories at Surat (1611), Calicut, Masulipatam and other places, they built their first fort (St. George) at Madras, only in 1639. Bombay given to Charles II as marriage portion of Katherine of Braganza, was finally handed over to the English in 1668.

MADRAS.

BOMBAY

Fort St. David Madras was purchased in 1691 and the villages of Chuttanatti, Calcutta and Gobindpur in 1696.

FRENCH The French possessed Masulipatam in 1669 Pondicherry 1674 and also Chandarnagar.

DANES At about the same time the Danes acquired Tranquebar and Serampur.

We now come to the rise of the Mahrattas. Sivaji the inspired soldier of fortune was of the Bhonsla family, was born in 1627 and brought up in Poona.

MAHRATTAS

He fought for and against Aurungzeb at various times and in 1662 held sway on the Konkan, which position he kept improving and strengthening till his death in 1680. The depredations of the Mahrattas multiplied and extended in every direction but their confederation occurred under Balaji Vishwanath who was made Peshwa or prime minister by Sivaji's grandson in 1712.

DEKHAN. Nijam al mulk though originally Viceroy of the Dekkan and Carnatic provinces had since 1723 become practically independent. He claimed sovereignty over the states south of the rivers Tungabhadra and Kistna, while the Mahrattas at the same time demanded tribute

MYSORE from them. The growth of Mysore commenced from the time of the downfall of Vijayanagar, and under the reign of Chick Deo Raj 1672-1704 assumed considerable dimensions. Of his acquisitions no fewer than 48 are enumerated among which Bangalur is the most important, but its possession was disputed by the chief

ARCOT. of Sira. The Nawab of Arcot claimed territory reaching from the Gundakamma river to Cape Comorin, whilst the Rana of Bednur asserted his right to a considerable portion of the Kanara

coast, and south of this were the Rajas of Coorg, Travancur, Cochin, and the chiefs of Malabar, all independent.

MAHRATTAS

By 1734 the Mahratta power was fully established in Malwa and in 1736 they blockaded Dehli and forced the Nizam to grant them the whole of Malwa and the territory between the Narbuda and the Chambal.

NADIR SHAH

In 1738 Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India and marched to Dehli. Though at first courtesies were exchanged between him and Muhammad Shah two days afterwards, through a false report, the inhabitants were massacred and the city plundered. It has been estimated that booty to the value of £30 millions sterling were carried off by his followers. Nadir Shah was assassinated in 1747. An Afghan chief, Ahmad Shah Durrani, who had been his treasurer, made off with his master's

AHMAD SHAH DURRANI

money, and became ruler of Afghanistan Balkh, Sind, and Kashmir. He invaded India in 1748 but was defeated by Prince Ahmad Shah, the heir apparent, at the battle of Sirhind. This battle was the last great effort of the Mughal Empire, which was now tottering to its fall and on the death of the Emperor (one month later) and the repeated attacks of the Afghans

crumbled in pieces. In the resulting confusion Ahmad Shah Durrani exacted the cession of the Panjab.

NIZAM AL MULK. Nizam al Mulk (or Asaf Jah), whose independence south of the Narbuda River had been recognized by the Emperor Muhammad Shah, died in 1748

FRENCH His death gave the French an opportunity of interfering in Indian affairs. Dupleix the governor of Pondicherry, managed so skilfully that, in 1751, he was acknowledged governor of all the country from the Kistna to Cape Comorin. The nawab of Arcot was under his authority, and Bussy, with a French army, represented French interests at the Nizam's court at Aurungabad. Thus French influence was supreme in the South

ENGLISH. At this time the English power was of but little account, being confined to the towns of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Fort St. David & Devikota in the Tanjur dist.

MAHRATTAS. The Mahrattas under the vigorous administration of the Peshwas, extended their authority over the Konkan and the western part of the Dekkan. Berar, Gondwana, and Kutlack including Balasur were under the Mahratta chief, Raguji Bhonslé who in 1751 occupied territory as far south as the Godaveri. In Hindustan the Pesh-

was territory was bounded by the Sone and the Ganges, while the Chambal formed the northwestern boundary. The Mahrattas had also obtained by imperial grant, or assumed, the right to collect chauth (i.e. the fourth part of the revenue) in Gujarat, the Dekkan, and the south of India, the provinces of Lakhnau, Patna, and Bengal, Allahabad, Agra, and Ajmīr. Yet at this time the Mahrattas had no united government. Ram Raja at Satara was a merely nominal raja, the actual power having been usurped by Balaji Baji Rao (1740-1761) his Peshwa or Prime Minister who resided at Poona: the Peshwa's power in its turn being curbed by the powerful Mahratta chiefs, Rajuji Bhonsle of Berar, Anand Rao Pawar of Dhar, Damaji Gaekwar, Mulhar Rao Holkar and Ranuji Sindia in Malwa. Thus we can at the most only speak of it as a "Mahratta Confederacy".

MUGHALS. In 1751 there remained under the Emperor Ahmad Shah's direct authority only the upper Doab or country between the upper courses of the Ganges and Jumna, the country between the Jumna and the Sutlej, and Gujarat, which was still under a dependent Mughal viceroy.

RAJPUTS The Rajputs were virtually independent under the leadership of the Rana of

Udaipur and the rajas of Jodhpur and Jaipur.

OUDH. Oudh had become independent under Saadat

BENGAL Khan in 1724 Bengal and Bihar under

BIHAR. Aliverdi Khan in 1740,

ROHILKHAND. Rohilkhand, the country east of the upper Ganges, was occupied by Ali Muhammad and his Afghans in 1744.

DURRANIS. In 1761 the fourth battle of Panipat took place. This was between the Afghans under Ahmad Shah Durrani, and the Mahratta confederacy. Upwards of 100,000 men met in battle, the fight ending in the complete discomfiture of the Mahrattas for the time being.

ENGLISH A little later, or about 1764 the nation which was eventually able to crush the power of the Mahrattas was rapidly gaining dominion in India. The growth of British influence began to make itself felt. The three presidency towns Madras, Bombay and Calcutta had become growing centres of influence. The French had been defeated by them, and their possessions, such as the northern Circars, annexed.

MYSORE. In the south, Haidar Ali had usurped the government of Mysore (1760) which may be said

to have attained by 1780 its largest dimensions

BRITISH

The district of Chengalpat was ceded to the British by the Nawab of the Carnatic in 1765. In the same year Bengal, Bihar and Orissa were granted to them by Shah Alam II, and in 1775 the district of Benares, including Chunar and Ghazipur, were handed over by Shuja-al-daula of Oudh. In 1769 the Mahrattas again

'ĀLAM II

crossed the Chambal, in 1770 making themselves masters of Dehli and in 1771 placed 'Alam II on the throne. War broke out between Hai-

HAIDAR 'ALI

dar 'Ali of Mysore and the British in 1766 which concluded disastrously for the latter in 1769, as did also the second one in 1784 under Tipu Sahib

TIPŪ SAHIB

In the third Mysore war, 1790-1792 the British were gloriously successful and at the conclusion of the fourth Mysore war in 1798-9 the power of Tipu was crushed and the districts of Kanara Coimbatur and the Wynaad annexed. This conquest undoubtedly rendered Britain supreme in the Dekkan. In 1800 the Nizam ceded the districts of Bellary and Cuddapah the same year Wellesley annexed Tanjur. In 1801 the Carnatic was taken from the late Nawab for treacherous correspondence with

Tipu. The same year the Nawab of Oudh was forced to cede the districts called "the Ceded districts of Oudh"

MAHRATTAS

From 1802 - 1803 the second Mahratta War was fought; the British, the Peshwa, and the Nizam on one side, with Bhonslé of Nagpur and Sindia on the other. On the defeat of Bhonslé and Sindia, the province of Cuttack was given up to Britain.

BRITISH SUPREMACY

The supremacy of Britain was recognized by the following states:- Kuch Bihar in 1772 Cochin 1791, Haidarabad 1798, Mysore 1799 Baroda 1801 Rampur 1801, the Peshwa's dominions 1802 Nagpur 1803, Sindia's dominions in 1804, Travankur 1805, and by Bhartpur, Alwar and Dholpur from between 1802 - 1806

SIND

SIKHS

The amirs of Sind had by this time acquired their independence as also had the Sikhs in the Panjab under Ranjit Singh

BAHAWALPUR

KASHMIR

This state became independent of Afghan rule in 1805, but Kashmir was still under their power

NIPAL

The Ghurkas of Nipal were steadily extending their territory to the West Under the administration of the Marquis of Hastings, (1813 - 1823) a hard-fought campaign against

the Ghurkas (1814-1816) reduced Nipal to its present area.

MAHRATTAS

The fourth Mahratta war broke out in 1817 and though it only lasted about 4 months the armies of Holkar, of the Peshwa, and of Nagpur were routed, the Pindâris destroyed; the whole of Central India brought fully under British authority; and the Mahratta empire finally extinguished. Holkar was forced to cede the territory between the Satpura and Bundi Hills. Peshwa's territories were annexed and also the principality of Sagar, the district of Ajmir was taken from Sindia After a short campaign Apa Sahib of Nagpur was deposed British supremacy was

RAJPUTANA

recognized in all the Rajput States (except Bikanir) in 1817, 1818, and 1823.

CENTL INDIAN STATES

Bhopal 1817. Indur, Dewas and Jaora 1818. Dhar 1819. In Bundelkhand, Orcha or Jehri 1812. Rewa 1813. Sampthar 1817.

BOMBAY

Kolhapur 1812, Sawantwadi 1819. Kutch 1816 or 1819 and Kathiawar 1820.

Under Lord Amherst (1823-1828) the Burmese government ceded Arakan and Tenasserim, and gave up its claims to Assam, Kachar and Jaintia

Coorg was annexed in 1834 and Sind, after the campaign there in 1843. British supremacy was again

BRITISH SUPREMACY

accepted by the following:- Bikanir in 1828, Bahawalpur 1838, Garhwal 1835, Kapurthala in 1809, Mandi and Suket 1846, Chamba 1847, and Kashmir 1846. Kachar lapsed to the sovereign power in 1832, as also did Assam in 1839.

SIKHS.

In 1845 the Sikhs made an unprovoked attack on the British. Hardfought battles took place at Mūdkī &c, but at last the victorious British troops entered Lahore, the capital of the Sikhs, and peace was concluded in 1846. A further outbreak took place in 1849, when the domination of the Sikhs was finally broken and the Panjab annexed to Britain. Satara lapsed to the Paramount Power in 1852 through the raja leaving no natural heir, and Pegu was annexed after the 2nd Burmese war, the same year. Nagpur lapsed in 1853 Berar was assigned as payment for the maintenance of the subsidiary force in 1853, and Jhansī lapsed in 1854 Oudh was annexed in 1856 in consequence of Wajid Alis ill government.

INDIAN MUTINY

In 1857 the Indian Mutiny broke

out through conspiracy between some of the dispossed chiefs such as the ex King of Oudh and those of Nagpur and Satara. Terrible scenes were enacted throughout Bengal, the United Provinces the Panjab and Central India. The relief of Khanpur and Lakhnau and the seege of Dehli must for ever be remembered by the British nation for the heroism displayed by her sons and the noble assistance given by the Feudatory Sikh and other chiefs. On the 2nd August 1858 British India was placed by act of Parliament under the direct authority of the British Crown. Queen Victoria of Gt Britain and Ireland was proclaimed "Empress of India" at a magnificent Durbar held at Dehli on the 1st Jan.y 1877.

This sketch of Indian history has been abridged from "The Historical Atlas of India by Chas Joppen" principally, but with other material from Meadows Taylor, Pope I.G.H. Vincent Smith &c

PATHAN SULTĀNS OF DEHLI.

		A.H.	A.D.
TURKS	Muhammad I bin Sam	589	1193
	Kutb al-dīn Aibak	602	1205
	Aram Shah.	607	1210
	Shams al dīn Altamsh	607	1210
	Rukn-al dīn Fīruz I	633	1235
	Razīya	634	1236
	Mūizz al dīn Bahram	637	1239
	Ālā al dīn Masaud	639	1241
	Nasir al dīn Mahmud I	644	1246
	Ghiyas al dīn Balban	664	1265
	Mūizz al dīn Kaikubād	686	1287
	Shams al dīn Kaiumurs	689	1290
KHALJĪS	Jalāl al dīn Fīruz II	689	1290
	Rukn al dīn Ibrāhīm I	695	1295
	'Alā al dīn Muhammad II	695	1295
	Shihab al dīn 'Umar	715	1315
	Kutb al dīn Mubarak Shah I	716	1316
	Shams al dīn Mahmud (pretender?)	718	1318
	Nāser al dīn Khusrū	720	1320
TUGHLAKS	Ghiyas al dīn Tughlak I	720	1320
	Muhammad III bin Tughlak	725	1324

		A.H	A.D
	Fīrūz III	752	1351
	Tughlak II	790	1388
	Abūbakr	791	1388
	Muhammad IV bin Fīrūz	792	1389
	Sikandar I	795	1392
	Mahmūd II	795	1392
	Nasrat (interregnum)	797-802	1394-9
	Daulat Khan Lodī	815	1412
SAYYIDS	Khizr Khan	817	1414
	Mubarak II	824	1421
	Muhammad V bin Farid	837	1433
	'Ālam Shāh	849	1445
LODIS	Bahlol	855	1451
	Sikandar II	894	1488
	Ibrahīm II	923	1517
SŪRĪS	Sher Shah	946	1539
	Islām Shah	952	1545
	Muhammad 'Ādil	960	1552
	Ibrahim III	961	1553
	Sikandar III	962	1554

MUGHĀL EMPERORS OF INDIA

		A.H	AD
I	Bābar, Zahīr al dīn	932	1526
II	Humāyūn Nasīr al dīn	937	1530
III	Akbar, Jalāl al dīn	963	1556
IV	Jahāngīr, Nur al dīn	1014	1605
	Dāwar Bakhsh	1037	1627
V	Shāh Jahan, Shihāb al dīn	1037	1628
	Shujā (in Bengal)	1068-70	1657-60
	Murād Bakhsh (in Gujarat)	1068	1657-8
VI	Aurungzēb, Ālamgīr, Muhyi al dīn	1068	1658
	Ajam Shāh	1118-1119	1707
	Kām Bakhsh	1119	1707-8
VII	Shāh Ālam Bahādur Shāh I Kutb al dīn	1119	1707
VIII	Jahāndār Shāh Muizz al dīn	1124	1712
IX	Farrukh-siyar	1124	1713
X	Rafī al darjāt, Shams al dīn	1131	1719
XI	Rafi al daulat Shah Jahan II	1131	1719
	Nikusiyar	1131	1719
	Ibrahīm	1132-3	1720
XII	Muhammad, Nasīr al dīn	1131	1719
XIII	Ahmad	1161	1748
XIV	Ālamgir II Azīz al dīn	1167	1754

		AH	AD
	Shah Jahan (III)	1173-74	1759-60
XV	Shāh 'Ālam II Jalāl al dīn	1173	1759
	Bīdār-Bakht	1202-03	1788
XVI	Muhammad Akbar II	1221	1806
XVII	Bahādur Shāh II	1253	1837
	Deposed by the British Government	1274	1858

From H Nelson-Wright's cat. Mughal coins Ind. Mus.

SOVEREIGNS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

(Who have reigned during the progress of British power on India)

	A.D.		
Elizabeth	1558	George I	1714
James I	1603	George II	1727
Charles I	1625	George III	1760
Commonwealth	1649	George IV	1820
Charles II	1649	William IV	1830
(Restored)	1660	Victoria	1837
James II	1685	Edward VII	1901
William III	1689	George V	1910
Anne	1702		

THE HINDŪSTĀNĪ ALPHABET

in Persi-Arabic characters.

NAME	DETACHED FORM.	POWER	COMBINED FORM.			EXEMALIFICATIONS.		
			Final.	Medial.	Initial.	Final.	Medial.	Initial.
alif	ا	a, e	ا	ا	ا	تا	بار	اب
be	ب	b	ب	ب	ب	شب	صبر	بر
pe	پ	p	پ	پ	پ	چُپ	سِپر	پُر
te	ت	t	ت	ت	ت	دسْت	ستر	تپ
ṭe	ٹ	ṭ	ٹ	ٹ	ٹ	پیٹ	سٹا	ٹپ
se	ث	s	ث	ث	ث	خبث	بثر	ثُور
jīm	ج	j	ج	ج	ج	کج	شجر	جبر
che	چ	ch	چ	چ	چ	هیچ	بچہ	چپ
he	ح	h	ح	ح	ح	صبح	بحر	حر
khe	خ	kh	خ	خ	خ	نخ	تخم	خر
dāl	د	d	د	د	د	صد	فِدا	دُرّ
ḍā	ڈ	ḍ	ڈ	ڈ	ڈ	صُنڈ	نڈر	ڈال
zāl	ذ	z	ذ	ذ	ذ	کاغذ	نذر	ذِمّ
re	ر	r	ر	ر	ر	مر	مُرد	رم
ṛā	ڑ	r	ڑ	ڑ	ڑ	مُڑ	بڑا	ڑوڑا
ze	ز	z	ز	ز	ز	گز	بزم	زر

NAME	DETACHED FORM	POWER.	COMBINED FORM.			EXEMPLIFICATIONS.		
			Final	Medial	Initial	Final	Medial.	Initial.
ghe	ڑ	gh	ڑ	ڑ	ڑ	پاپڑ	غرب	ڑرف
sīn	س	s	س	سـ	سـ	بس	فسق	سر
shīn	ش	sh	ش	شـ	شـ	پش	نشد	شد
ṣâd	ص	ṣ	ص	صـ	صـ	نص	قصد	صد
zâd	ض	ẓ	ض	ضـ	ضـ	عض	خضر	ضد
ṭoe	ط	ṭ	ط	طـ	طـ	خط	بطن	طي
ẓoe	ظ	ẓ	ظ	ظـ	ظـ	حفظ	نظر	ظفر
'ain	ع	'a, ʾe	ع	عـ	ء	صنع	بعد	عسل
ghain	غ	gh	غ	غـ	غـ	تيغ	بغي	غسل
fe	ف	f	ف	فـ	و	كف	سفر	في
ḳāf	ق	ḳ	ق	قـ	ق	بق	سفر	قد
kāf	ک	k	ک	کـ	ک	يک	يکن	کن
gâf	گ	g	گ	گـ	گ	رنگ	جگر	گر
lām	ل	l	ل	لـ	لـ	گل	علم	لب
mīm	م	m	م	مـ	مـ	ستم	چمن	من
nūn	ن	n	ن	نـ	نـ	صحن	چند	ن
wāw	و	w, ve	و	و	و	بو	پور	وجد
he	ه	h	ه	ہـ	ھـ	نه	بها	هنر
ye	ي	y, ee,	ے	یـ	یـ	بي	جيد	يد

From Forbes "Hindustani Grammar."

THE HINDŪSTĀNĪ ALPHABET

in the NĀGARĪ character

VOWELS

अ	आ	इ	ई	उ	ऊ	ऋ	ए	ऐ	ओ	औ
ă	á	ĭ	í	ŭ	ú	ŕĕ	é	aï	ó	aw

SECONDARY FORM.

ग.	गा	गि	गी	गु	गू	गृ	गे	गै	गो	गौ
ga	gā	gi	gī	gu	gū	gri	ge	gai	go	gau

CONSONANTS.

क	ख	ग	घ	ङ	च	छ	ज	झ	ञ	ट
k	kh	g	gh	ṅ	ch	chh	j	jh	n	ṭ

ठ	ड	ढ	ण	त	थ	द	ध	न	प	फ
ṭh	ḍ	ḍh	ṇ	t	th	d	dh	n	p	ph

ब	भ	म	य	र	ल	व	ष	ष	स	ह
b	bh	m	y	r	l	w, v	sh	sh	s	h

COMPOUND CHARACTERS.

क्क	क्त	क्य	ग्न	ग्ब	च्छ	ज्ज	त्त	त्थ	त्न	त्म	त्य
kk	kt	ky	gn	gb	chchh	jj	tt	tth	tn	tm	ty

त्व	द्द	द्ध	द्म	द्य	द्व	न्त	न्थ	न्द	न्ध	न्न	न्म
tw	dd	ddh	dm	dy	dw	nt	nth	nd	ndh	nn	nm

न्य	न्ह	प्त	प्न	प्य	प्स	ब्द	भ्य	ल्ल	ष्ट	ष्ठ	ष्ण
ny	nh	pt	pn	py	ps	bd	bhy	ll	sht	shth	shn

स्त	स्थ	स्न	स्म	स्य	स्स	ह्म	ह्य
st	sth	sn	sm	sy	ss	hm	hy

Compounds of three letters.

क्त्व	न्त्र	प्य	स्य
ktw	ntr	ply	sty

NUMERALS.

१	२	३	४	५	६	७	८	९	१०	२०	३००
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	20	300

NUMERALS IN HINDUSTĀNI

FIGURES			NAMES		FIGURES			NAMES	
	Arabic	Hindi				Arabic	Hindi		
1	١	१	ek	ایک	20	٢٠	२०	bīs	بیس
2	٢	२	do	دو	21	٢١	२१	ikkīs	اکیس
3	٣	३	tīn	تین	22	٢٢	२२	bā,īs	بائیس
4	۴	४	chār	چار	24	٢۴	२४	chaubīs	چوبیس
5	۵	५	panch	پانچ	25	٢۵	२५	pachīs	پچیس
6	۶	६	chha	چھ	27	٢٧	२७	salā,īs	ستائیس
7	٧	७	sāt	سات	28	٢٨	२८	athā,īs	اٹھائیس
8	٨	८	āth	اٹھ	29	٢٩	२९	unatīs	انتیس
9	٩	९	nau	نَو	30	٣٠	३०	tīs	تیس
10	١٠	१०	das	دس	40	۴٠	४०	chālīs	چالیس
11	١١	११	igārah	اگارہ	50	۵٠	५०	pachās	پچاس
12	١٢	१२	bārah	بارہ	60	۶٠	६०	sāth	ساٹھ
13	١٣	१३	tērah	تیرہ	70	٧٠	७०	sattar	ستّر
14	١۴	१४	chaudah	چودہ	80	٨٠	८०	assī	اسّي
15	١۵	१५	pandrah	پندرہ	90	٩٠	९०	nauwī	نوّي
16	١۶	१६	sōlah	سولہ	100	١٠٠	१००	sau or sai	سو سَي
17	١٧	१७	satrah	سترہ	200	٢٠٠	२००	do sau	دو سو
18	١٨	१८	athārah	اٹھارہ	500	۵٠٠	५००	panch sau	پانچ سو
19	١٩	१९	unīs	انیس	1000	١٠٠٠	१०००	ek hijar	ایک ہزار

NUMERALS IN ARABIC.

	masculine.		feminine.	
one	ahd	احد	ahdī	احدي
two	āsnain	اثنين	āsnatain	اثنتين
three	salāsah	ثلاثة	salās	ثلاث
four	ārb'ah	اربعة	ārba'a	اربع
five	khamsah	خمسة	khams	خمس
six	salah	ستة	sat	ست
seven	sab'ah	سبعة	saba'a	سبع
eight	samānyah	ثمانية	samānī	ثماني
nine	tas'ah	تسعة	tas'	تسع
ten	'ushrah	عشرة	'usher	عشر

The figures from 10 to 19 are compounded of units and the numeral عشرة for the masc., and عشر for the fem.; e.g. احد عشرة 11, masc., احدي عشر 11, fem. The numerals 20 to 90 are of common gender and have plural forms; e.g. عشر 10 becomes عشرون 20, تسع 9 becomes تسعين 90. The intermediate numbers viz 21 22, &c are composed by placing the units first, and joining the decimals to them by the conjunction و wa, as are also the hundreds مائة 100, مائتان 200, ثلثمائة 300, اربعمائة 400, خمسمائة 500 &c up to الف 1000; e.g. 1913 would be written, alif wa tas'mayat wa salas 'ushrat; الف وتسعمائة وثلث عشرة

NUMERALS IN PERSIAN.

(PERSI-ARABIC characters)

1	۱	یک	yak	20	۲۰	بیست	bīst.
2	۲	دو	do	21	۲۱	بیست و یک	bīst wa yak
3	۳	سه	si.	30	۳۰	سی	sī
4	۴	چهار	chahār	40	۴۰	چهل	chihil
5	۵	پنج	pany	50	۵	پنجاه	panyah
6	۶	شش	shash	60	۶۰	شصت / شست	shast.
7	۷	هفت	haft	70	۷۰	هفتاد	haftād
8	۸	هشت	hasht.	80	۸۰	هشتاد	hashtād
9	۹	نه	nuh	90	۹۰	نود	nawad
10	۱۰	ده	dah	100	۱۰۰	صد	sad
11	۱۱	یازده	yazdah	200	۲۰۰	دو یست / دو صد	do / do sad
12	۱۲	دوازده	duwāzdah	300	۳۰۰	سه صد	si sad
13	۱۳	سیزده	sīzdah	400	۴۰۰	چهار صد	chahār sad
14	۱۴	چهارده	chahār-dah	500	۵۰۰	پنج صد	pany sad
15	۱۵	پانزده	pānzdah	1000	۱۰۰۰	یک هزار	yak hizar
16	۱۶	شانزده	shānzdah	1001	۱۰۰۱	یک هزار و یک	yak hizar wa ek
17	۱۷	هفده	haf-dah				
18	۱۸	هشده	hasht-dah				
19	۱۹	نوزده	nawaz-dah				

Fractions in HINDI, PERSIAN & ARABIC

¼	پاو، ربع	pau, rub'.
½	نیم، نصف / ادھا	nīm, nasf / adha

GLOSSARY OF WORDS and PHRASES.

Ābān	name of a [Persian] month the 8th	ابان
Ābu	father	ابو
Ābu al-fath	father of victory	ابو الفتح
Ābu al-mujaffar	father of the victor	ابو المظفر
Ādha	half	ادها
Ahad	time of	عهد
Āl-'adl	the just	العادل
Al-dīn	the faith, religion	الدين
Al-dīyan	the requiter	الديان
Al-dunya	the world	الدنيا
Al-fath	the conqueror	الفتح
Allāhu Akbar	God is great	الله اكبر
Al-mujaffar	the victor	المظفر
Al-sultān	the sovereign, the king	السلطان
Amardād	name of a [Persian] month, the 5th,	امرداد
Amīr al-hāmī	prince protector	امير الحامي
Amir al-momenin	prince of the faithful	امير المومنين
Ānā, Anī	anna = 1/16 rupī, annas.	آنه انيچ
Ardībihusht	name of a Persian month (2nd).	اردي بهشت
Āzr	do the 9th	اذر
Badshāh.	Padishah, king, sovereign	بادشاه

Bahman.	name of a (Persian) month, the 11th.	بهمن
Bar haft sitta zad hami din &c, see coutlets.		
Bin - ibn	son, son of.	بن
Bi tarikh fi sanat.		بتاريخ في سنة
Bulayid al rahman. In support of the merciful one (God)		
Chahar	four	چهار
Chahāram hissa	one fourth division	چهارم حصه
Chau tanki	four tanki	چو تنكي
Dāk	post, military station	داك
Dār al-amān	the place of safety	دار الامان
Dār al khalifat.	the seat of the khalifat.	دار الخلافة
Di	name of a (Persian) month, the 10th	دي
Do.	two	دو

Dur 'arsa Salganu sal iar hafsad see ek. For the area Salganu in the year seven hundred (and) thirty one

Falus.	money, copper coin	فلوس
Falus dar al zarb. Falus of the mint ...		فلوس دار الضرب
Farid	pearl	فريد
Farwardin	name of a (Persian) month, the 1st	فروردين
Fi ahad al hami. In the time of the defender.		في عهد الحامي

Fi ahad al amir al hami al din al dijan. In the time of the commander, the Defender of the faith of the Requiter (God)

Fī tarīkh	at the date	فی تاریخ
Ghazī	champion	غازي
Haft	seven	هفت
Haftad	seventy	هفتاد
Hāmī	defender	حامي
Hasht	eight	هشت
Hashtad	eighty	هشتاد
Hizār	thousand	هزار

Iklīm Lakhnauti sal bar haft sad see ek = country Lakhnauti in the year seven hundred thirty one. اقليم لكهنوتي سال بر ۷۳۱

Iklīm Tughlakpur 'urf Tirhut = country Tughlakpur alias Tirhut — اقليم تغلقپور عرف ترهت

Ilahī — divine (era of Akbar) — الهي

Imārat Lakhnau, (dār al), Abode of government Lakhnau. امارة

Isfandārmuz = name of a (Persian) month (12th). اسفندارمز

Jalāl al-dīn — glory of the faith — جلال الدين

Jalus — accession, regnal year — جلوس

Khaldat mamlukat = may his kingdom be perpetuated. خلدت مملكته

Khalifat — khalifate (seat of) — خلافة

Khallad allāh — may God perpetuate — خلد الله

Khurdad — name of a (Persian) month, the 3rd — خرداد

Kila' or Kilat — fort — قلعه

Mah	month	ما
Maimanat mānus	tranquil prosperity.	میمنت مانوس
Mihr	name of a (Persian) month, the 7th	مهر

Mihr shud tanka raj dur rozgar banda ummāidwar re. was struck (as) a current tanka in the time of the servant, hopeful (of divine mercy)

Man ata al sultan fatd ida al rahman. He who obeys the sovereign, truly he obeys the merciful one (God)

Mubārak	happy, fortunate, auspicious.	مبارك
Mulkal wa sultanat	kingdom and sultanat.	ملكت و سلطانة
Mustakr	remaining firm, constant.	مستقر
Mutbarak khitta Jaunpur	blessed city Jaunpur.	متبرك خطه
Nāsir al-dīn	defender of the faith.	ناصر الدين

Nāsir al-dunya wa al din, defender of the world and of religion

Nīm	half	نيم
Nisf, nusfī	half	نصف, نصفي
Nuh	nine	نه
Nuhsad	nine hundred	نهصد
Nūd, nuwad,	ninety	نود
Pāī	pie - (copper coin)	پاي
Pany	five	پنج
Raj	current	رايج
Rewānī	current	روانی

Sāhib i Kirani zad za ta'aid allah &c. see couplets.

Sanat.	year	سنة
Shāh	king, sovereign	شاه
Shāhī	kingly,	شاهي
Shahr	city	شهر
Shahrewar	name of a (Persian) month, the 6th.	شهريور
Shash	eight	شش
Shasht	eighty	شصت
Shashtad	eight hundred	شصد
Sī, see.	thirty	سي
Sikka	sterling, stamped coin.	سكه
Sīzdah	thirteen	سيزده
Soubah Oudh	province Oudh	صوبه اوده
Tanka, tanki	copper coins of Akbar	تنكه, تنكي
Tīr	name of a (Persian) month, the 4th.	تير
Urdibihisht	name of a (Persian) month (2nd)	ادي بهشت
'Urf	alias	عرف
Wa	and	و
Yak	one	يک
Zarb	struck, stamped, mint	ضرب

POETICAL LEGENDS or COUPLETS.

The Mughal and some other rulers have caused the legends on their coins to be expressed in poetry. The following are in frequent use on the copper coins.

ALAMGĪR II ① سکہ زد بر ہفت کشور ہمچو تابان مہر و ماہ
شاہ عزیز الدین عالمگیر غازی پاد شاہ

Sikka zad bar haft kishwar hamchu tābān mihr wa māh
Shah 'azīz al dīn 'Alāmgīr ghazī padishah

"Struck money in the seven climes shining like the sun & moon
Shah 'Azīz al dīn 'Alamgīr ghazī padishah."

'ALAMGĪR II. ② بزر زد سکہ صاحب قرانی
بہادر شاہ عالمگیر ثانی

Bazar zad sikka sahib kirānī
Bahadur Shah 'Alāmgīr sānī.

"Bahadur Shah Alamgīr sanī struck coin like that of the Sahib kiran on gold."

SHAH 'ALAM II. ① سکہ صاحب قرانی زد ز تائید الہ
حامی دین محمد شاہ عالم پاد شاہ

Sikka sahib kiranī zad za ta'aid alah
Hamī dīn Muhammad Shah 'Alam padishah.

"The defender of the religion of Muham.d Shah 'Alam padishah
Through the aid of God, struck coins like those of the Sahib Kiran"

SHAH ALAM II. ② سکہ زد بر ہفت کشور سایہ فضل الہ
حامی دین محمد شاہ عالم پاد شاہ

Sikka zad bar haft kishwar sāhya fazl ilah,
Hāmi dīn Muhammad Shāh 'Alam padishah.

"The defender of the religion of Muham.d Shah 'Alam padishah
Shadow of the divine favour, put his stamp on the seven climes."

ERAS.

Want of space has prevented the author giving the equivalent in the Christian era with each date on the coins in the pages describing them; the comparative tables here given will however readily enable the reader to find the equivalent date when necessary. The most important of the many eras in use in India are the Hijra and the Samvat.

HIJRA ERA. This method of dating is used by Muhammadans everywhere and commences with the flight of Muhammad to Medina in 622 A.D. The chief difficulty with this era however is that as the year contains only 12 lunar months, the years do not correspond to those of the Christian era. Hence the necessity for a comparative table of the two eras. A handy way to convert a Hijra date to its Christian equivalent, is to deduct 3 per cent. from the Hijra date and add 622.

All the other dates are simple and are obtained by adding or deducting a certain number of years to arrive at the date of the coin in the Christian era.

From dates in the SAMVAT (or Vikramaditya) era subtract 57.
To dates in the SAKA (or Salivahana) era add 78
To dates in the BURMESE vulgar epoch add 638
To dates in the NEWAR era of Nipal add 869

ILAHI The Emperor Akbar established an era of his own and called it the Tarikh ilahi or Divine years. It commenced in 963 A.H. = 1556 A.D. which was the first year of his reign. His immediate successors Jahangir and Shah Jahan also used it, mostly in conjunction with the Hijra date

Tipu Sahib of Mysore also founded an era.

Comparative table of MUHAMMADAN and CHRISTIAN YEARS.

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day.	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day.
589	1193	Ja. 7	615	1218	Mr. 30	641	1243	Jn. 21
590	1193	D. 27	616	1219	Mr. 19	642	1244	Jn. 9
591	1194	D. 16	617	1220	Mr. 8	643	1245	My. 29
592	1195	D. 6	618	1221	F. 25	644	1246	My. 19
593	1196	N. 24	619	1222	F. 15	645	1247	My. 8
594	1197	N. 13	620	1223	F. 4	646	1248	Ap. 26
595	1198	N. 3	621	1224	Ja. 24	647	1249	Ap. 16
596	1199	O. 23.	622	1225	Ja 13	648	1250	Ap. 5
597	1200	O 12	623	1226	Ja 2	649	1251	Mr. 26
598	1201	O. 1	624	1226	D. 22	650	1252	Mr. 14
599	1202	S. 20	625	1227	D. 12	651	1253	Mr. 3
600	1203	S. 10	626	1228	N 30	652	1254	F. 21
601	1204	Ag 29	627	1229	N. 20	653	1255	F. 10
602	1205	Ag. 18	628	1230	N. 9	654	1256	Ja. 30
603	1206	Ag. 8	629	1231	O. 29	655	1257	Ja. 19
604	1207	Jy. 28	630	1232	O. 18	656	1258	Ja. 8
605	1208	Jy. 16	631	1233	O. 7	657	1258	D. 29
606	1209	Jy. 6	632	1234	S. 26	658	1259	D. 18
607	1210	Jn. 25	633	1235	S. 16	659	1260	D. 6
608	1211	Jn. 15	634	1236	S. 4	660	1261	N. 26.
609	1212	Jn 3	635	1237	Ag. 24	661	1262	N. 15
610	1213	My. 23	636	1238	Ag. 14	662	1263	N. 4
611	1214	My. 13	637	1239	Ag. 3	663	1264	O. 24
612	1215	My 2	638	1240	Jy 23	664	1265	O. 13
613	1216	Ap. 20	639	1241	Jy. 12	665	1266	O. 2
614	1217	Ap. 10	640	1242	Jy. 1	666	1267	S. 22

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
667	1268	S . 10	696	1296	O . 30	725	1324	D . 18
668	1269	Ag . 31	697	1297	O . 19	726	1325	D . 8
669	1270	Ag 20	698	1298	O . 9	727	1326	N . 27
670	1271	Ag . 9	699	1299	S . 28	728	1327	N . 17
671	1272	Jy . 29	700	1300	S . 16	729	1328	N . 6
672	1273	Jy 18	701	1301	S 6	730	1329	O . 25
673	1274	Jy 7	702	1302	Ag . 26	731	1330	O . 15
674	1275	Jn . 27	703	1303	Ag . 15	732	1331	O . 4
675	1276	Jn . 16	704	1304	Ag . 4	733	1332	S . 22
676	1277	Jn 4	705	1305	Jy . 24	734	1333	S . 12
677	1278	My . 25	706	1306	Jy . 13	735	1334	S . 1
678	1279	My 14	707	1307	Jy . 3	736	1335	Ag . 21
679	1280	My . 3	708	1308	Jn . 21	737	1336	Ag . 10
680	1281	Ap . 22	709	1309	Jn . 11	738	1337	Jy . 30
681	1282	Ap . 11	710	1310	My 31	739	1338	Jy . 20
682	1283	Ap . 1	711	1311	My 20	740	1339	Jy . 9
683	1284	Mr . 20	712	1312	My . 9	741	1340	Jn . 27
684	1285	Mr . 9	713	1313	Ap . 28	742	1341	Jn . 17
685	1286	F . 27	714	1314	Ap 17	743	1342	Jn . 6
686	1287	F . 16	715	1315	Ap . 7	744	1343	My . 26
687	1288	F . 6	716	1316	Mr . 26	745	1344	My . 15
688	1289	Ja . 25	717	1317	Mr . 16	746	1345	My . 4
689	1290	Ja . 14	718	1318	Mr . 5	747	1346	Ap . 24
690	1291	Ja . 4	719	1319	F . 22	748	1347	Ap . 13
691	1291	D . 24	720	1320	F . 12	749	1348	Ap 1
692	1292	D . 12	721	1321	Ja . 31	750	1349	Mr . 22
693	1293	D . 2	722	1322	Ja . 20	751	1350	Mr . 11
694	1294	N . 21	723	1323	Ja . 11	752	1351	F . 28
695	1295	N 10	724	1323	D . 30	753	1352	F . 18

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H	A.D	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H	A.D	Beginning MONTH and day
754	1353	F. 6	783	1381	Mr. 28	812	1409	My. 16
755	1354	Ja. 26	784	1382	Mr. 17	813	1410	My. 6
756	1355	Ja 16	785	1383	Mr. 6	814	1411	Ap. 25
757	1356	Ja. 5	786	1384	F. 24	815	1412	Ap. 13
758	1356	D. 25	787	1385	F. 12	816	1413	Ap. 3
759	1357	D. 14	788	1386	F. 2	817	1414	Mr. 23
760	1358	D. 3	789	1387	Ja. 22	818	1415	Mr. 13
761	1359	N. 23	790	1388	Ja. 11	819	1416	Mr. 1
762	1360	N. 11	791	1388	D. 31	820	1417	F. 18
763	1361	O. 31	792	1389	D. 20	821	1418	F. 8
764	1362	O. 21	793	1390	D. 9	822	1419	Ja. 28
765	1363	O. 10	794	1391	N. 29	823	1420	Ja. 17
766	1864	S. 28	795	1892	N. 17	824	1421	Ja. 6
767	1365	S. 18	796	1393	N. 6	825	1421	D. 26
768	1366	S. 7	797	1394	O. 27	826	1422	D. 15
769	1367	Ag. 28	798	1395	O. 16	827	1423	D 5
770	1368	Ag. 16	799	1396	O. 5	828	1424	N. 23
771	1369	Ag. 5	800	1397	S. 24	829	1425	N. 13
772	1370	Jy. 26	801	1398	S. 13	830	1426	N. 2
773	1371	Jy 15	802	1399	S. 3	831	1427	O. 22
774	1372	Jy. 3	803	1400	Ag. 22	832	1428	O. 11
775	1373	Jn. 23	804	1401	Ag. 11	833	1429	S. 30
776	1374	Jn. 12	805	1402	Ag. 1	834	1430	S. 19
777	1375	Jn. 2	806	1403	Jy. 21	835	1431	S. 9
778	1376	My 21	807	1404	Jy. 10	836	1432	Ag. 28
779	1377	My 10	808	1405	Jn. 29	837	1433	Ag. 18
780	1378	Ap. 30	809	1406	Jn. 18	838	1434	Ag 7
781	1379	Ap. 19	810	1407	Jn. 8	839	1435	Jy. 27
782	1380	Ap. 7	811	1408	My. 27	840	1436	Jy. 16

A.H.	A.D	beginning MONTH and day
841	1487	Jy. 5
842	1438	Jn. 24
843	1439	Jn. 14
844	1440	Jn. 2
845	1441	My. 22
846	1442	My. 12
847	1443	My. 1
848	1444	Ap 20
849	1445	Ap 9
850	1446	Mr. 29
851	1447	Mr. 19
852	1448	Mr. 7
853	1449	F. 24
854	1450	F. 14
855	1461	F. 3
856	1452	Ja. 23
857	1453	Ja. 12
858	1454	Ja 1
859	1454	D 22
860	1455	D. 11
861	1456	N 29
862	1457	N 19
863	1458	N 8
864	1459	O. 28
865	1460	O 17
866	1461	O 6
867	1462	S 26
868	1463	S. 15
869	1464	S. 3
870	1465	Ag. 24
871	1466	Ag. 13
872	1467	Ag 2
873	1468	Jy. 22
874	1469	Jy. 11
875	1470	Jn 30
876	1471	Jn. 20
877	1472	Jn. 8
878	1473	My. 29
879	1474	My. 18
880	1475	My 7
881	1476	Ap 26
882	1477	Ap 15
883	1478	Ap. 4
884	1479	Mr. 25
885	1480	Mr 13
886	1481	Mr 2
887	1482	F 20
888	1483	F 9
889	1484	Ja. 30
890	1485	Ja. 18
891	1486	Ja 7
892	1486	D 28
893	1487	D. 17
894	1488	D. 5
895	1489	N 25
896	1490	N. 14
897	1491	N 4
898	1492	O. 23
899	1493	O. 12
900	1494	O. 2
901	1495	S. 21
902	1496	S. 9
903	1497	Ag. 30
904	1498	Ag. 19
905	1499	Ag. 8
906	1500	Jy. 28
907	1501	Jy. 17
908	1502	Jy 7
909	1503	Jn 26
910	1504	Jn 14
911	1505	Jn 4
912	1506	My 24
918	1507	My 13
914	1508	My. 2
915	1509	Ap. 21
916	1510	Ap 10
917	1511	Mr. 31
918	1512	Mr. 19
919	1513	Mr. 9
920	1514	F 26
921	1515	F. 15
922	1516	F 5
923	1517	Ja. 24
924	1518	Ja 13
925	1519	Ja. 3
926	1519	D 23
927	1520	D 12

A.H.	AD	Beginning of MOHARRAM and year	A.H	AD	Beginning of MOHARRAM and year	A.H	A.D.	Beginning of MOHARRAM and year
928	1521	D. 1	957	1550	Ja 20	986	1578	Mr. 10
929	1522	N. 20	958	1551	Ja 9	987	1579	Ap. 28
930	1523	N. 10	959	1551	D 29	988	1580	Ap 17
931	1524	O. 29	960	1552	D 18	989	1581	Ap. 5
932	1525	O. 18	961	1553	D. 7	990	1582	Ja 26
933	1526	O. 8	962	1554	N. 26	991	1583	Ja 25*
934	1527	S 27	963	1555	N. 16	992	1584	Ja 14
935	1528	S. 15	964	1556	N 4	993	1585	Ja 3
936	1529	S. 5	965	1557	O 24	994	1585	D 23
937	1530	Ag. 25	966	1558	O. 14	995	1586	D 12
938	1531	Ag 15	967	1559	O. 3	996	1587	D 2
939	1532	Ag 3	968	1560	S 22	997	1588	N. 20
940	1533	Jy. 23	969	1561	S 11	998	1589	N. 10
941	1534	Jy. 13	970	1562	Ag. 31	999	1590	O. 30
942	1535	Jy. 2	971	1563	Ag. 21	1000	1591	O. 19
943	1536	Jn 20	972	1564	Ag 9	1001	1592	O. 8
944	1537	Jn. 10	973	1565	Jy 29	1002	1593	S. 27
945	1538	My. 30	974	1566	Jy. 19	1003	1594	S. 16
946	1539	My. 19	975	1567	Jy 8	1004	1595	S. 6
947	1540	My 8	976	1568	Jn 26	1005	1596	Ag 5
948	1541	Ap. 27	977	1569	Jn 16	1006	1597	Ag. 14
949	1542	Ap. 17	978	1570	Jn 5	1007	1598	Ag. 4
950	1543	Ap. 6	979	1571	My. 26	1008	1599	Jy 24
951	1544	Mr. 25	980	1572	My. 14	1009	1600	Jy. 13
952	1545	Mr 16	981	1573	My. 3	1010	1601	Jy. 2.
953	1546	Mr 4	982	1574	Ap 23	1011	1602	Jn. 21
954	1547	F 21	983	1575	Ap 12	1012	1603	Jn. 11
955	1548	F 11	984	1576	Mr 31	1013	1604	My 30
956	1549	Ja. 30	985	1577	Mr 21	1014	1605	My. 19

* Change to Gregorian style

A.H	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
1015	1606	My. 19	1044	1634	Jn. 27	1073	1662	Ag. 16
1016	1607	My. 9	1045	1635	Jn. 17	1074	1663	Ag. 5
1017	1608	Ap. 28	1046	1636	Jn. 5	1075	1664	Jy. 25
1018	1609	Ap. 6	1047	1637	My. 26	1076	1665	Jy. 14
1019	1610	Mr. 26	1048	1638	My. 15	1077	1666	Jy. 4
1020	1611	Mr. 16	1049	1639	My. 4	1078	1667	Jn. 23
1021	1612	Mr. 4	1050	1640	Ap. 23	1079	1668	Jn. 11
1022	1613	F. 21	1051	1641	Ap. 12	1080	1669	Jn. 1
1023	1614	F. 11	1052	1642	Ap. 1	1081	1670	My. 21
1024	1615	Ja. 31	1053	1643	Mr. 22	1082	1671	My. 10
1025	1616	Ja. 20	1054	1644	Mr 10	1083	1672	Ap. 29
1026	1617	Ja. 9	1055	1645	F. 27	1084	1673	Ap. 18
1027	1617	D. 29	1056	1646	F. 17	1085	1674	Ap. 7
1028	1618	D. 19	1057	1647	F. 6	1086	1675	Mr. 28
1029	1619	D. 8	1058	1648	Ja. 27	1087	1676	Mr. 16
1030	1620	N 26	1059	1649	Ja. 15	1088	1677	Mr. 6
1031	1621	N. 16	1060	1650	Ja. 4	1089	1678	F. 23
1032	1622	N. 5	1061	1650	D. 25	1090	1679	F 12
1033	1623	O. 25	1062	1651	D. 14	1091	1680	F. 2
1034	1624	O. 14	1063	1652	D. 2	1092	1681	Ja. 21
1035	1625	O. 3	1064	1653	N. 22	1093	1682	Ja. 10
1036	1626	S. 22	1065	1654	N 11	1094	1682	D. 31
1037	1627	S. 12	1066	1655	O. 31	1095	1683	D 20
1038	1628	Ag 31	1067	1656	O 20	1096	1684	D. 8
1039	1629	Ag. 21	1068	1657	O. 9	1097	1685	N. 28
1040	1630	Jy. 10	1069	1658	S. 29	1098	1686	N. 17
1041	1631	Jy. 30	1070	1659	S. 18	1099	1687	N. 7
1042	1632	Jy. 19	1071	1660	S 6	1100	1688	O. 26
1043	1633	Jy. 8	1072	1661	Ag. 27	1101	1689	O. 15

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H	A.D	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
1102	1690	O. 5	1131	1718	N. 24	1160	1747	Ja. 13
1103	1691	S. 24	1132	1719	N. 14	1161	1748	Ja. 2
1104	1692	S. 12	1133	1720	N. 2	1162	1748	D. 22
1105	1693	S. 2	1134	1721	O. 22	1163	1749	D. 11
1106	1694	Ag. 22	1135	1722	O. 12	1164	1750	N. 30
1107	1695	Ag 12	1136	1723	O. 1	1165	1751	N. 20
1108	1696	Jy. 31	1137	1724	S. 29	1166	1752	N. 8
1109	1697	Jy. 20	1138	1725	S. 9	1167	1753	O. 29
1110	1698	Jy. 10	1139	1726	Ag. 29	1168	1754	O. 18
1111	1699	Jn. 29	1140	1727	Ag. 19	1169	1755	O. 7
1112	1700	Jn. 18	1141	1728	Ag. 7	1170	1756	S. 26
1113	1701	Jn. 8	1142	1729	Jy. 27	1171	1757	S. 15
1114	1702	My. 28	1143	1730	Jy. 17	1172	1758	S. 4
1115	1703	My. 17	1144	1731	Jy. 6	1173	1759	Ag. 25
1116	1704	My. 6	1145	1732	Jn. 24	1174	1760	Ag. 13
1117	1705	Ap. 25	1146	1733	Jn. 14	1175	1761	Ag. 2
1118	1706	Ap. 15	1147	1734	Jn. 3	1176	1762	Jy. 23
1119	1707	Ap. 4	1148	1735	My. 24	1177	1763	Jy. 12
1120	1708	Mr. 23	1149	1736	My. 12	1178	1764	Jy. 1
1121	1709	Mr. 13	1150	1737	My. 1	1179	1765	Jn. 20
1122	1710	Mr. 2	1151	1738	Ap. 21	1180	1766	Jn. 9
1123	1711	F. 19	1152	1739	Ap. 10	1181	1767	My. 30
1124	1712	F. 9	1153	1740	Mr. 29	1182	1768	My. 18
1125	1713	Ja. 28	1154	1741	Mr. 19	1183	1769	My. 7
1126	1714	Ja. 17	1155	1742	Mr. 8	1184	1770	Ap. 27
1127	1715	Ja. 7	1156	1743	F. 25	1185	1771	Ap. 16
1128	1715	D. 27	1157	1744	F. 15	1186	1772	Ap. 4
1129	1716	D. 16	1158	1745	F. 3	1187	1773	Mr 25
1130	1717	D 5	1159	1746	Ja. 24	1188	1774	Mr 14

A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning MONTH and day
1189	1775	Mr. 4	1218	1803	Ap. 28	1247	1831	Jn. 12
1190	1776	F. 21	1219	1804	Ap. 12	1248	1832	My. 31
1191	1777	F. 9	1220	1805	Ap. 1	1249	1833	My. 21
1192	1778	Ja. 30	1221	1806	Mr. 31	1250	1834	My. 10
1193	1779	Ja. 19	1222	1807	Mr. 11	1251	1835	Ap. 29
1194	1780	Ja. 8	1223	1808	F. 28	1252	1836	Ap. 18
1195	1780	D. 28	1224	1809	F. 16	1253	1837	Ap. 7
1196	1781	D. 17	1225	1810	F. 6	1254	1838	Mr. 27
1197	1782	D. 7	1226	1811	Ja. 26	1255	1839	Mr. 17
1198	1783	N. 26	1227	1812	Ja. 16	1256	1840	Mr. 5
1199	1784	N. 14	1228	1813	Ja. 4	1257	1841	F. 23
1200	1785	N. 4	1229	1813	D. 24	1258	1842	F. 12
1201	1786	O. 24	1230	1814	D. 14	1259	1843	F. 1
1202	1787	O. 13	1231	1815	D. 3	1260	1844	Ja. 22
1203	1788	O. 2	1232	1816	N. 21	1261	1846	Ja. 10
1204	1789	S. 21	1233	1817	N. 11	1262	1845	D. 30
1205	1790	S. 10	1234	1818	O. 31	1263	1846	D. 20
1206	1791	Ag. 31	1235	1819	O. 20	1264	1847	D. 9
1207	1792	Ag. 19	1236	1820	O. 9	1265	1848	N. 27
1208	1793	Ag. 9	1237	1821	S. 28	1266	1849	N. 17
1209	1794	Jy. 29	1238	1822	S. 18	1267	1850	N. 6
1210	1795	Jy. 18	1239	1823	S. 7	1268	1851	O. 27
1211	1796	Jy. 7	1240	1824	Ag. 26	1269	1852	O. 15
1212	1797	Jn. 26	1241	1825	Ag. 16	1270	1853	O 4
1213	1798	Jn. 15	1242	1826	Ag. 5	1271	1854	S. 24
1214	1799	Jn. 5	1243	1827	Jy. 25	1272	1855	S 13
1215	1800	My. 25	1244	1828	Jy. 14	1273	1856	S. 1
1216	1801	My. 14	1245	1829	Jy. 3	1274	1857	Ag. 22
1217	1802	My. 4	1246	1830	Jn. 22	1275	1858	Ag. 11

A.H	A.D	Beginning of MOHARRAM and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning of MOHARRAM and day	A.H.	A.D.	Beginning of MUHARRAM
1276	1859	Jy. 31	1305	1887	S. 19	1334	1915	N. 9
1277	1860	Jy. 20	1306	1888	S. 7	1335	1916	O 28
1278	1861	Jy. 9	1307	1889	Ag. 28	1336	1917	O. 17
1279	1862	Jn. 29	1308	1890	Ag. 17	1337	1918	O. 7
1280	1863	Jn. 18	1309	1891	Ag. 7	1338	1919	S. 26
1281	1864	Jn. 6	1310	1892	Jy. 26	1339	1920	S. 15
1282	1865	My. 27	1311	1893	Jy. 15	1340	1921	S. 4
1283	1866	My. 16	1312	1894	Jy. 5	1341	1922.	Ag. 24
1284	1867	My. 6	1313	1895	Jn. 24	1342	1923	Ag. 14.
1285	1868	Ap. 24	1314	1896	Jn. 12	1343	1924	Ag. 2
1286	1869	Ap. 13	1315	1897	Jn. 2	1344	1925	Jy. 22
1287	1870	Ap. 3	1316	1898	My 22	1345	1926	Jy. 12
1288	1871	Mr. 28	1317	1899	My 12	1346	1927	Jy. 1
1289	1872	Mr 11	1318	1900	My. 1	1347	1928	Jn. 20
1290	1873	Mr. 1	1319	1901	Ap. 20	1348	1929	Jn. 9
1291	1874	F. 18	1320	1902	Ap 10	1349	1930	My. 29
1292	1875	F. 7	1321	1903	Mr. 30	1350	1931	My. 19
1293	1876	Ja. 28	1322	1904	Mr. 18	1351	1932	My. 7
1294	1877	Ja. 16	1323	1905	Mr. 8	1352	1933	Ap 26
1295	1878	Ja. 5	1324	1906	F. 25	1353	1934	Ap. 16
1296	1878	D. 26	1325	1907	F. 14	1354	1935	Ap. 5
1297	1879	D. 15	1326	1908	F. 4	1355	1936	Mr. 24
1298	1880	D. 4	1327	1909	Ja. 23	1356	1937	Mr. 14
1299	1881	N. 23	1328	1910	Ja. 13	1357	1938	Mr. 3
1300	1882	N 12	1329	1911	Ja 2	1358	1939	Mr. 21
1301	1883	N 2	1330	1911	D. 22	1359	1940	Mr. 10
1302	1884	O. 21	1331	1912	D 11	1360	1941	F. 29
1303	1885	O. 10	1332	1913	N. 30	1361	1942	F 19
1304	1886	S. 30	1333	1914	N 19	1362	1943	F 8

NOTES ON THE COINS

The earliest coins shewn and described in this work are those of Muhammad bin Sam, the first of the Pathan Kings of Dehlī (see part two). They were called Dehliwala, and are a continuation of the type used in the Muhammadan conqueror's own province of Ghazna, are composed of billon (i.e. copper with a small proportion of silver) and have an average weight of 56 grains There are also some of pure copper which seem to have been issued in conjunction with the billon Their weights vary from 10 to 70 grains, and it is possible they formed fractional parts of the dehliwala The issue of these pieces, together with a heavier billon coin of about 70 to 80 grains, and another of about 140 grains, continued down to the time of Muhammad bin Tughlak This monarch in 730 A.H. issued a series of brass tokens and endeavoured to force the population to accept and use them at a much greater value than the metal contained in them. They consisted of one Kanī (chital), two Kanī, eight Kanī, 16 Kanī or ¼ tanka, 32 Kanī (½ tanka), 50 Kanī (the 'adlī) and the tanka of 64 Kanī. This currency was a failure however on account of the ease with which they could be counterfeited, and therefore Muham.d bin Tughlak caused them to be withdrawn after a trial of two years, and returned again to the old system This seems to have been continued uninterruptedly throughout the reigns of the remainder of the Pathan Kings, supplemented however by a much heavier copper coin of 160 grains which was apparently introduced by Abubekr in 791. The currency of Sher Shah (946 - 952 A.H.) was on an entirely new standard, for he founded the system which, with little alteration, prevails throughout India at the present time His coinage was an immense ad-

vance upon that of his predecessors and consisted of large coins in bold type, which were struck in nearly all the prominent cities of his empire where mints were set up for the purpose. The billon currency was abolished and a new type of coin adopted entirely of copper called the Dam, with its half, quarter, eighth and sixteenth, the dam itself weighing about 320 grains. A new silver coin with a weight of about 175 grains and worth forty dams was also brought into existence by Shor Shah. This coin was called the rupi and sprang at once into popularity. On the accession of Akbar the system of local mints greatly developed, and the large number of 75 different places have been recorded as mints of that emperor (See mint towns of the Mughal Emperors by R.B. Whitehead in Jour. As. Soc't Bengal 1912.) and this number was still further augmented during the growth of the Mughal empire. On the decay of the empire most of these mints were continued by the new possessors many of these rulers not only using the mints but also adopting the same types and legends. While these changes were taking place, the use of the rupi was fully recognized by the new powers and on the growth of British rule its superiority was made permanent. In 1879 by an Order in Council the rupi was authorized to be valued at one shilling and fourpence sterling and 15 of them to be accepted for one pound sterling. The rupi (silver) equals in value 16 annas nickel, or 64 paisa or 192 pies copper

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

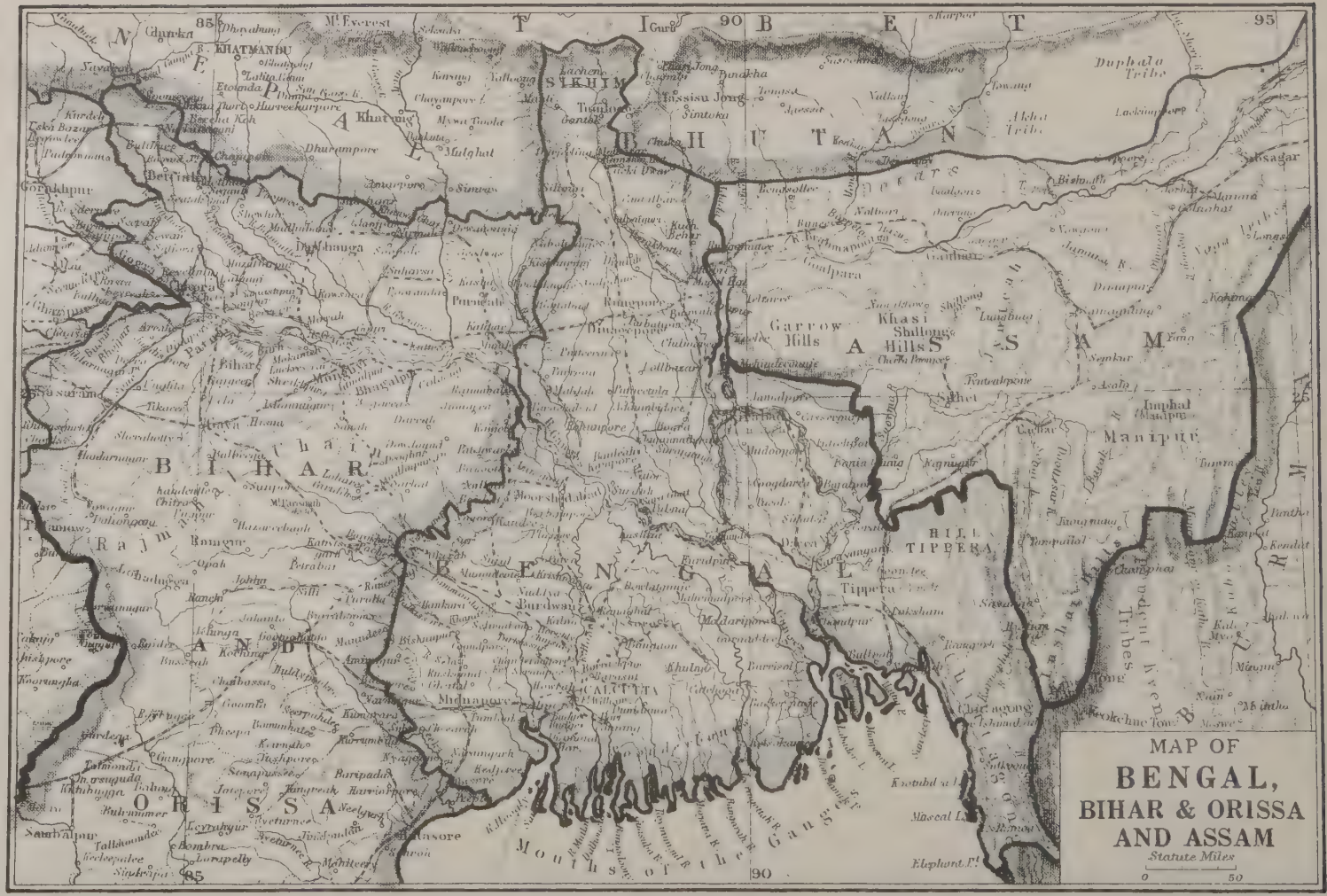
Bd.	Collection of	Colonel Biddulph I.A.
Bl.	.	J. Stephens Blackett Inverard. N.B.
B.M.	.	British Museum
C.M.	.	Calcutta Museum, catalogued by H.N.W.
D.F.H. } H. }	.	D. F. Howorth, author of Colonial coins and tokens
L.M.	.	Lahore Museum, catalogued by W.
L.G.	.	Lord Granley.
M	.	P. C. McMahon. Ceylon.
Sh	.	Colonel Shepherd I.A.
R.S.	.	Robert Sutcliffe, Burnley. Lancs.
W	.	R. B. Whitehead. I.C.S. author of Lahore Mus. cat.
V } W.H.V. }	.	the author
D	The writings of Longworth Dames in Num. Chron	
Rod.	.	C. J. Rodgers in various journals
G.P.T.	.	Dr G. P. Taylor in Jour. As. Soc. Bengal
Vost	.	Lieutenant-Colonel Vost. I.M.S.
H.N.W.	.	N Nelson Wright. I.C.S. author of the Catalogues II + III, of the coins in the Indian Mus. Calcutta

D.M. = Doubtful mint - attributed doubtfully.

NOTES for READERS.

The catalogue number is always above the coin.
The figures below the coin give the weight in grains.

It will be noticed that the transliteration of the Arabic legends on the coins are given exactly as they read in that language, but in the pronunciation Arabic nouns have frequently the definite article al, 'the' of the language prefixed to them. If the noun happens to begin with any of the 13 letters te, se, dal, zal, re, ze, sin, shin, sad, jad, toe, zoe, or nun, the l of the article assumes the sound of the initial letter of the noun; al din becomes ud din, al nur unnur


MAP OF
BENGAL,
BIHAR & ORISSA
AND ASSAM
Statute Miles
0 50
BENGAL
BIHAR
ORISSA
ASSAM
BHUTAN
SIKHIM
NEPAL
Garrow Hills
Khasi Hills
Manipur
HILL TIPPERA
Tippera
CALCUTTA
Mouths of the Ganges
Duphala Tribes
Akhat Tribes
Naga Tribes
Kookie Tribes
Lushai Hills
Chittagong Hill Tribes
Mt. Everest
KHATMANDU
Darjeeling
Gorakhpur
Patna
Bhagalpur
Purneah
Rungpore
Dinagepore
Jalpaiguri
Cooch Behar
Goalpara
Gauhati
Sibsagar
Nowgong
Cachar
Sylhet
Shillong
Dacca
Midnapore
Burdwan
Nuddea
Jessore
Khulna
Backergunge
Chittagong
Pegu
Arracan
Cuttack
Balasore
Sambalpur
Ganjam
Vizagapatam
Elephant Pt.
Masoolipatam
Rajmahal Hills
Parasnath
Singhbhoom
Ranchi
Hazareebaugh
Monghyr
Tirhoot
Sarun
Gya
Shahabad
Behar
Rajmahal
Moorshedabad
Kishnagur
Jessore
Barrisal
Dacca
Mymensingh
Rungpore
Dinagepore
Purneah
Maldah
Sylhet
Cachar
Manipur
Imphal
Tipperah
Chittagong
Akyab
Ramree
Sandoway
Prome
Thayetmyo
Henzada
Bassein
Rangoon
Martaban
Tavoy
Mergui
Junkseylon
Penang
Province Wellesley
Malacca
Singapore
Sumatra
Nicobar Islands
Andaman Islands
Port Blair
Duke of York I.
Preparis I.
Cocos I.
Barren I.
Narcondam I.
Great Coco I.
Table I.
Saugor I.
Kyouk Phyoo
Mahanuddy R.
Godavery R.
Kistnah R.
Pennar R.
Cauvery R.
Palk Strait
Gulf of Manaar
Ceylon
Point Pedro
Jaffna
Trincomalee
Batticaloa
Kandy
Colombo
Galle
Point de Galle
Adam's Bridge
Ramisseram I.
Paumben
Tanjore
Trichinopoly
Madura
Tinnevelly
Cape Comorin
Negapatam
Pondicherry
Karikal
Madras
Arcot
Vellore
Cuddapah
Nellore
Ongole
Guntoor
Rajahmundry
Cocanada
Vizagapatam
Chicacole
Ganjam
Berhampore
Cuttack
Pooree
Balasore
Midnapore
Hooghly
Calcutta
Howrah
Burdwan
Nuddea
Jessore
Khulna
Backergunge

SECTION I.

BENGAL

AND BURMA.

WITH THE INDEPENDENT STATES OF

KUCH BIHAR
NIPAL
and SIKKIM.

HISTORY of BENGAL.

The history of so large a province as Bengal forms an integral part of the general history of India. The northern part, Bihar, ranked as a powerful kingdom in ancient times, and its chief town, Patnā, is identified as the 'Palibothra' of the Greeks. The Delta or southern part of Bengal lay beyond the ancient Sanskrit polity and was governed by a number of local Kings belonging to a pre Aryan stock.

Until the end of the 12th century, Hindu princes ruled over the lower valleys of the Ganges, in petty principalities. In 1199, Muhammad Bakhtyar Khiljī was appointed to lead the first Musalman invasion into Bengal. The Muhammadan conquest of Bihar dates from 1200 and the new power speedily spread southwards into the Delta From about this date until 1336, Bengal was ruled by governors appointed by the Muhammadan Emperors in the north.. From 1336 to 1539, its Musalmān governors asserted a precarious independence, and arrogated the position of sovereigns on their own account. From 1539 to 1576 Bengal passed under the rule of the Sūrī dynasty of Sher Shah and his successors. On the overthrow of this house by the powerful arms of Akbar, Bengal was incorporated into the Mughal empire, and administered by governors appointed by the Dehlī Emperor, until the treaties of 1765, which placed Bengal Bihar, and Orissa under the administration of the East India Company. Down to 1854 Bengal was under the Governorship of the Governor General of India but since that time its administration has been controlled by a Lieutenant-Governor

Imp. Gazetteer.

THE CURRENCY OF BENGAL.

Although Bengal is such a large province its issue of copper coins has been singularly limited. Whilst other parts of India have made use of an extensive currency in this metal, there have been but very few copper coins struck at the various Bengāli mints. Of those figured in this work by far the larger number have been issued by the East India Company. Muhammad bin Tughlak issued copper from three mints, Sher Shah from one, and the Mughals from nine. Several writers have commented on this dearth of copper coins in Bengal, and a suggested explanation is the large use of the kauri (or cowree) as currency. This small mollusc of which the following is a representation,



actual size.

belongs to the Cypreidæ family and is found principally on the shores of the Maldive Islands. Mr. J. Allan of the British Museum recently made mention of this use of the kauri in a paper published in the Numismatic Chronicle 1912, and gave many facts concerning it. Whether this paucity of copper coins in Bengal was due to the popularity of the kauri or not, the fact remains that immense quantities of these shells have been imported into Bengal from remote times for use as currency. According to "Kelly's Cambist" the value of the kauri as a circulating medium during the early part of the last century (1821) was 2560 to a rupi.

THE ANDAMAN ISLANDS.

These islands form a small group in the Bay of Bengal. An attempt by the British to colonize them in 1793 was abandoned on account of the climate. On the suppression of the Indian mutiny in 1858 they were occupied as a penal settlement.

HISTORY OF BURMA.

The Burmese claim descent from the Sakya kings of Kapilowasta, from whom sprang Buddha Gautama, who is said to have been born in the 6th cent. B.C. The first tangible fact in their history however is the establishment of their capital at Ava, in 1364, continuing to be their seat of government for 369 years. In the middle of the 16th cent. the Portuguese first became acquainted with Burma, which at this time was at the zenith of its power, having conquered the Peguans and all but subjugated Siam. In 1752 the Peguans abolished Burmese supremacy, captured Ava, and carried the King off captive to Pegu. Meantime a patriot of obscure birth afterwards known as Aloung-Phya had arisen, he, in 1758 recaptured Ava, and subsequently drove the Peguans out of Burma, reconquered Pegu and carried his victorious followers across Siam to the walls of Bangkok.
Alompra (his European name) died in 1760, and was succeeded by his son, who in his turn was succeeded by his brother Nsin-phyu-sin, during whose reign an immense Chinese army, sent to annex the country, was defeated. This King was succeeded by his son in 1776, who reigned five years, and was succeeded by Moung-Moung, grandson of Alompra, a mere puppet in the hands of his uncle, who supplanted him, and ascended the throne in 1781, under the name of Mentara-gyee. This prince in whom the active spirit of Alompra seemed to

survive, annexed Arakan to the Burmese empire. He died after a reign of thirty-eight years, during which he removed the capital to Amarapura, and was succeeded by his grandson, Phya-gyee-dau, in 1819. It was during the reign of Mentara-gyee that war first broke out between the British and Burmese, which resulted in the cession of Arakan and Tenasserim to the East India Company. Phya-gyee-dau removed the capital back to historic Ava in 1822. He was dethroned in 1837, and was succeeded by his brother Tharawadi who was put under restraint in 1845, his eldest son, the Prince of Pagan being appointed regent. During his tyrannic regency, the second war between Britain and Burma took place, after which the British acquired the rich provinces of Pegu and Martaban. The tyrant was deposed and another son of Tharawadi, the Prince Mindon-Min, was raised to throne in 1853, and reigned until his death in 1878. Early in his reign he removed his court to Mandalay. Sir A. P. Phayre made three attempts in 1855, 1862, 1866 to conclude a commercial treaty, but it was not until the following year, 1867, that Colonel Fytche, on the part of the British Government, was able to conclude a treaty with the Burmese king, whereby trade in Burma was thrown open to British subjects, and a commercial court established at Mandalay. This treaty remained a dead letter during the life of Mindon-Min, and matters did not improve with the accession of Thibau in 1878. At the close of 1885 owing to Thibau's interference with British traders, influenced it is believed by French intrigues, Britain declared war. Thibau was taken prisoner, and Burma was formally proclaimed British territory, 1st January 1886.

Newnes "Oracle Ency".

THE COINS OF

CALCUTTA

CHAMPARAN

CUTTACK

GAUR

GOBINDPUR

HUSAINABAD

MONGHYR

MURSHIDABAD

PATNA

RAJMAHAL

SATGAON (Near HUGLI)

SHERGARH

SHERPUR

TIRHŪT

EAST INDIA Co for BENGAL generally.

BIHAR PROVINCE

ANDAMAN Is

BURMA.

INDEPENDENT STATES OF

KUCH BIHAR

MANIPUR

NIPAL

SIKKIM

BENGAL.

CALCUTTA. = KALKATAH. (Shah 'Alam II 1173-1221)

1 ضرب کلکته ۱ اینه میمنت - Zarb Kalkatah 1 aina maimanat.
R. ۱۱ شاه عالم باد شاه غازی. Shah Alam badshah ghazi 11. L°G.

CHAMPARAN (Madana Simha deva 1450-60 A.D.)

2 श्री चम्पा करान R. गोबिन्द चार ना द्रना वा मदन
Śrī Champa Karan Gobind char-ana prana va madana
"Joy, in affection for the feel of Govinda in Champaran" Bl.

CUTTACK - KATAK. (Aurungzeb 'Alamgir 1069-1119)

3 عالم گیر باد شاه فلوس - Alamgīr badshah falus.
ضرب کتک سنه ۱۲ - Zarb Katak sanat 12 R.

GAUR - LAKHNAUTI. (Muhammad bin Tughlak 725-752)

4 من اطاع السلطان فقد اطاع الرحمن - Min atā al sultān fakd ata' al rahman Margin- اقلیم لکهنوتی سال بر هفت صد سی یک Iklīm Lakhnautī sāl bar haft sad sī ek. = 700 30.1 = 731
۱ مهر شد تنکه رائج در روزگار بنده امیدوار محمد تغلق
Mihr shud tanka rāij dur roj-gar banda ummaidwar Muh^d Tughlak. WHV.

GOBINDPUR. (Akbar 963-1014)

5 تنکه اکبر شاهی ضرب گوبند پور - Tanka Akbar Shahī zarb-Gobindpur. R. ۴۵ امرداد الهی - Amardad ilahī 45 O.
6 as last. R ۴۶ اردی بهشت الهی - Ardibihisht ilahī 46 R.
7 do R ۴x شهریور الهی = Shahrewar ilahī 4x O

HUSAINABAD (Shah 'Alam II 1173-1221)

8 فلوس حسین اباد ۱۱۷۸ - Falus Husainabad 1178
R ۷۸ شاه عالم جلوس = Shah 'Alam i jalus 78 R.

MONGHYR - MUNGIR. (Akbar 963-1014.)

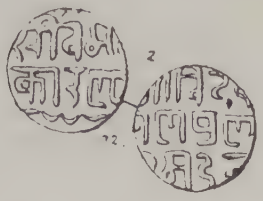
9 ضرب مانگهیر ۹۶۸ امیر الحامی - Zarb Mānghir 968 Amir al hami
R. Swastika in centre, x اکبر باد شاه غازی جلال الدین محمد
Muhammad Akbar badshah ghazi jalal al din Vost

MURSHIDABAD (Shah 'Alam II 1173-1221)

10 شاه عالم باد شاه سکه ۱۲۰۲ - Shah Alam badshah sikka 1202
R. ۱۹ سنه ۱۰ جلوس مرشد - Zarb Murshidabad sanat 19^3 N
11 Shah 'Alam badshah 1194. R Zarb Murshidabad sanat jalus 22. H

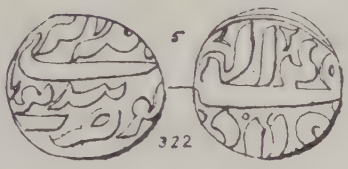
PATNA = 'AZIMABAD. see next page.


440

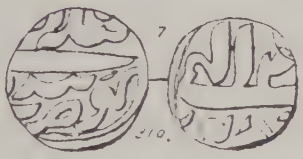

2
72


3
212

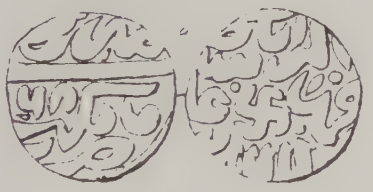

4
199


5
322


6
327

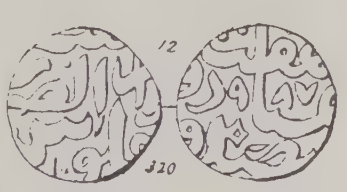

7
210


8
168

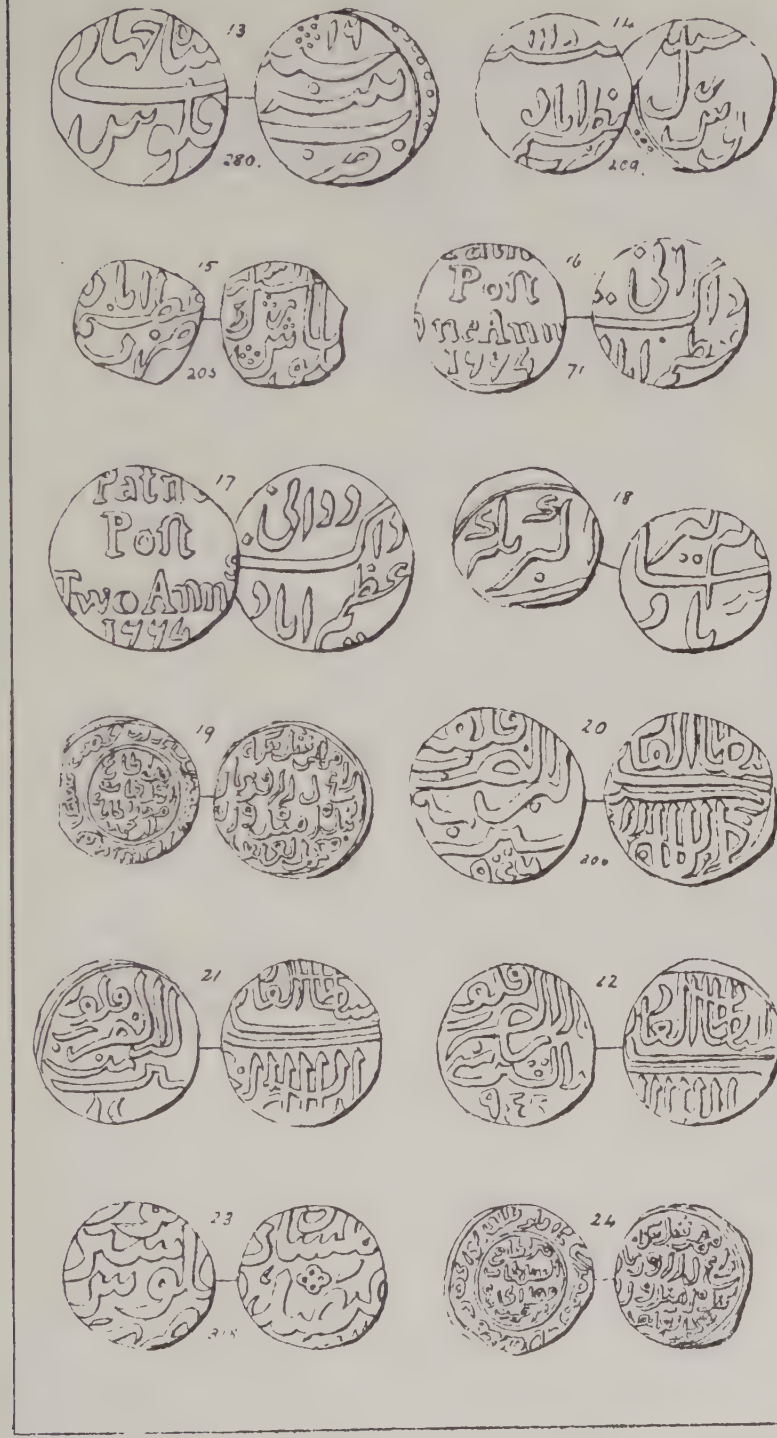

9


10

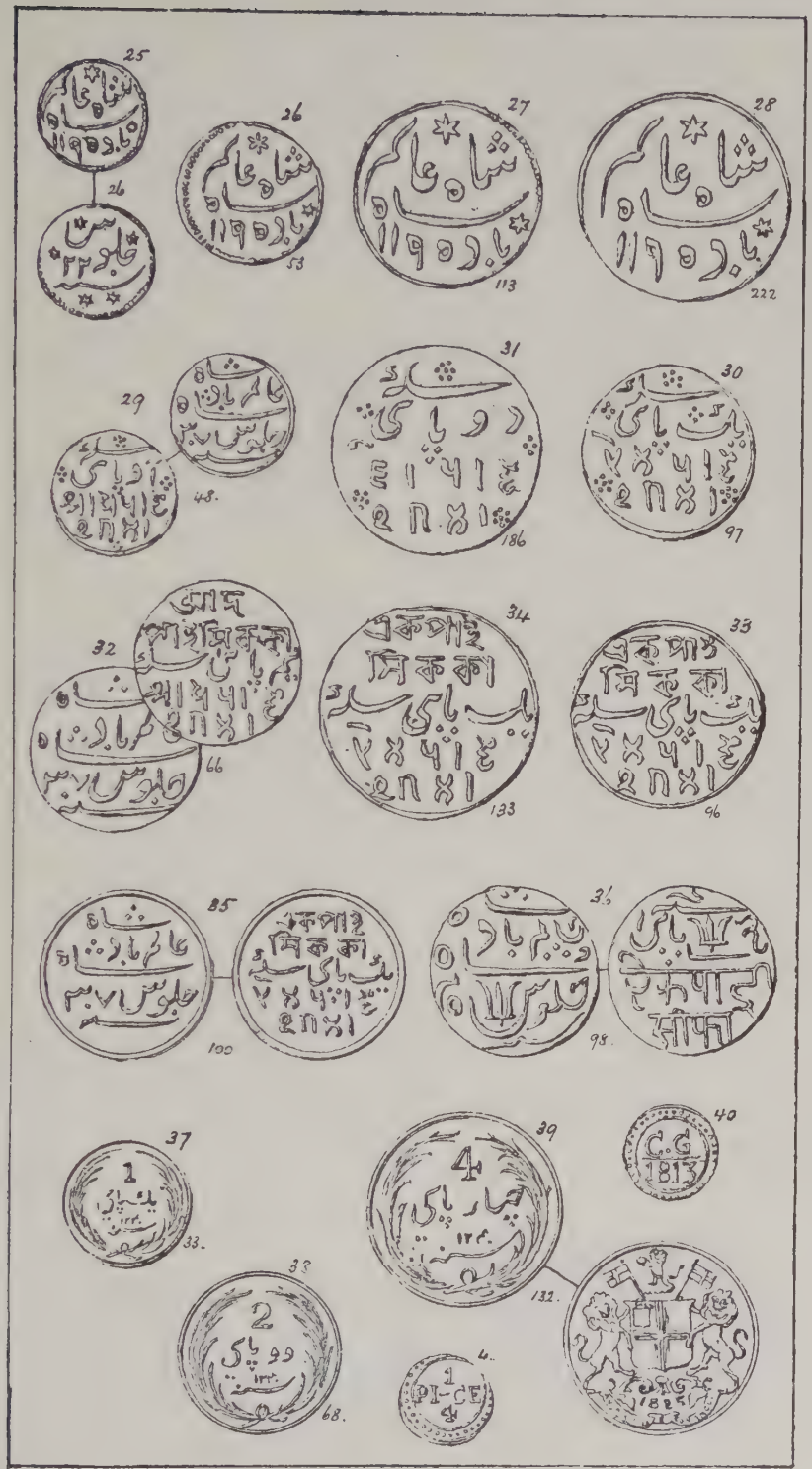

184


12
320

	PATNA = ʿAZĪMABAD	
12	AKBAR. 963 - 1014	
	فلوس دار الضرب پتنه = Falus dar al zarb Patnā	
	℞. نهصد و هشتاد و هفت = Nuhsad wa ashtad wa haft - 987	O.
	SHAH JAHAN. 1037 - 1069	
13	شاه جهانی فلوس = Shah Jahanī falus.	
	℞ ضرب پتنه سنة ۱۶ = Zarb Patna sanat 16	R.
	AURUNGZEB ʿALAMGĪR. 1069 - 1119.	
14	ضرب عظیم اباد سنة ۱۱۱۸ = Zarb ʿAzimabad sanat 1118	
	℞ — مبارک جلوس سنة = Mubarak jalus sanat ...	R.
15	Another with uncertain date.	Bl
	EAST INDIA CO	
16	PATNA POST ONE ANNA 1774.	
	℞ عظم اباد داک انے = Azimabad dak anī 1? ana)	H
17	TWO ANNAS same type & date. ℞. Same, but دوانے = do anī	H
	RAJMAHAL. = AKBARNAGAR. (Alamgīr	
18	ضرب اکبر نگر = Zarb Akbarnagar	
	℞ (باد شاه ؟) عالم گیر شاه = ʿAlamgīr shah badshah	B.M.
	SATGAON. (RE HUGHLI) (Muhammad bin Tughlak)	
19	The inscriptions on this are the same as No. 4 except margin	
	= در عرصة ستگانو بلال بر هفصد سی یک	
	Dur ʿarsa Satgānū sāl bar haftsad see ek - 700 30 1 = 731	R.
	SHERGARH (Sher Shah 946 - 952.)	
20	۹۵۲ دار الضرب قلعة شیرگڑھ = Dar al zarb Kila Shergarh 952	
	℞. ؟ السلطان العادل شیر شاه خلد الله خلافته = Al sultan al adl	
	Sher Shah Khallad allah khalifat	H
21-22	Varieties of the same.	B.M.
	SHERPUR. (Akbar 963 - 1014)	
23	ضرب فلوس شیرپور = Zarb falus Sherpur	
	℞. نهصد و هشاد و ... = Nuhsad wa hashtad wa... 98x	O.
	TIRHŪT = TUGHLAKPUR (Muhammad bin Tughlak)	
24	Margin, اقلیم تغلق پور عرف ترهت سال بر هفت صد سی یک = Iklīm	
	Tughlakpur urf Tirhut sal bar haft sad see ek - 731. Remainder	R
	On No 4	


13
280.
14
209.
15
203
16
Post
One Anna
1774
71
17
Pai
Post
Two Anna
1774
18
19
20
200
21
22
23
24

		EAST INDIA COMPY for Bengal generally.	
25	¼ Pai	Two stars. 1195 شاه عالم بادشاه Shah Alam badshah 1195 Rx Five stars. ۲۲ سنه جلوس - Sanat jalus 22 /Struck/ in the 22nd year of his reign.	W.H.Y.
26	½ Pai	as last but larger	"
27	/ Pai	larger again than last.	B.M.
28	2 Pais	do do do do	W.H.Y
29	½ Pai	عالم شاه بادشاه سنه جلوس ۳۷ 'Alam Shah badshah sanat jalus 37 Rx اد پاي سکه - Ād pai sikka The same in (debased) Nagri आधे पाई सोका	"
30	/ do	Ob. as last. Rx یک پاي سکه - Yak pai sikka also in debased Nagri एक पाई सोका	"
31	2 Pais	Ob. as last two. Rx دو پاي سکه - Do pai sikka also in debased Nagri डी पाई सोका	DFH
32	½ Pai	Ob. as last. Rx نيم پاي سکه - Nim pai sikka The same in Nagri as No. 29 but with the same phrase above in Bengali আদ পাই সিক্কা	W.H.Y.
33	/ do	Ob as last. Rx As No. 30 but like the last has the value in Bengali as well. এক পাই সিক্কা	"
34	/ do	Same but larger coin	"
35	/ do	Same but smaller. (Struck in Birmingham)	"
36	/ do	As No. 30 but year 45 = ۴۵ and in addition a trident both sides. See also Benares	"
37	/ do	Arms of the East India Company + date 1825 Rx. 1. ۱۲۴۰ سنه پاي يک - Yak pai sanat 1240	"
38	2 do	Arms and date as last. Rx. 2. ۱۲۴۰ سنه پاي دو - Do pai sanat 1240	"
39	4 do	Arms and date as last. Rx. 4. ۱۲۴۰ سنه پاي چهار - Chhar pai sanat 1240	"
40	¼ Pice	¼ PICE. Rx C.G 1813. Has been read as "Calcutta Government." but may be private traders token	B.M.


25
26
27
28
113
222
29
48.
31
186
30
97
32
66
34
133
33
46
35
100
36
98
37
33.
39
132.
40
1813
38
68.
4
1825

Bengal

41 1 pāi Value in English and Bengālī. ONE PIE and
এক পাই - Yak pāi R. Value in Persian & Nāgarī
ڈپ ڈپا - Ek pāi, and ऐक पाई - Ek pāi W.H.Y

42 ½ anna. Value in English and Bengālī, HALF ANNA and
अर्क आना - Adha ānā. R. Value in Persian & Nāgarī
نیم آنا - Nīm ānā, and आधा अदा आना ānā W.H.Y.

BĪHAR province.

43 ONE RUPEE GRAIN TOKEN (Used during the famine
R. FAMINE 1871. of 1871 in this province. Æ. H.

ANDAMAN ISLAND.

44 Head of Her Majesty with VICTORIA QUEEN
R. ANDAMAN TOKEN, ONE RUPEE, 1861. (centre hole Æ) I.I.

BURMA. (Late Kingdom of)

MINDON MIN 1215-1240 B.E. (=1853-1878 AD)

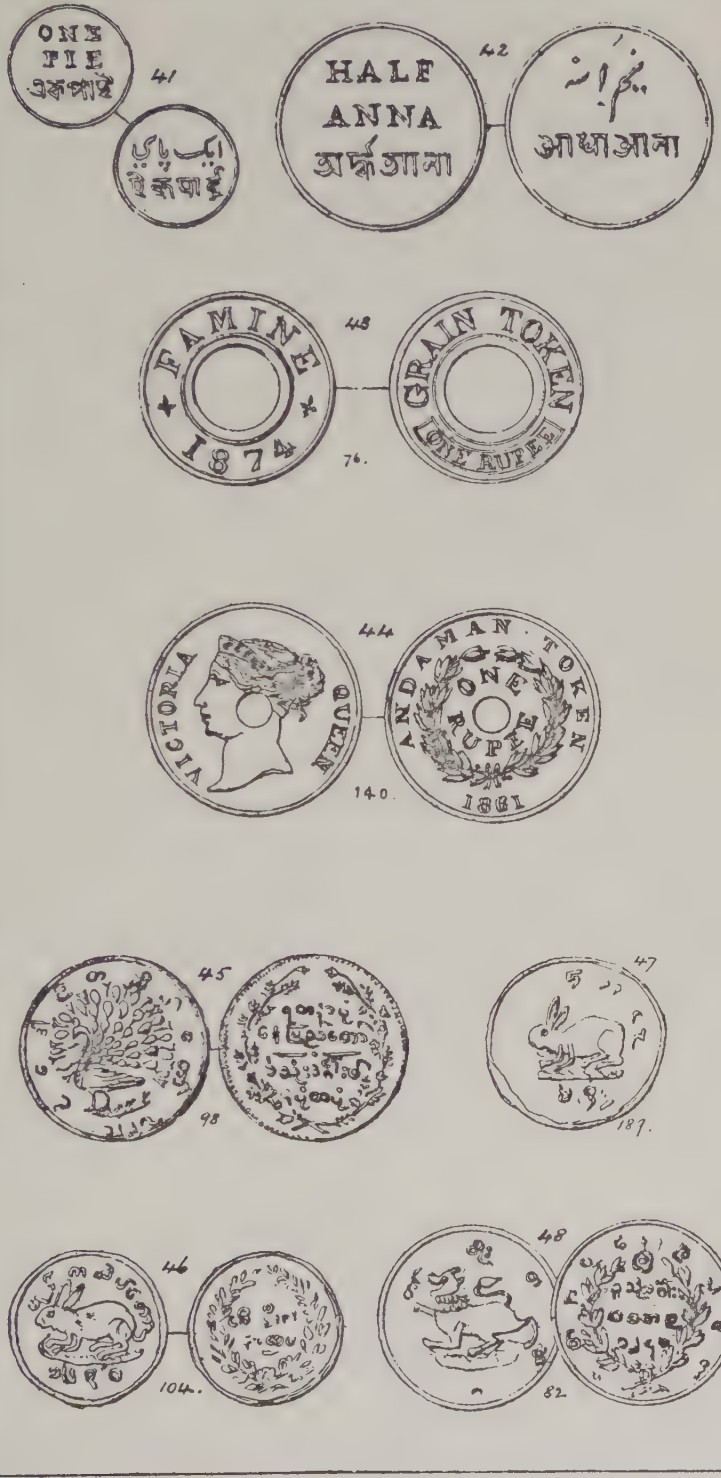
45 ¼ anna. A peacock ဥဒေါင်းတံဆိပ်တော် ၁၂၂၇.
Udaung tasek taw 1227. - Peacock, stamp royal 1227
R. ရတနာပုံငါးပြည်ထောင်သုံးကိုးမင်္ဂလာပုံ -
Yedanābōn nèbyi daw 1 pethong dinga i le bon ta bon -
Ratanapanna residence royal 1 anna use coin 4 pts 1 part.
"Struck at Mandalay for use as one fourth pe" (anna)

46 ⅛ pice - ½ anna A hare. Yōn tasek taw 1230. Hare stamp royal
R. Kyèni dingā i 8 bon tā bon - copper coin
8 parts one part (of ½ anna). (lead, much worn). B.M.

47 ¼ pice - ¼ anna. A hare as last. "yōn tasek taw" 1230.
R. Kyèni dingā i 4 bon tā bon - copper coin
4 parts one part (of ½ anna). (lead badly worn) B.M.

THĪBAU. 1240-1248 BE (1878-1886 A.D.) Bnd. occ.

48 ⅛ mu = ¼ anna } A lion, ခြင်္သေတံဆိပ်တော် - Jo tasik taw -
Lion stamp royal. R. Yedanābōn nèbyi daw
Centre. ရတနာသုံးကိုးဝဲတော်ပုံ ၁၂၄၀ - 1 Mū thōng dinga
i (shit) pōn tā bōn = One mū use coin of 8 parts one part -
Struck at Mandalay for use as coin of an eighth part of a mū
Read by Sir R.C. Temple.


ONE PIE
একপাই
41
HALF ANNA
অর্দ্ধআনা
42
আধাআনা
FAMINE
1874
43
74.
GRAIN TOKEN
44
VICTORIA QUEEN
ANDAMAN TOKEN
ONE RUPEE
1861
140.
45
98
47
187.
46
104.
48
82

THE BENGALĪ ALPHABET.

Vowels				Consonants.							
a	অ	brí	ঈ	k	ক	ṭ	ট	n	ন	v	ব
á	আ	e	এ	kh	খ	ṭh	ঠ	p	প	h	হ
i	ই	ai	ঐ	g	গ	ḍ	ড	ph	ফ	s	স
í	ঈ	o	ও	gh	ঘ	ḍh	ঢ	b	ব	ṣ	ষ
u	উ	au	ঔ	ch	চ	n	ণ	bh	ভ	sh	ষ
ú	ঊ	an	অং	chh	ছ	t	ত	m	ম		
ri	ঋ	ah	অঃ	j	জ	th	থ	y	য		
rí	ৠ			jh	ঝ	d	দ	r	র		
bri	ঌ			ñ	ঞ	dh	ধ	l	ল		

BENGALI NUMERALS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	0
১	২	৩	৪	৫	৬	৭	৮	৯	০

THE BURMESE ALPHABET.

a	အ	au	ော	ka	က	za	ဈ	hta	ဏ	ma	မ
ah	အာ	auh	ော်	kha	ခ	nya	ည	da	တ	ya	ယ
ee	ဣ	āh	အား	ga	ဂ	tā	ဋ	da	ဒ	ra	ရ
ēe	ဤ			ga	ဃ	hta	ဍ	na	န	la	လ
oo	ဥ ု			nga	င	da	ဎ	pa	ပ	wa	ဝ
ōo	ဦ			tsa	စ	da	ဏ	hpa	ဖ	tha	သ
ay	ဧ			hsa	ဆ	na	ဓ	ba	ဗ	ha	ဟ
auh	ဩ	a(rh)	◌ံ	za	ဇ	ta	တ	ba	ဘ	la	ဠ

BURMESE NUMERALS.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	100	1000
၁	၂	၃	၄	၅	၆	၇	၈	၉	၁၀	၁၀၀	၁၀၀၀
tit	hnit	thōn	lāy	ngā	hrouk	hroo-hnit	shit	ko	tā-hsai	lāyee	tee-hkoung

HISTORY OF KŪCH BĪHAR

All the members of the ruling family bear the name of Nārāyan, the greatest of whom was Nar Nārāyan and who reigned about 1550 A.D. His son Lakshmi was defeated by the Mughals who carried him away prisoner to Dehlī. In 1772 the Nazir Deo was driven out of his country by his rivals, who were aided by the Bhutiās. He applied to the British and with their assistance expelled the Bhutiās, and forced them to sue for peace From that time till 1863 little occurred to attract British attention when the death of the Raja leaving a son and heir only ten months old caused them to undertake the management of affairs. It was resolved to appoint a British Commissioner to take this duty under his direct control during the prince's minority. The young Raja received his early training at Patna, was married in 1878 and attained his majority in 1883 at the same time assuming the administration of the state. He died in England at Bexhill 1911. His son Rajendra who succeeded him also in 1913 died at Bexhill a few days after the wedding of his brother to a daughter of the Gaekwad of Baroda. Rajendra was succeeded by Jitendra his brother.

RULERS of KŪCH BĪHAR.

	A.D.		A.D.
Visw Sinh		Dēvēndra-nārāyana	1764
Nara narayana	1584	Dhairyendra "	1766
Lakshmi "	1584	Rajēndra "	1771
Vīra "	1622	Darēndra "	1773
Prāna "	1627	Dhairyēndra " (again)	1780
Mada "	1666	Narēndra "	1783
Vasudeva "	1681	Shivēndra "	1839
Mahendra "	1683	Narendra "	1847
Rupa "	1695	Nripendra "	1863
Upendra "	1713	Rajendra "	1911

HARĒNDRA 1763 - 1889 A.D

1 Portions of legend in old Bengali characters reading — BL.
2 শ্রীশ্রীযত হারেন্দ্র নারায়নস্যা শাকে - - — D.F.H.

Śrī Śrīmat Harendra Narayanasya saka - -

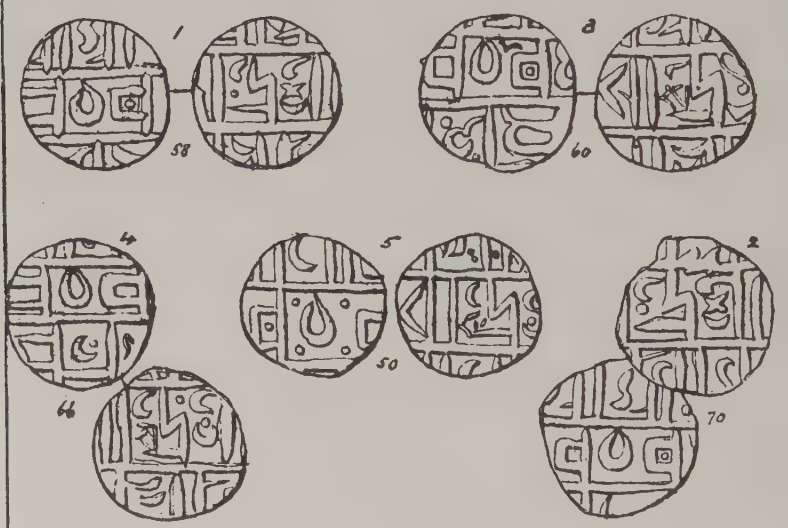
The twice illustrious Harendra Narayanasya (dated)

শ্রীশ্রী শিব চরন কমল মধু করস্যা

Śrī Śrī Śiva charana kamala madhu-karasya = The honey-worker (bee) of the lotus at the foot of the most glorious Śiva.

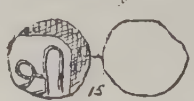
SHIVĒNDRA 1839 - 1845 A.D

3 Of the same type but have in addition the letter
4 ষ - sh for Shivendra
5



MANIPUR

These small pieces are attributed to Manipur have the word শ্রী - śrī in Nagari and appear to be of billon. The "Imp. Gazetteer" says that they are called 'Sel' value, 16 to the paisā



HISTORY OF MANIPUR

The kingdom of Manipur first emerges from obscurity as a neighbour and ally of the Shān kingdom of Pong, which had its capital at Mogaung. The history of Manipur contains nothing of special interest until about the year 1714 A.D. In that year a Nāga named Pāmheiba became Rājā of Manipur, and adopted Hinduism, taking the name of Gharib Nawāz. This ruler made several successful invasions into Burma, but no permanent conquest. After his death the Burmese invaded Manipur; and the ruler, Jai Singh, having sought the aid of the British, a treaty of alliance was negotiated in 1762. The force sent to assist Manipur was, however, recalled; and after this, little communication passed between the British Government and the state for some years. On the outbreak of the first Anglo-Burmese war in 1824, the Burmese invaded Cachar and Assam, as well as Manipur; and Gambhir Singh of Manipur asked for British aid, which was granted. The Burmese were expelled and the Kubo valley, peopled by Shans was added to the state. In 1826, peace was concluded with Burma and Manipur was declared independent.

RULERS OF MANIPUR.

A long list of rulers is claimed by the Manipuris from Pa-khunga 35 A.D. to Charairongba who succeeded in 1702, after whom followed

Pāmheiba Gharib Nawaz	1714	Bhardit singh	1806
Khakhitalkhaba, Ooga Shah	1753	Mardit "	1812
Mingthoekhomba, Bharat Shah	1756	Gambhir "	1824
Gouri Sham - Maramba	1758	Kirti "	1834
Chingthang Khomba or Jaya singh	1764	Nar "	1834
		Devendra "	1850
Gouri Sham	1766	Chandra Kirti singh	1857
Jaya singh	1767	Sur Chandra "	1885
Robin Chandra	1798	Kul Chandra "	1890
Modu Chandra	1801	Chura Chand "	1891

		SURENDRA VIKRAMA SAHA DEVA. 1904 - 1938 S.	
1	dam	श्री ने पा ल = Śrī Nīpāla - August Nipal.	
		R/ स र्का र. ९२ - Sa rkā ra 92 - government (17) 92	W.H.Y.
2	paisā	श्री श्री श्री. सुरेन्द्र. वि क्र. मसा ह्र देव. १९८४	
		Śrī, śrī, śrī. Surendra vi krama sahadeva 1984	
		His majesty Surendra Vikrama Sahadeva.	
		R/. Śrī, śrī, śrī, Nīpāla sarkara.	"
3	dak	Same reading except date १९९१ - 1991	H
		PRITHVI VIRA VIKRAMA SAHA DEVA 1938 -	
4	paisā	A trident. श्री ५ भ वा नी १९४८ गोर्खा स र्का र	
		Śrī 5 bhavanī 1948 Gorkha sarkara	
		R/ Foot prints of Vishnu + two Gorkha knives crossed around श्री ५ पृथ्वी वीर. विक्रम सा ह्र देव -	
		Śrī 5 Prithvī Vira Vikrama Sahadeva -	
		Five times illustrious, Prithvī Vira Vikrama-te.	
		(Bhavanī wife of Śiva - goddess of abundance).	WHY.
5	paisā	As last but different border + date १९५० - 1950	H
6	dak	Same but larger	Bl.
7	paisā	Within rude wreath, two Gorkha knives crossed, in four lines "Śrī 5 Prithvī Vira Vikramā Sahadeva"	
		R/ Śrī 5 Bhavanī Gorkha sarkara १९५१ - 1951	WHY
8	paisā	"Śrī" between moon + sun पसुपती नाथ ने पा ल -	
		Pasupatī natha Nīpāl - Pasupatī lord of Nipāl	
		R/. "Śrī" between moon + sun, + "Śrī 5 Prithvī Vira Vikrama Sahadeva" date below १९६६ - 1966.	"
		SIKKIM.	
		THOTAB NAMGYEL Struck between 1853-1835 A.D.	"
1	paisa	श्री श्री श्री, सि किम प, ति मा हा रा ज - Śrī, śrī, śrī, Se kim pa tī, Maharaja - Lord of Sikkim, Maharaja.	
		R/ श्री श्री श्री, सि किम, स र्का र, Śrī śrī śrī Sikim, sarkara - August government of Sikkim	
2		The same in larger characters.	"



HISTORY OF NIPĀL

The history of Nipal is referred back to a remote and legendary past. The present dynasty, which claims a Rajput descent, first established itself in 1769. For 200 years previous they had ruled in the town of Ghurka, but they then conquered the whole of Nipāl. In 1791 they came into collision with the Chinese, but were compelled to submit to an ignominious peace. The first relations with the British date from the same period. Aggressions in the direction of Garhwal led to the Gurkha wars 1814-15, in which the Nepalese fought bravely and were with difficulty defeated by the British. The peace of Segaulī, ratified in 1816 still governs our relations with Nipāl.

GHURKHALI DYNASTY, descended from the UDAIPUR RAJPUTS

occupied KUMAON & NOAKOT for 6 or 8 generations, prior to conquest of NIPĀL.

Prithvī narāyan sah	1768	Girvan Yudha (again)	1805
Pertab singh sah deva	1771	Rajendra vikrama sah deva	1816
Ran Bahadur (deposed 1800)	1775	Surendra vikrama sah	1847
Girvan Yudha vikrama sah	1800	Prithvī vira vikrama sah	1881
Ran Bahadur (again)	1804		

HISTORY OF SIKKIM.

Local traditions assert that the ancestors of the Rajas of Sikkim originally came from Lhasa in Thibet, and that about the middle of the 16th cent. three Lamas succeeded in converting the Lepchas of Sikkim to Buddhism and in making Phun-tsho Namgyel Raja of the land. Sikkim came into close alliance with Britain by assisting them against the Ghurkas in 1816, and at the close of the war were rewarded with territory & the usual guarantee of protection.

Phun-tsho Namgyel	1550	Ten Jin Namgyel	
Ten-sung "		Chug Phul "	
Cha-dhor "		Sikyong "	1860
Gyur-me "		Thothub "	1874
Namgyel Phuntsho			



Spink & Son, Ltd., London.

SECTION II

THE UNITED PROVINCES OF AGRA and OUDH,

AND ALSO THE NATIVE STATE OF

GARHWAL

HISTORY OF THE UNITED PROVINCES

The early history of these provinces is that of Hindustan proper. In 1775 the south east portion was acquired by the British from the Nawab Vizier of Oudh. In 1801 a further tract was ceded by him, and in 1803 the conquests of Lord Lake extended the frontier as far as Dehli. The hill districts were taken from the Nipalese in 1815, and the south division of Jhansi has been acquired by lapse or forfeiture since 1840. In 1833 the independent presidency of Agra was formed, having previously been known as the "Ceded and Conquered Provinces." There have been two severe famines - in 1837-38 again in 1860-61. This tract formed the centre of the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857. The first outbreak was at Mirut, Khanpur and Jhansi were the scenes of the cruellest massacres, and the native population, chiefly in Rohilkhand sided generally with the rebels. But Allahabad was firmly held, as also was Agra, though closely besieged; and after the capture of Dehli, the British civil administration gradually reasserted itself throughout the country. As the result, the Central Provinces were formed into a separate government, partly out of the Southern districts, Delhi with the surrounding country was permanently attached to the Panjab, and Allahabad was substituted for Agra as the seat of government. In 1877 Oudh, which had been annexed by the British in 1856 and placed under a Chief Commissioner, was joined to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North West Provinces, a title which has lately been merged into that of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.

HISTORY OF AGRA, CITY AND PROVINCE.

The district of Agra has scarcely any history apart from that of the city. The Lodi kings of Dehli had a residence on the east bank of the Jumna which was occupied by Bābar after his victory over Ibrahīm Khan in 1526. Bābar fought a great and decisive battle with the Rajputs near Fathpur Sikrī in 1527. His son Humayun also resided at old Agra until his expulsion in 1540. Akbar lived in the province for the greater part of his reign, and founded the present city of Agra on the west bank. The town of Fathpur Sikrī also owes its origin to him was built about 1570, and was for a short period the seat of the Mughal empire. The mausoleum of this great organizer is at Sikandra five miles away from Agra and was built by his son Jahāngīr, who however deserted Agra towards the close of his reign. Shah Jahan was proclaimed Emperor at Agra in 1628 and resided there from 1632 to 1637. It was during this period that many of its celebrated mosques and other works were either built or completed and the city renamed. Its new title was Akbarabad, so named in honour of his grandfather and the coins struck at Agra bore this appellation from the time of Shah Jahan to that of 'Alam II. In 1637 Shah Jahan removed the seat of his empire to Dehlī, but continued the construction of the buildings at Agra. The Taj Mahal, generally allowed to be the most exquisite piece of Muhammadan work in the world was built by this magnificent Emperor in commemoration of his wife Mumtaz-i-Mahal. From the year 1666 Agra dwindled into the position of a provincial city, and was often attacked by the Jāts. Its annals during the decline of the Mughals are uneventful; though in 1764 the city was taken by the Jāts of Bhartpur under Suraj Mall and

Samru the Swiss renegade. In 1770 the Mahrattas overran the whole Doab; but were expelled by the imperial forces under Najaf Khan four years later. After passing through the usual convulsions which marked the close of the 18th century Agra and district came into British hands by the victories of Lord Lake in 1803.

HISTORY OF OUDH.

The legendary annals of Oudh date back to the very earliest period of Indian history. The sacred city of Ajodhya from which the province derives its name lies close to the modern town of Faizabad and forms one of the holiest places of the Hindu religion. At the dawn of history, Oudh appears as a flourishing kingdom. In its capital, Sakya Muni the founder of Buddhism began his labours. The modern chronicles of Oudh begin with the great struggle which ended in the overthrow of Kanauj. The fall of that famous empire, ruled over by the last native Hindu dynasty, gave a final death-blow to the Buddhist faith, and re-established the supremacy of the Brahman creed throughout India. After the conquest of Kanauj, Muhammad Ghori, or his lieutenant overran Oudh in 1194. Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khilji was the first Musalman to establish and organize an administration, and he chose Oudh as a base for his military operations. He refused allegiance to Altamsh and his son Ghiyas-al-din established a hereditary governorship of Bengal. Ajodhya, however, was wrested from the Bengal dynasty, and remained an outlying province of Dehli. Thereupon a Hindu rebellion ensued, in which 120,000 Musalmans are said to have been massacred. Prince Nasir-al-din was sent to crush the rebellion; and in 1242, Kamr-al-din is recorded as

Viceroy of Ajodhya. Thenceforth the Province remained an integral portion of the Muhammadan Empire. Bābar's invasion of Oudh has left little historical record and troubled times followed his death, but after the defeat of the Afghan dynasty, it settled down into one of the most important of Akbar's viceroyalties. Under the Mughal dynasty in its flourishing days, the native Hindu chieftains accepted their position without difficulty. The empire was too strong for them to dispute its sway, and they were too strong for the empire to attempt their suppression. A century or so later, the rise of the Mahrattas broke down the decaying empire of Aurungzeb, and the chieftains of Oudh acquired an almost complete independence. About the year 1732 Sa'adat Ali Khan received the appointment of Subahdar of Oudh, and founded the Muhammadan dynasty which ruled down to our own times. Before his death, Oudh had become practically an independent state. His grandson Shuja al daula attempted to take advantage of the British and acquire the rich province of Bihar. He therefore advanced upon Patna, taking with him the fugitive Emperor, Shah 'Alam and the exiled Nawab of Bengal. The enterprise proved a failure, and Shuja-al-daula retired to Buxar. In October 1764, Major Munro followed him to that post, and won a decisive victory, which laid the whole of Upper India at the feet of the British. The Nawab fled to Bareli; while the unfortunate Emperor joined the British camp. In 1775 Shuja-al daula died and was succeeded by his son Asaf-al-daula who subsequently removed his capital from Faizabad to Lakhnau. Under this ruler, the Lakhnau court reached its highest splendour and the dominions of the Nawab of Oudh extended over a wider area than at any other earlier or later period. Sa'adat Ali Khan, who in 1798 succeeded his half

brother Asaf-al-daula, threatened by Sindhia on the advance of Zamān Shāh to the Indus, concluded a new treaty with the British in 1801, by which he gave up half his territories in return for increased means of protection. Rohilkhand thus passed under British rule, and the Nawab became still more absolute within his restricted dominions. Sādat's son Ghazī-al-dīn Haidar (1814) was the first to obtain the title of King. Nasir-al-dīn Haidar (1827) Muhammad Alī Shāh 1837, and Amjad Alī Shah (1842) followed in rapid succession and wasted away their lives in that alternation of sensuous luxury with ferocious excitement for which the court of Lakhnau became proverbial. In 1847, Wajid Alī Shah, the last King of Oudh ascended the throne The condition of the Province had long attracted the attention of the British Government and had called upon the King for reforms; which, however, were never effected, and the only remaining remedy was deemed to be annexation. A treaty was prepared offering liberal terms to Wajid Alī, such as allowing him to retain his title and 15 lākhs a year for the support of his dignity; and three days were allowed him in which to consider and sign the treaty. He refused to sign it, and therefore, in February 1856, the British Government assumed to itself the Government of Oudh, exclusively and for ever.

Imp. Gazette

RULERS OF OUDH.

	A.H.	A.D.		A.H	A.D
Sādat Khān, Nawab	1183	1720	Ghāzī al-dīn Haidar	1230	1814
Safdar Jang "	1152	1739	As King from,	1234	1819
Shuja-al-daula "	1170	1756	Nasir-al-dīn Haidar	1243	1827
Āsaf-al-daula "	1189	1775	Muham.d Alī Shāh	1253	1837
Vazīr 'Alī "	1212	1797	Amjad 'Alī Shāh	1258	1842
Sa'ādat 'Alī "	1213	1798	Wājid 'Alī Shāh	1263	1847

HISTORY OF JAUNPUR.

When Jaunpur first makes its appearance in authentic history it was subject to the rulers of Benares, and with the rest of their dominions fell into the hands of Muhammad bin Sam after his victory over the Hindu champion Jaichand, in 1194 A.D. From this time it appears to have formed part of the kingdom of Kanauj: In 1360, Firuz bin Tughlak encamped there for six months, and in 1388, Malik Sarwar Khwaja was sent by Muhammad bin Firuz to govern the eastern province, which extended from Kanauj to Bihar. Khwaja fixed his residence at Jaunpur and taking advantage of Timūr's invasion, he made himself independent of the Dehlī court, and assumed the title of Sultan al-Shark, or Eastern Emperor. The Sharkī dynasty ruled at Jaunpur for nearly a century, struggling the whole time with their former masters for the supremacy of Hindustan. The last of the dynasty, Sultan Husen, was finally defeated by Bahlol Lodī in 1478. On the fall of Ibrāhīm Lodī at Pānipat, the governor of Jaunpur, Bahādur Khān, asserted his independence, but Bābar sent his son Humāyūn eastward for its recovery, and thenceforward it formed a portion of the Mughal empire until 1722. It was then transferred, with Benares, Ghāzīpur, and Chunar to the hands of the Nawāb Wazīr of Oudh. After the battle of Baxar the District fell to the British, and in 1775 was made over to them permanently.

SHARKĪ KINGS OF JAUNPŪR

	A.H.	A.D.
Khwāja Jahān	796	1394
Mubārak Shāh	802	1399
Shams-al-dīn Ibrāhīm Shāh bin Mubārak	803	1400
Mahmud Shāh bin Ibrāhīm	844	1440
Muhammad Shah, jointly with his father Mahmud	861	1456
Husen Shah bin Mahmud	863	1458

HISTORY OF GARHWAL

The early history of Garhwal is obscure, but it seems that about five centuries ago, the valley of the Alaknandā was divided into 52 petty chieftainships, each chief having his own independent fortress (garh), from which the country is said to have derived its name. A century later, Ajai Pāl, ruler of Chāndpur, reduced all these small principalities under his own sway and became the founder of the Garhwāl kingdom. He placed his capital at Srinagar, where the ruins of his palace still exist. The Rajas of his line, known as the Chānd dynasty, Kshatriyas of the lunar race, ruled over Garhwāl and the adjacent Tehri State until their expulsion by the Ghurkās in 1803. For 12 years the Ghurkas of Nipal ruled over Garhwal and Dehra Dun with a rod of iron, and then commenced encroaching on British territory at Gorakhpur and the Tirhut frontier. A war broke out in 1814 which resulted in the capture by the British of Almora, and in 1816, Kumaon & Garhwal. The Tehri principality known as "Independent Garhwal" was restored to Sunder Sen Sāh, under whose descendents it still remains, whilst the valley of the Alaknandā with Srinagar, the old capital of the Chānds, was retained by the conquerors and erected into a British District on the usual model.

RULERS OF GARHWAL. (CHAND DYNASTY.)

Srinagar as capital	Sam.	A.D.	Tehri as capital.	Sam.	A.D.
Pradip Shah	1774	1717	Sunder Sen Sah	1877	1820
Lallat "	1828	1772	Bhawani "	1916	1859
Jayakrit "	1837	1780	Pratap "	1928	1871
Pardurman "	1842	1785	Kirtti "	1844	1887
to	1861	1804			

THE COINS OF

AGRA

AKBARPUR TANDA

ALLAHABAD

ALMORA

BAHRAICH

BARILĪ

BENARES

BINDRABAN

BADAUN

CHUNAR

DAMLA

DOGĀM

FARRUKHABAD

GORAKHPUR

JAUNPUR

KALPI

KANAUJ

LUCKNOW

MĪRATH

MATHURA

OUDH

SAHARANPUR

SAMBHAL

SRINAGAR GARHWAL

AGRA = AKBARABAD

BĀBAR. AH 932 - 937.

1 فلوس ضرب اگره = Fālus zarb Āgrāh
Rx في تاريخ نهصد سي و چهار = Fī tarīkh nuhsad sī chhār - 934 C.M

2 ضرب اگره - Zarb Āgrāh
Rx في تاريخ سنه ٩٣٦ . Fī tarīkh sanat 936 C.M

3 دار الضرب قلع اگره . Dār al zarb kila Āgrāh
Rx Fī tarīkh sanat 936

HUMĀYŪN AH. 937 - 963.

4 بدار الضرب قلعه اگره . Bi dār al zarb kila Āgrāh
Rx Fī tarīkh sanat 937. (٩٣٧) C.M.

5 دار الخلافة ضرب اگره . Dar al Khalifat zarb Āgrāh
Rx Fī tarīkh sanat 938. (٩٣٨) Bl.

6 Variety of last. Bl.

7 دار الامان ضرب اگره . Dar al āmān zarb Āgrāh
Rx تاريخ في سنة ٩٤٣ . Tarīkh fī sanat 943

8 Variety of last without في - fī & uncertain date. W.H.V.

9 In quatrefoil - ضرب اگر . Zarb Āgrāh - in margin "falus"
Rx بتاريخ في سنة ٩٣٦ . Bi tarīkh fī sanat 936 Bl.

10 "Falus zarb Āgrāh" both sides, undated. (may be Bābar) Bl.

SHER SHAH AH. 946 - 952

11 شير شاه سلطان ضرب اگره . Sher Shah sultan zarb Āgrāh D.F.H

12 in margins - ابو المظفر خلد الله . Abu al muzaffar khallad allah
Rx top not shewn - ملكة و سلطانة . mulkat wa sultanat
Rx في عهد (ا) الامير الحامي ٩٤٥ . Fī ahad al āmīr al hamī 950.
in margins. الدين الديان السلطان العادل . Al dīn al dīyan al sultan al adl. No. 12 undated? Rod.

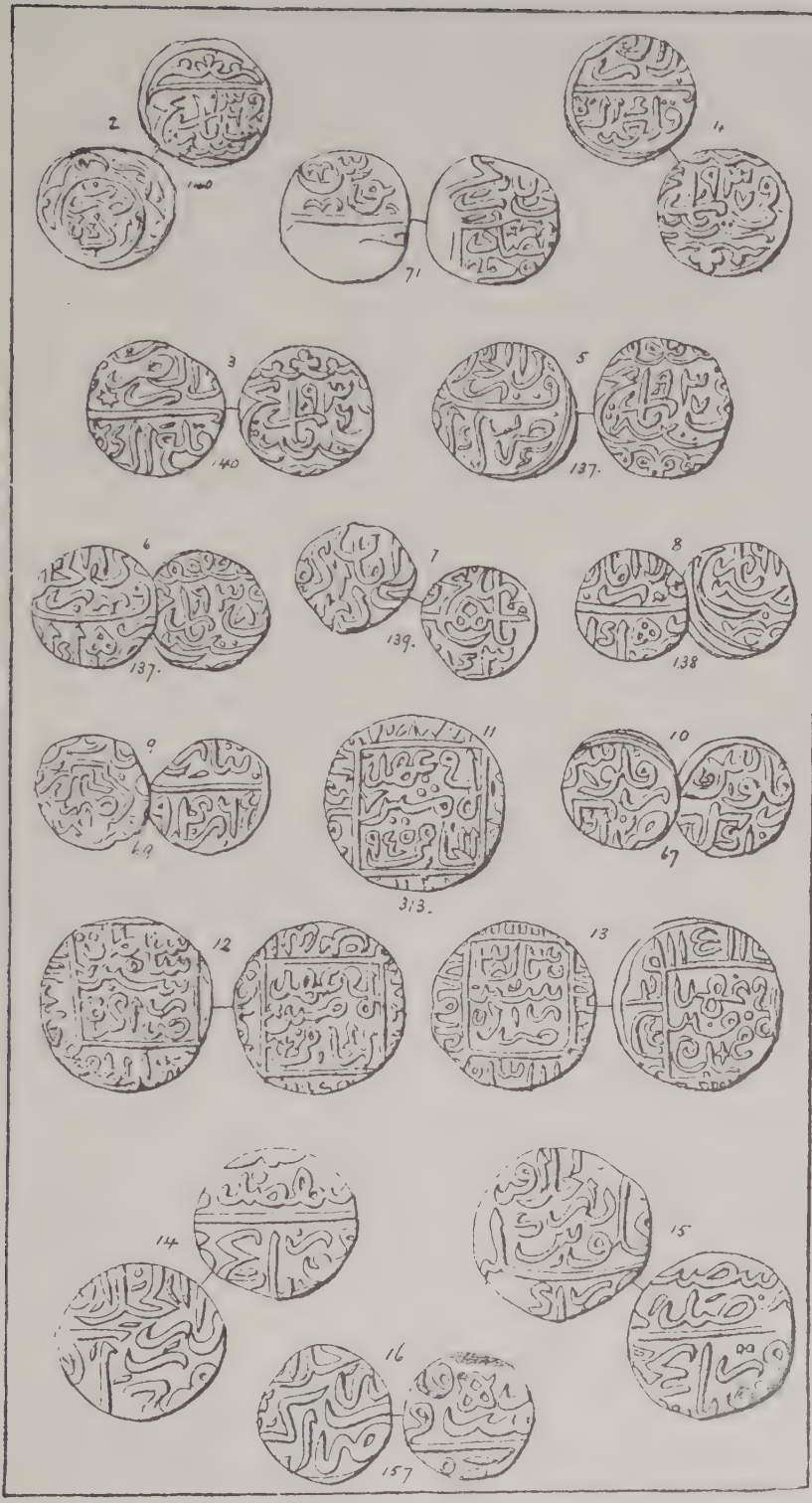
13 Contemporary blundered imitation of last. D.F.H.

AKBAR. AH. 963 - 1014

14 دار الخلافة ضرب اگره . Dar al khalifat zarb Āgrāh
Rx في تاريخ نهصد و شصت . Fī tarīkh nuhsad wa shast? 96X L.M.

15 As last with addition of "Sikka falus" سكه فلوس . B.M.

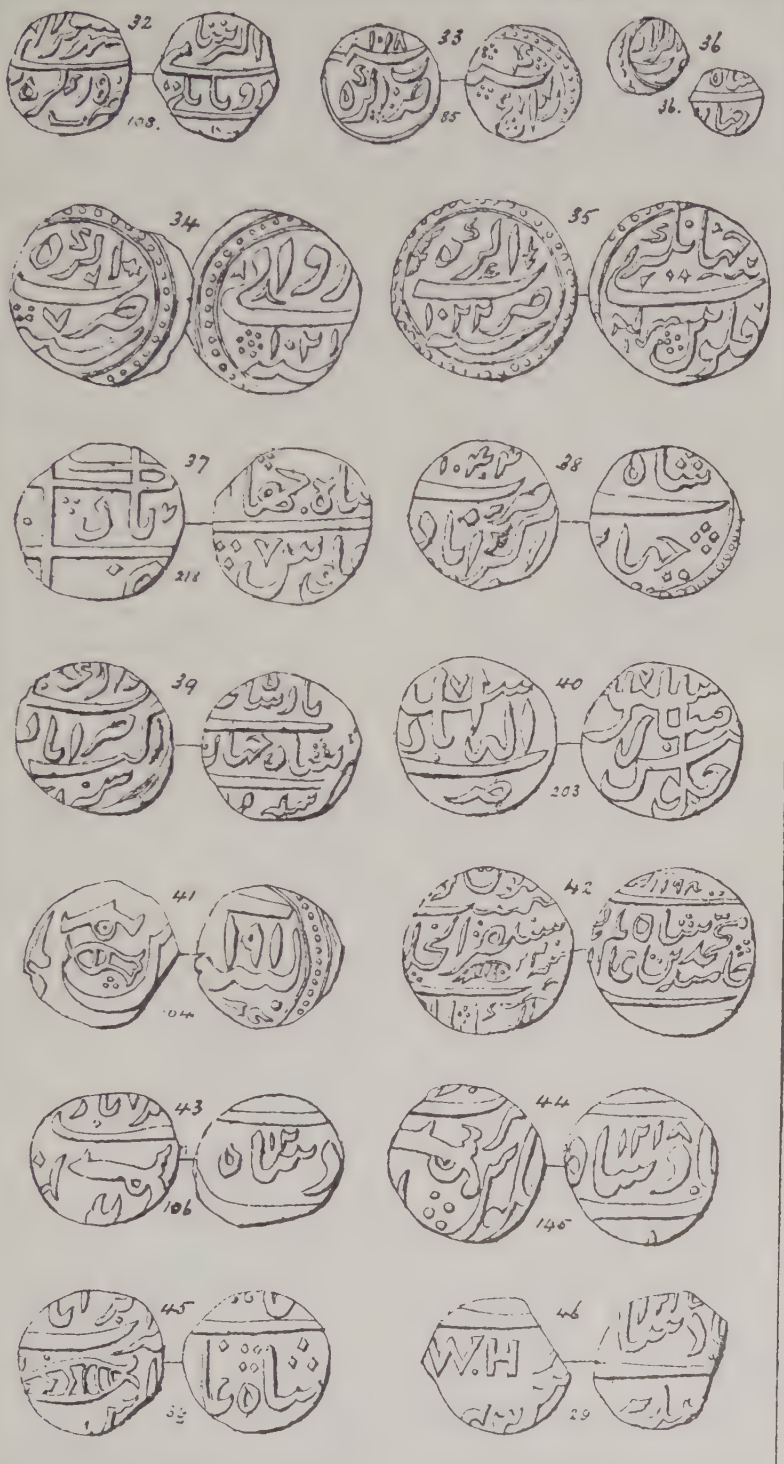
16 ½ dam. Reading as last. but variety of Rx. شصت for شست B.M.


2
140
71
4
3
140
5
137.
6
137.
7
139.
8
138
9
49
11
313.
10
47
12
13
14
15
16
157

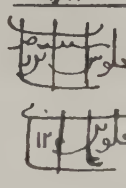
17	دار الخلافة ضرب اگره - Dar al khalifat zarb Agrah	
	Rx فی تاریخ نهصد و شصت -- Fī tarikh nuhsad wa shast -- "Struck at the seat of the Khalifat Agrah in the year nine hundred and sicty (and - -)". 96×	Rod
18	½ dam. variety with 88 × line above nuhsad as no 16	BM
19	do variety with فلوس - falus	B.M.
	Rx Fī tarikh nuhsad wa haftad (هفتاد) × 97×	B.M.
20	Zarb falus dar al khalifat Agrah (اگره above)	
	Rx Sanat nuhsad wa haftad wa haft - 977	O.
21	Another variety with Agrah to left of ✿	
	Rx Nuhsad wa hashtad wa panj sanat ٩٨٥ - 985	O
22	Falus allah Akbar dar al khalifat (Agrah)	
	Rx Nuhsad wa hashtad wa haft ٩٨٧ - 987	O
23	Falus dar al khalifat Agrah (اگره above)	C.M.
	Rx. Nuhsád wa hashtad wa --- ٩٨٨ = 988	BM
24	Another shewing full inscription × date 988	
25	Another dated 989.	BM
26	تنکه اکبر شاهی ضرب اگره - Tanka Akbar Shahī zarb Agrah	
	Rx ٤٣ اردی بحشت الهی - (Month) Ardibihisht ilahī 44	Rod
27	¼ tanka = چهارم حصه - Chaharam hissa tanka Akbar Shahī	
	Rx. Zarb Agrah (month) Isfandarmuz = اسفندرمز ilahī 45	Rod
28	2 tankī = دو تانکی - Do tankī Akbar Shahī	
	Rx. Zarb Agrah (month) Ayr = اذر ilahī 46	Rod
29	2 tankī as last	
	Rx. Zarb Agrah (month) Aban = ابان ilahī 46	B.M.
30	1 tankī Akbar Shahī = یک تانکی اکبر شاهی	
	Rx. Zarb Agrah (month) Tīr = تیر ilahī 47	B.M.
31	4 tankī = چو تانکی - Chau tankī Akbar Shahī	
	Rx. Zarb Agrah (month) اردی بحشت - Ardibihisht ilahī 47.	Rod


17
312
18
157
19
152
20
315
21
315
23
307
22
317
24
319
25
26
625
27
153
28
109
29
30
31
244.5

32	2 tankī - Do tankī Akbar Shahī	
	Rx. Zarb Agrah (month) Shahrewar شهریور ilahī 50	Rod.
	JAHANGIR. AH. 1014 - 1037.	
33	ضرب اگره سنة ۱۰۱۸ - Zarb Agrah sanat 1018	
	Rx. رایج سنة ۴ - Rāj (current.) sanat 4	Rod.
34	Zarb Agrah sanat 7. Rx. روانی سنة ۷ - Rewānī sanat 7.	BM
35	Zarb Agrah sanat 1022 Rx. جهانگیری فلوس سنة ۸ -	BM
	Jahangīrī falus sanat 8	WHY
	SHAH JAHAN. AH 1037 - 1068.	
36	ضرب اکبرآباد - Zarb Akbarabad Rx. شاه جهانی - Shah Jahanī	Bl.
37	Zarb Akbarabad Rx Shah Jahanī (year) 7	Rod
38	Zarb Akbarabad 1044. Rx Shah Jahanī	BM
39	ضرب اکبرآباد سنة دار الخلافه - Dar al Khalifat Zarb Akbarabad sanat ... - Struck at the seat of the Khalifat Akbarabad 4th?	BM.
	شاه جهان بادشاه غازی سکه مبارک - Shah Jahan badshah ghazī sikka mubarak. Auspicious currency of the King and Conqueror, Shah Jahan.	BM
	AURUNGZEB ALAMGIR AH 1068 - 1119	
40	Zarb Akbarabad sanat 7.	
	Rx جلوس مبارک سنة ۷ - Jalus mubarak sanat 7	Rod
	SHAH ALAM II AH 1173 - 1221	
41	Pistol + fish in cart of س. Rx Sanat (1)191	Bl
42	ضرب اکرآباد مستقر الخلافة سنة ۲۴ جلوس میمنت مانوس	
	Zarb Akbarabad mustakr al Khalifat sanat 24 jalus maimanat manus - Struck at Akbarabad the fixed seat of the Khalifate in the 24th year of auspicious accession	
	بر هفت کشور سکه زد حامی دین محمد شاه عالم بادشاه ۱۱۹۳ از فضل الله Rx	
	Bar haft kaswar sikka zad hamī dīn Muhd Shah Alam Shah 1194	BM.
43	Pistol + fish "Zarb Akbarabad" Rx Badshah 12xx	Rod
44	Pistol. "Falus Zarb Akbarabad" Rx Badshah 1218	BM
45	Fish same reading Rx Shah Alam bad shah	Rod
46	[illegible] on coin of Akbarabad dated 1218 Struck in honour of John William Hessing, Commandt of the fort of Agra dua 1803	Rod



UNITED PROVINCES.

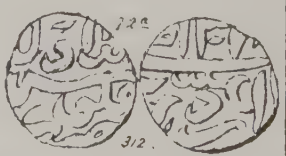
	AKBARPUR TANDA.	
47	✻ ضرب اکبرپور تانده دار الخلافة • *Zarb Akbarpur Tanda dar al Khalifat.* ℞. *Nasir al dunya wa al din* ? *nuhsad haftad* • 97x. ..... نهصد هفتاد ناصر الدنیا و الدین	CM.
48	*Zarb Jalus Akbarpur.* ℞ *Sanat nuhsad hashtad* .. • 98x	BM.
49	❀. as last. ℞. *Fi sanat nuhsad hashtad wa ek.* 981	O
	ALLAHABAD - ILAHABAS.	
50	ضرب الهاباس • *Zarb Ilahabas.* ℞ *Sanat* 31 *Ilahi*	BM.
51	*Fish.* ضرب الله اباد • *Zarb Allahabad* ℞ *Shah 'Alam badshah ghazi* - شاه عالم باد شاه غازي	WHY.
	ALMORAH.	
52	*Footprints of Vishnu and unintelligible inscription*	•
53	do do	•
	BAHRAICH.	
54	✡ ضرب بهرائچ سکه فلوس دار... • *Zarb Bahraich sikka falus dar* ℞. ۹۷۵ في تاريخ نهصد هفتاد • *Fi tarikh nuhsad haftad* 975	CM.
	BARILI	
55	 ضرب بریلی سنة ۳۵ جلوس *Zarb Barili sanat* 35 *jalus* عالم شاهی فلوس ۱۲ *Alam Shahi falus* 12	C.M.
	BENĀRES. - MUHAMMADABAD	
56	ضرب بنارس ۱۹ • *Zarb Benares* 19 ℞. *a fish.* فلوس عالم شاه *Falus 'Alam Shah*	WHY
57	*A flag. Zarb Benares* 26. ℞ *A fish* فلوس • *falus*	Bl.
58	*The next three appear to have been struck at Benares*	Bl.
59	*as they bear the usual flag + fish but whether were*	Bl.
60	*intended for use at Benares or Lakhnau cannot say.*	WHY.
	⚜ ⚲. *flag + fish.* ۲۶ سنه میمنت مانوس • جلوس *falus maimanat manus sanat* 26 ℞ *Shah 'Alam's couplet* سکه زد بر هفت کشور سایه فضل اله حامی دین محمد شاه عالم یاد شاه *Sikka zad bar hafl Kishwar sahya fazl Ilah* &c. (D.M.) (doubtful mint.)	

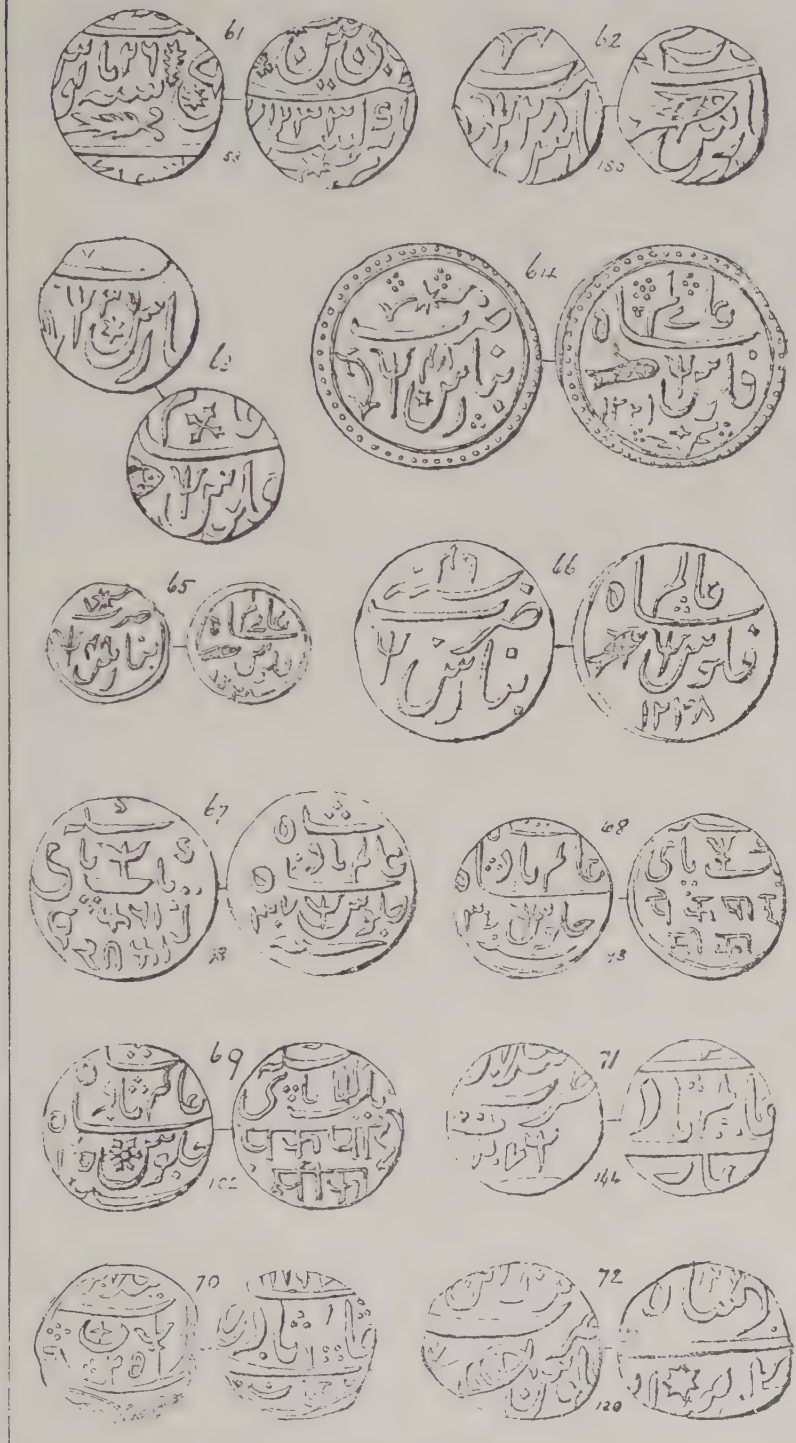

47
311.
48
49
318
50
51
128.
52
53
54
55
260
56
175
57
208
58
185
59
182
60
185

61 a fish ✡ ✡ Fulus maimanat manus sanat 26.
℞. ✡ Parts of Shah Alams couplet. ۱۲۳۳ - 1233 WHY
62 A trident ✡ Zarb Benares 28 = ضرب بنارس ۲۸
℞ a fish Shah 'Alam fulus WHY
63 Variety of last 35th year BM
64 Larger coin another variety 1221 45th year BM
65 Pie ° small coin same type 1228 48th year
66 ½ anna ° Trident ✡ Zarb Benares sanat 49 WHY
℞ a fish ۱۲۲۸ فلوس شاه عالم - Shah 'Alam fulus 1228
67 The trisuli paisah of which there are here given
68 three specimens are generally termed "Benares paisa" but there is little doubt they were struck at several of the E.I. Coy mints "Prinsep" says in his "Useful tables" that those struck at Sagar were 100 grains in weight, afterwards being reduced to 96¼ grains ✡ struck at Calcutta for Bengal province. Many varieties exist, which were no doubt struck ✡ issued from native mints.
69 Bears the Murshidabad mint-mark, so may have been struck at that mint
These coins are fully translated under E I Co. Bengal
BINDRABAN - BRINDARBAN for MŪMINĀBĀD see p. 120
70 Trisul, ✡ star in crescent ۲۵ ضرب بندربن سنه - Zarb Binderban sanat 25
℞ ۱۱۹۷ - ۱۱۹۷ شاه عالم بادشاه غازی Shah 'Alam badshah ghazi 25 WHY
71 Similar with regnal date 27 Rod.
72 a fish فلوس ضرب بندربن Fulus zarb Bindarban
℞ a star - ۱۲۰۶ بادشاه سکه مبارک - 1206 Badshah sikka mubarak. Rod.

BUDAUN. AKBAR AH. 963 1014

72a Zarb fulus Budaun - بداون
℞. Ardibihisht (month) Ilahi 42° WHY.





CHUNĀR.

73 شیر شاہ سلطان ضرب چنار - Sher Shah sultan zarb Chunar
margins - left ابو المظفر ؟ top ؟ وسلطانة left ملکہ bottom خلد الله -
khallad allah, mulkah, abu'l muzzaffar, wa sultanat.
R. فی عهد الامیر الحامی = Fi ahad al amir al hami.
Margins. Left ٩٤٥ ؟ top العادل الدین ؟ bottom الدنیا -
Al dunya al din al adl 950 D.F.H.

74 Similar but zarb Chunar - ضرب چنار in right h? margin B.M

75 ضرب فلوس چنار - Zarb falus Chunar
R. نهصد شصت و هفت - Nuhsad shasht wa haft - 967 L.M

76 Zarb falus Chunar? R. Ilahi 41 (month) Tir. B.M.

DAMLA.

77 A fish. ضرب داملا - Zarb Damla. R. ('Alam ?) Shah 12xx Rod

DOGAM. AKBAR.

78 فلوس دوگام دار الخلافة - Falus Dogam dar al Khilafat
R. سنه فی نهصد هشتاد و دو - Sanat fi nuhsad
hashtad wa do = 982 BM

79 Falus Dogam dar al Khilafat. R. Sanat fi nuhsad
hashtad wa shash - شش ؟ 986. Rod

80 فلوس دوگام دار السلام - Falus Dogam dar al Islam
R. Sanat fi nuhsad hashtad wa hasht هشت - 988 Vost

81 Obverse as last. R. سنة فی هزار و یک الله اکبر -
Sanat fi hizar wa ek allah akbar - 1001 W.H.V.

82 دوگام تنکه اکبر شاهی - Dogam tanka Akbar Shahi
R. اردی بهشت الهی ٤٢ - Ardibihisht (month) ilahi 42 Rod

83 ½ dam. Dar al Khilafat Dogam falus. Vost
R. Sanat fi hizar wa do - 1002 (or یازده - 11 - 1011) Vost

84 ¼ dam. As last. R. Sanat fi hizar dizdah سیزده 1013 Vost.

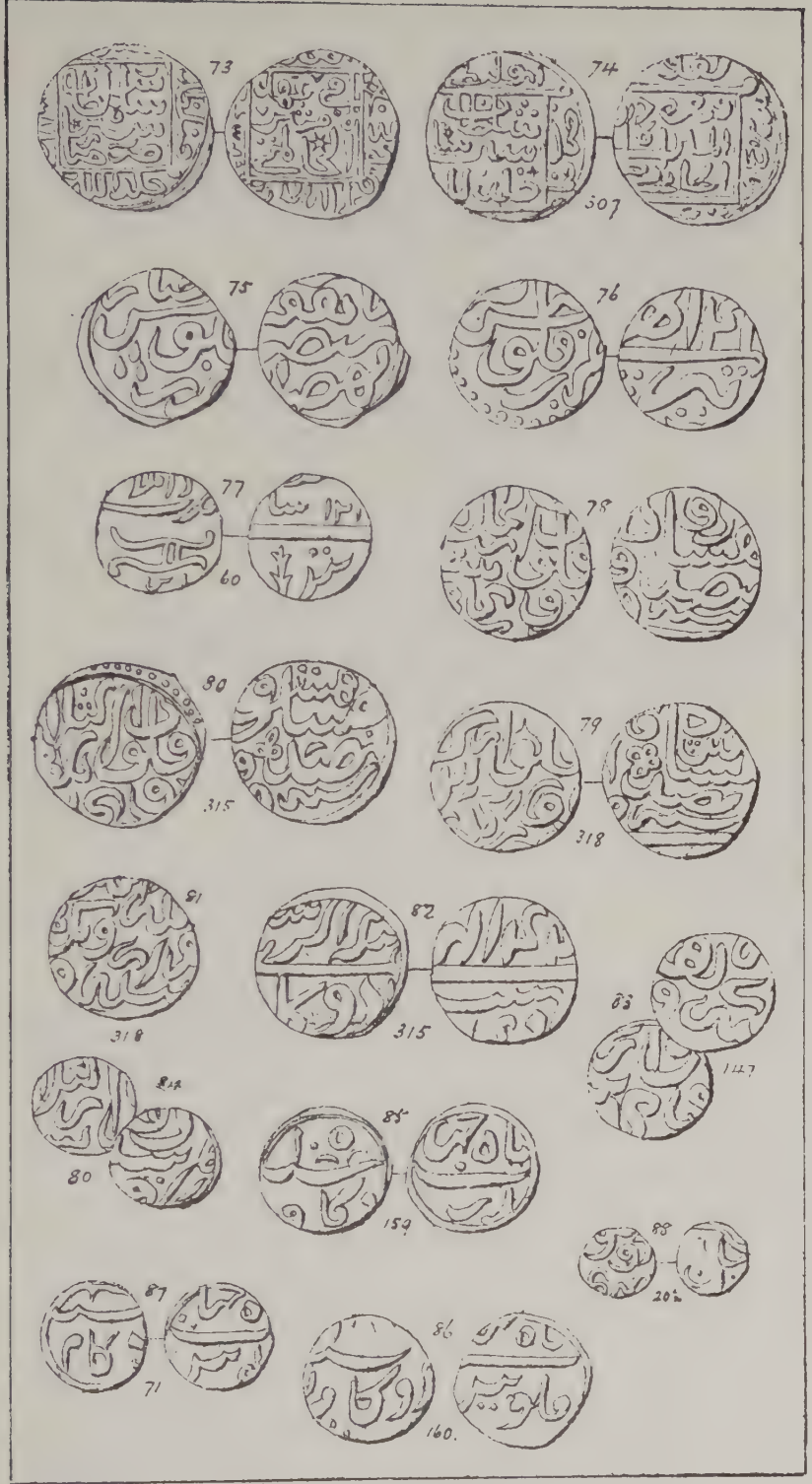
SHAH JAHAN.

85 ½. شاهجهانی فلوس - Shah Jahani falus. Vost.

86 R. ١٠٥٠ دوگام سنه - Dogam sanat 1050 Vost.

87 ¼ dam. Shah Jahani falus. R. Dogam sanat . . . Vost.

88 ⅛ . Jahan ? R. Zarb Dogam falus - ضرب دوگام فلوس Vost.


73
74
307
75
76
77
60
78
80
315
79
318
81
318
82
315
83
1147
84
80
85
159
88
202
87
71
86
160.

UNITED PROVINCES.

FARRUKHABAD (AHMADNAGAR)

SHAH 'ALAM 1173-1221 AH.

89 ضرب احمد نگر فرخ اباد سنه جلوس ۳۹ میمنت مانوس - Zarb Ahmadnagar. Farrukhabad sanat jalus 39 maimanat manus

Rx 1219 الله محمد شاه عالم (اباد) شاه. سکه صاحب قران. زد ز تائید الله حامی دین* Allah Muhamd Shah 'Alam badshah, sikka sahib i Kiran 1219 WHY.

90 ضرب فرخ اباد سنه جلوس میمنت مانوس ۴۵ - Zarb Farrukhabad sanat jalus maimanat manus 45.

Rx One pai sikka in Persian, Bengali & Nagari (see Bengal no. 33.) DFH.

MUHAMMAD AKBAR II. 1221-1258 AH.

91 فرخ اباد سنة ۱۲ - Farrukhabad sanat 12.

شاه اکبر شاهی فلوس ۱۲۳۳ - Shah Akbar shahi falus 1233 BM.

FATHPUR AKBAR.

92 ضرب فلوس فتحپور دار السلطنة - Zarb falus Fathpur dar al sultanat Rx سنة فی بیست هشتاد و شش ۹۸۶ - Sanat fi bist hashtad wa shash 986 O.

93 ½ dam. Same reading & d C.M.

94 As no. 92. Rx Sanat fi nuhsad hashtad wa haft - هفت - 987 DFH.

95 Zarb Fathpur upper part unread C.M.

96 As no 92 Rx Sanat fi nuhsad hashtad wa -- 989 Rod.

GORAKPUR. (MUAZZAMABAD) AKBAR.

97 ضرب فلوس) گورکپور - Zarb falus Gorakpur WHY.

Rx سنة ... الهی - Sanat ... ilahi 5 ماسهریور mah Shahrewar

98 Zarb falus Gorakpur. Rx Ilahi 5x ayr - اذر (month) BM.

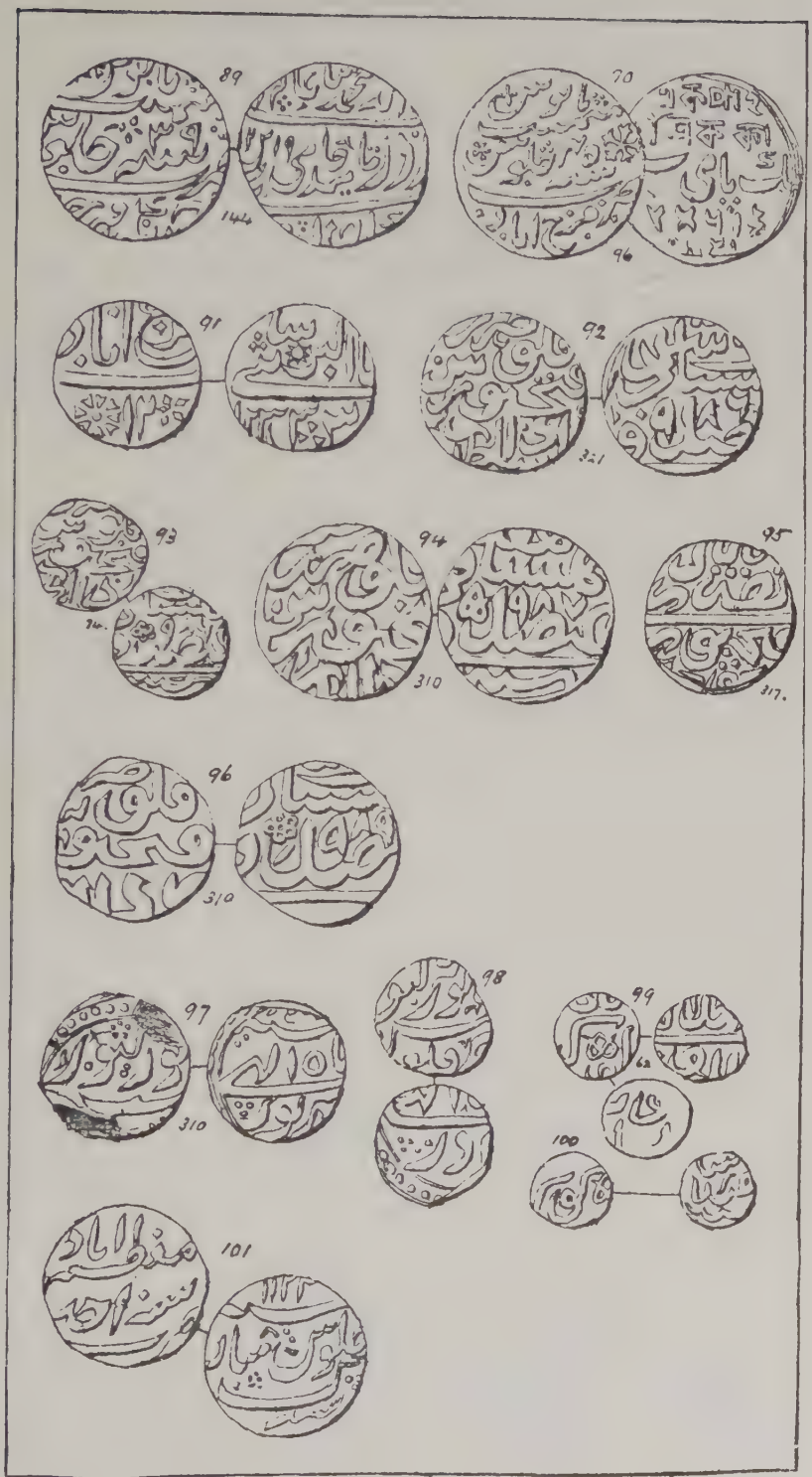
99 گورکپور - Gorakpur Rx Bl.

100 " " Rx Sanat nuhsad hashtad 98x B.M.

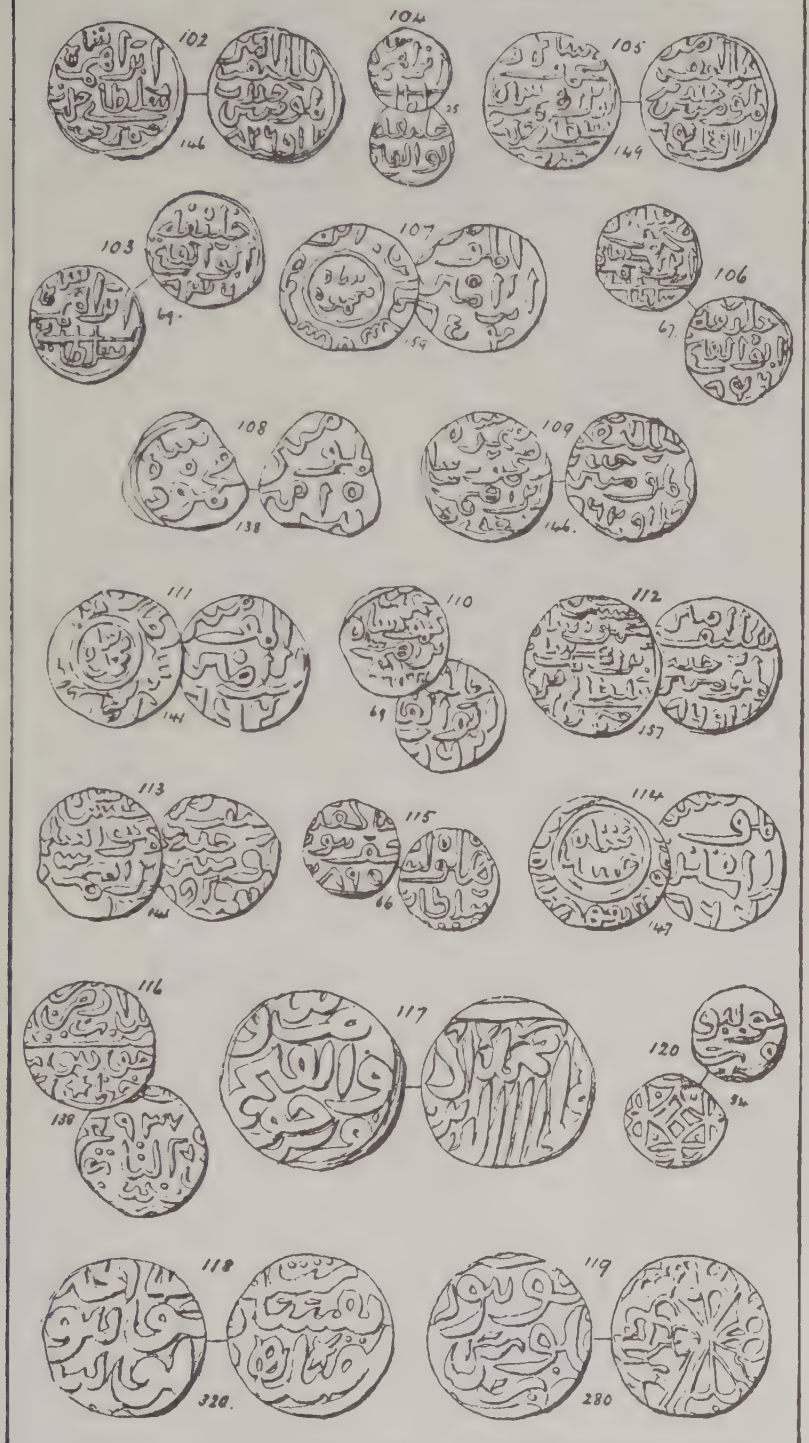
JAHANDAR or FARRUKHSIYAR AH. 1124

101 ضرب معظم اباد سنة احد - Zarb Muazzamabad sanat ahad - year one Rx Jalus sanat 1124 sikka mubarak BM.

* The correct reading starts at bottom, see page 45.


89
144
90
96
91
92
321
93
94
310
95
317
96
310
97
310
98
99
100
101

	JAUNPUR	
	IBRAHIM. AH 803-844	
102	ابراهيم شاه سلطاني خلدت مملكته - Ibrahim Shah sultani Khaldat mamlukat - may his reign be perpetuated Rx الخليفه امير المومنين خلدت خلافته ١٨٢٦ - Al Khalifat amir al momenin Khaldat Khalifat 826	WHV
103	Ibrahim Shah sultani Rx Khalifa abu al fath 886	"
104	as last. Rx do ابو الفتح - abu al fath	"
	MAHMUD. AH. 844-863	
105	محمود شاه - Mahmud Shah bin Ibrahim shah rx as 102 Rx. As 102 but dated ١٨٤٤ = 845	"
106	Mahmud Shah bin Ibrahim sultani. Rx As 103. date 846	"
107	Mahmud Shah in centre. around - bin Ibrahim Shah sultani Rx Na,ib - نائب. amir al momenin 854 = ١٤٥	WHV.
108	Mahmud Shah Rx Na,ib amir al momenin	"
	MUHAMMAD (joint King) AH 861-863.	
109	محمد شاه - Muhammad Shah bin Mahmud bin Ibrahim shah sultani Rx As rx 102 but dated 862 = ١٤٢	"
110	Muham[d] Shah rx as last. Rx As 103 date 862 = ١٤٢	"
111	As 109 - but circularly arranged. Rx Naib rx 862 (as 107)	CM
	HUSEN SHAH. AH 868-881.	
112	حسين شاه - Husen Shah bin Mahmud Shah bin Ibrahim Shah sultani rx as 102. Rx As 102 dated 86x	WHV.
113	As last. date indistinct	
114	As last but arranged circularly. Rx as 107 with date 867	CM.
	BAHLOL LODI AH 881 — 894.	
115	شهر جونپور ٨٩٥ - Shahr Jaunpur 895. Rx Bahlol sultan	WHV.
	HUMAYUN AH. 937-963	
116	Bi dar al jarb mutbarak khitta Jaunpur. R. Sanat fe- rx 937	Bl.
	AKBAR. A.H. 963-1014	
117	فلوس جونپور ابو الفتح نصر الدين - Falus Jaunpur abu al fath nasir al din. Rx Muham[d] Akbar jalal al din wa al din ?!	W.
118	Falus Jaunpur dar al khilafat Rx hudsad hashtad wa shash - 986	O.
119-120.	Jarb falus Jaunpur Rx Geometrical design ?	WHV.


102
104
105
103
107
106
108
109
111
110
112
113
115
114
116
117
120
118
119

KALPĪ - MUHAMMADABAD 'urf KALPI.

SHER SHAH AH.946-952.

121 ضرب كالپي خلد الله ملكه ٩٤٩ - Zarb Kalpī Khallad allah mulkah
Rx. السلطان العادل ابو المظفر شير شاه سلطان - Al sultan al 'adl abu al muzaffar Sher Shah sultan. (Doubtful dat. 949?) CM.

122 Zarb Kalpī 94x Khallad allah mulkah
Rx as 121 but legend commences at bottom. BM.

123 ½ dam reading as 121 dated 94x. BM.

124 ½ dam variety dated (9)49. BM.

125 Variety dated ٩٤٠ - 950 larger lettering DFH.

126 ½ dam same type DFH.

127 ضرب كالپي شير شاه سلطان - Zarb Kalpi Sher Shah sultan
Rx في عهد الامير الحامي - Fī 'ahad al amīr al hamī
Margins illegible on both sides. DFH

128 ½ dam, same type DFH

ISLAM SHAH AH. 952-960.

129 ½ dam. اسلام شاه بن شير شاه سلطان ضرب كالپي - Islam Shah bin Sher Shah sultan zarb Kalpī. [٩٤٧-957]
Rx Fī 'ahad al amīr al hamī al dīn al(dīyan) الدين الديان - BM.

AKBAR. A.H. 963 - 1014

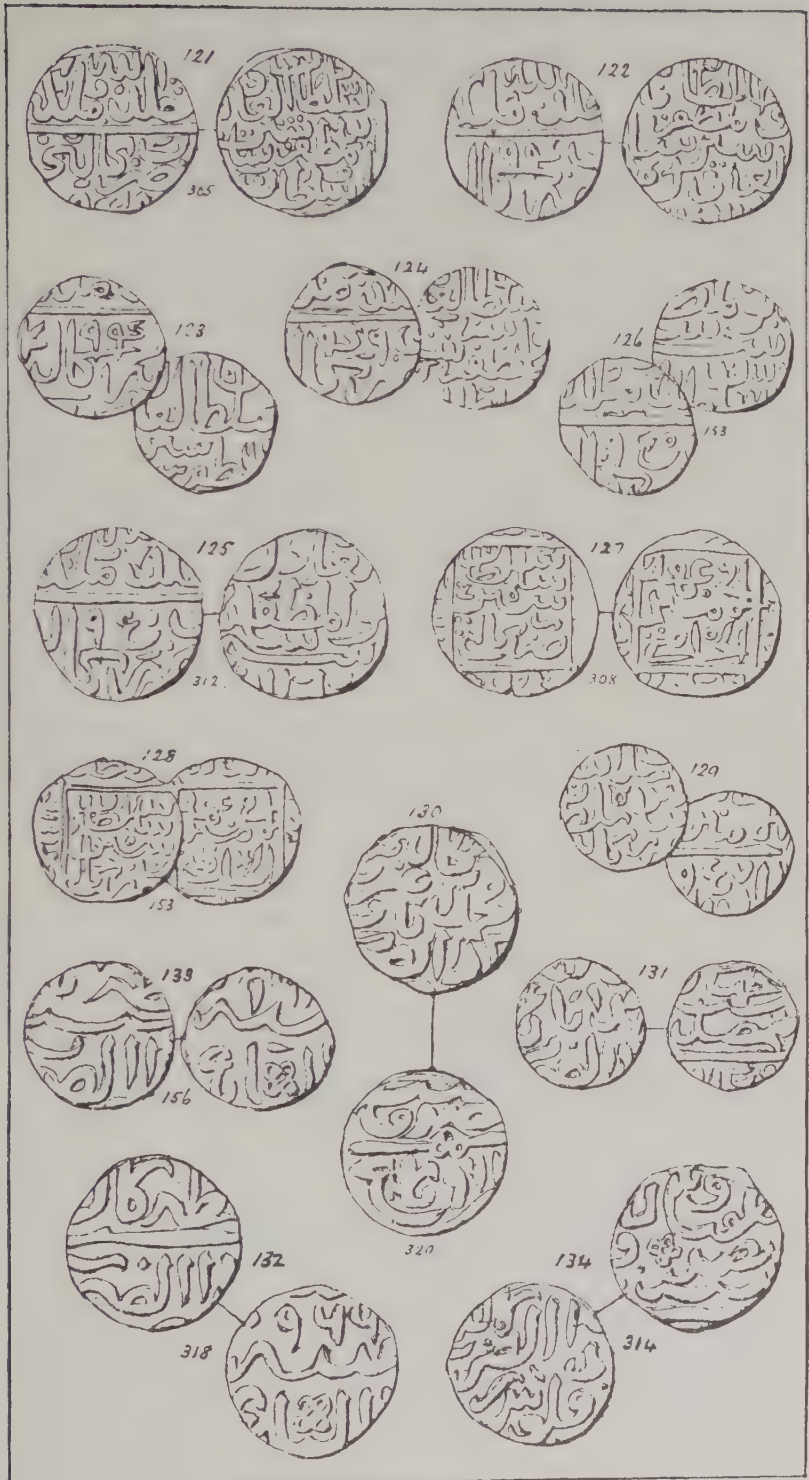
130 بدار الضرب محمد اباد عرف كالپي - Bi dār al zarb Muhammadabad 'urf (alias) Kalpī.
Rx في (تاريخ) ٩٦٣ نهصد و شصت - Fī tarikh 963 nuhsad wa shast. CM.

131 ½ dam. Bī dar al zarb Muhammadabad 'urf Kalpī
Rx nuhsad shast wa chahr = 900 - 60 - 4 = 964 BM.

132 دار الضرب خطه كالپي - Dar al zarb khita Kalpī
Rx في التاريخ سنة ٩٦٦ - Fī al tarikh sanat 966. Rod.

133 ½ dam same type, dated 968 = ٩٧١ Rod.

134 فلوس دار الضرب كالپي - Fulus dar al zarb Kalpī.
Rx سنة في نهصد و هفتاد و يک - Sanat fī nuhsad wa haftad wa ek = 900 + 70 - 1 = 971 Rod.


121
305
122
123
124
126
153
125
312
127
308
128
153
120
130
131
139
156
320
132
318
134
314

UNITED PROVINCES.

KANAUJ = SHERGARH-KANAUJ - SHAHGARH KANAUJ.

ISLAM SHAH AH. 952 - 960

135 (ابو المظفر) اسلام شاه بن شیر شاه سلطان خلد الله ملکه شیرگره قنوج
(Abu al muzaffar) Islam Shah bin Sher Shah sultan Khallad allah mulkah Shergarh Kanauj
Rx فی عهد الامیر الحامی الدین الدیان ۹۴۳ =
Fī ahad al amīr al hamī al dīn al dijan 953 DFH

136 Variety with Shergarh 'urf (عرف) Kanauj same date BM

137 Another variety same date BM

138 ½ to 135. BM

139 ½ to 140. BM

140 Another variety with Khallad allah to bottom line and dated ۹۴۴ - 953 CM

141 Another one dated ۹۴۶ - 956 CM

142 Do same date BM

As SHAHGARH

143 ابو المظفر اسلام ✡ شاه سلطان بن شیر شاه خلد الله ملکه. BM

144 Abu al muzaffar Islam Shah sultan bin Sher Shah DFH

145 Khallad allah mulkah DFH
Rx فی عهد الامیر الحامی الدین الدیان شاه گره ۹۴۹
Fī ahad al amīr al hāmī al dīn al dijan Shahgarh 959

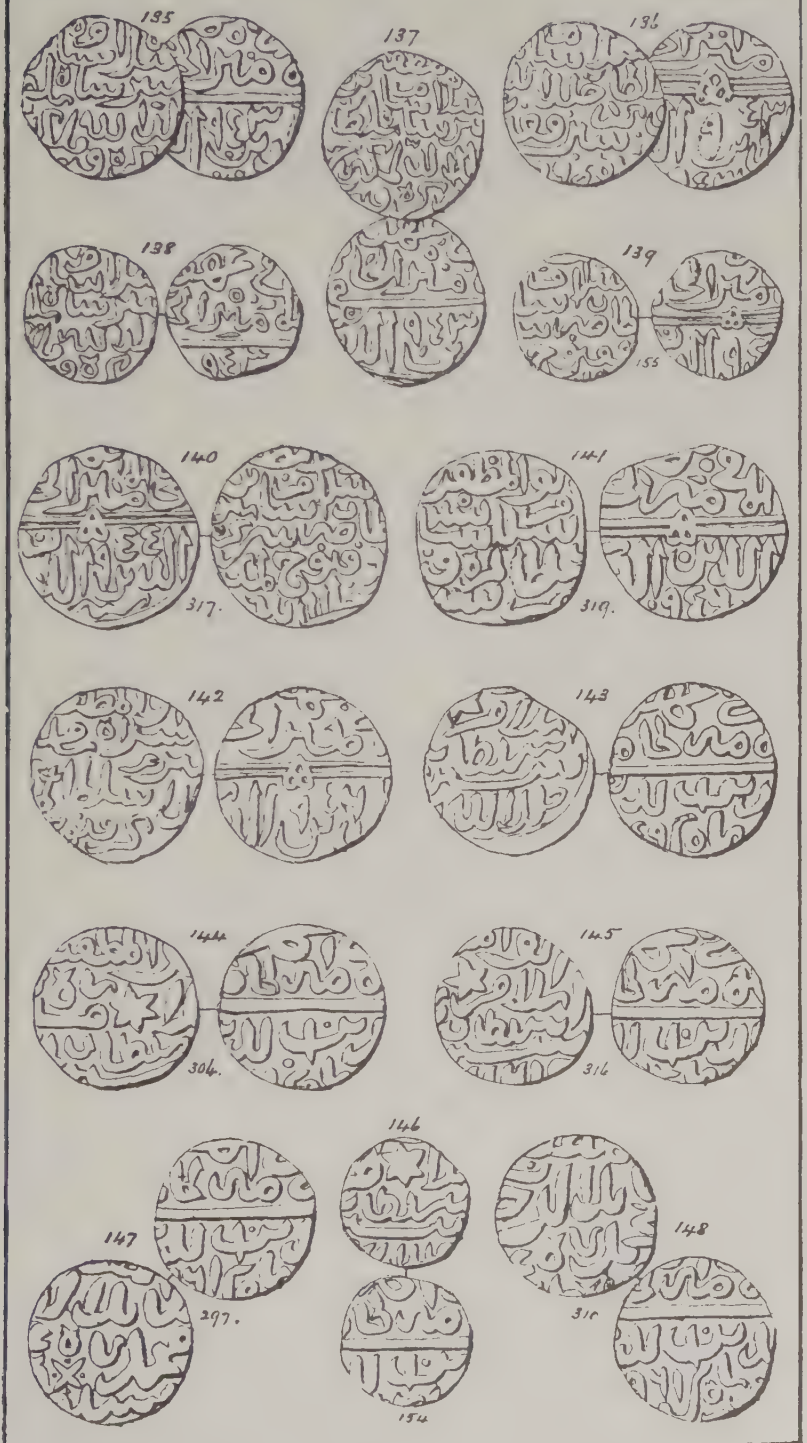
144 has date (۹۶۰-960 × 145 - (۹۶)۱ = 961

146 ½ dam same type DFH

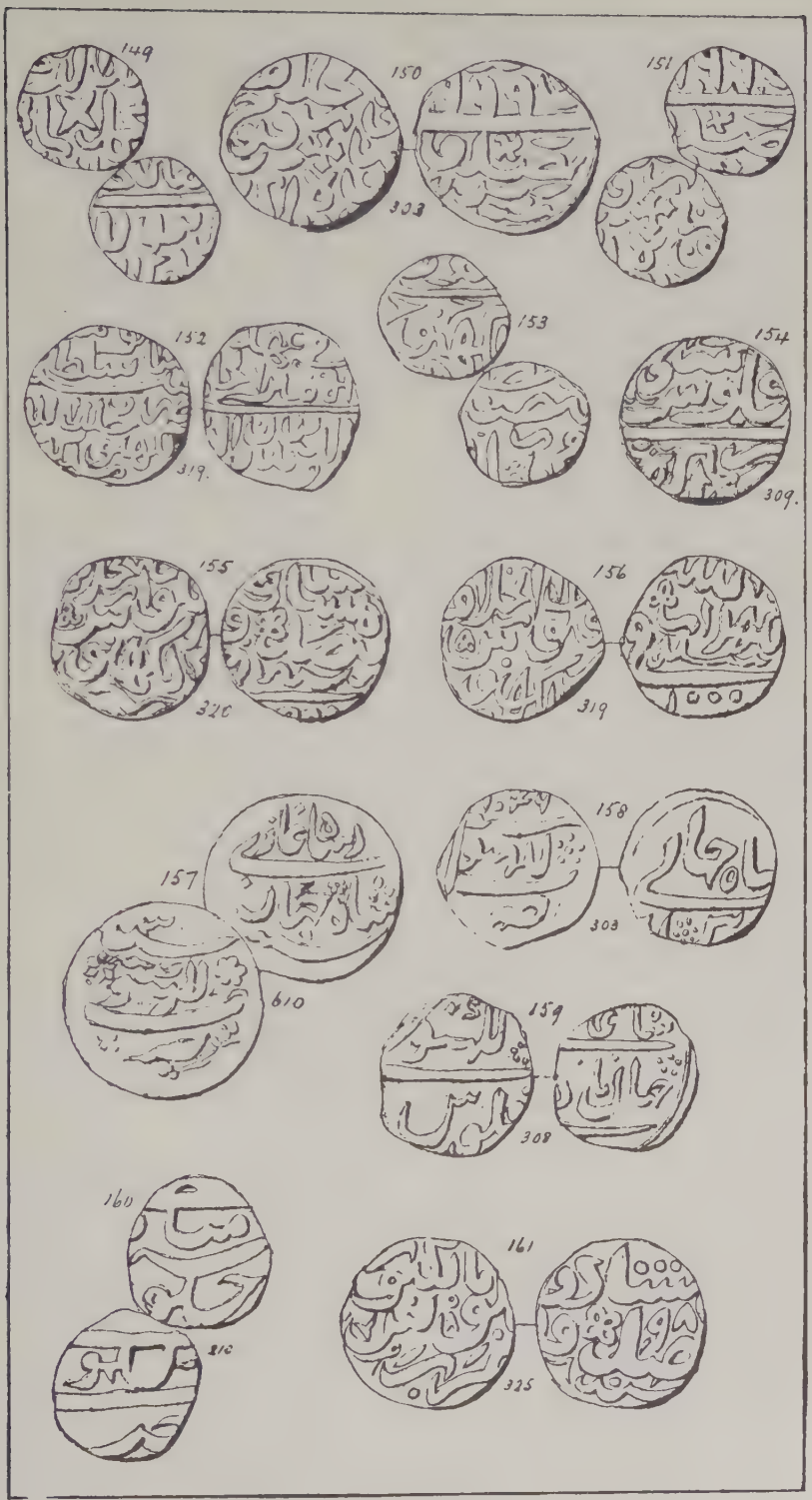
MUHAMMAD ADIL SHAH AH 960-964

147 ابو المظفر بتائید الرحمن محمد شاه عادل سلطان ✡
Abu al muzaffar bulayid al rahman Muhammad Shah 'Adl sultan
Rx. فی عهد الامیر الحامی الدین الدیان شاه گره ۹۶۱ =
Fī ahad al amīr al hāmī al dīn al dijan Shahgarh 961. WHV

148 As last. - shewing ضرب at the bottom of Rx WHV

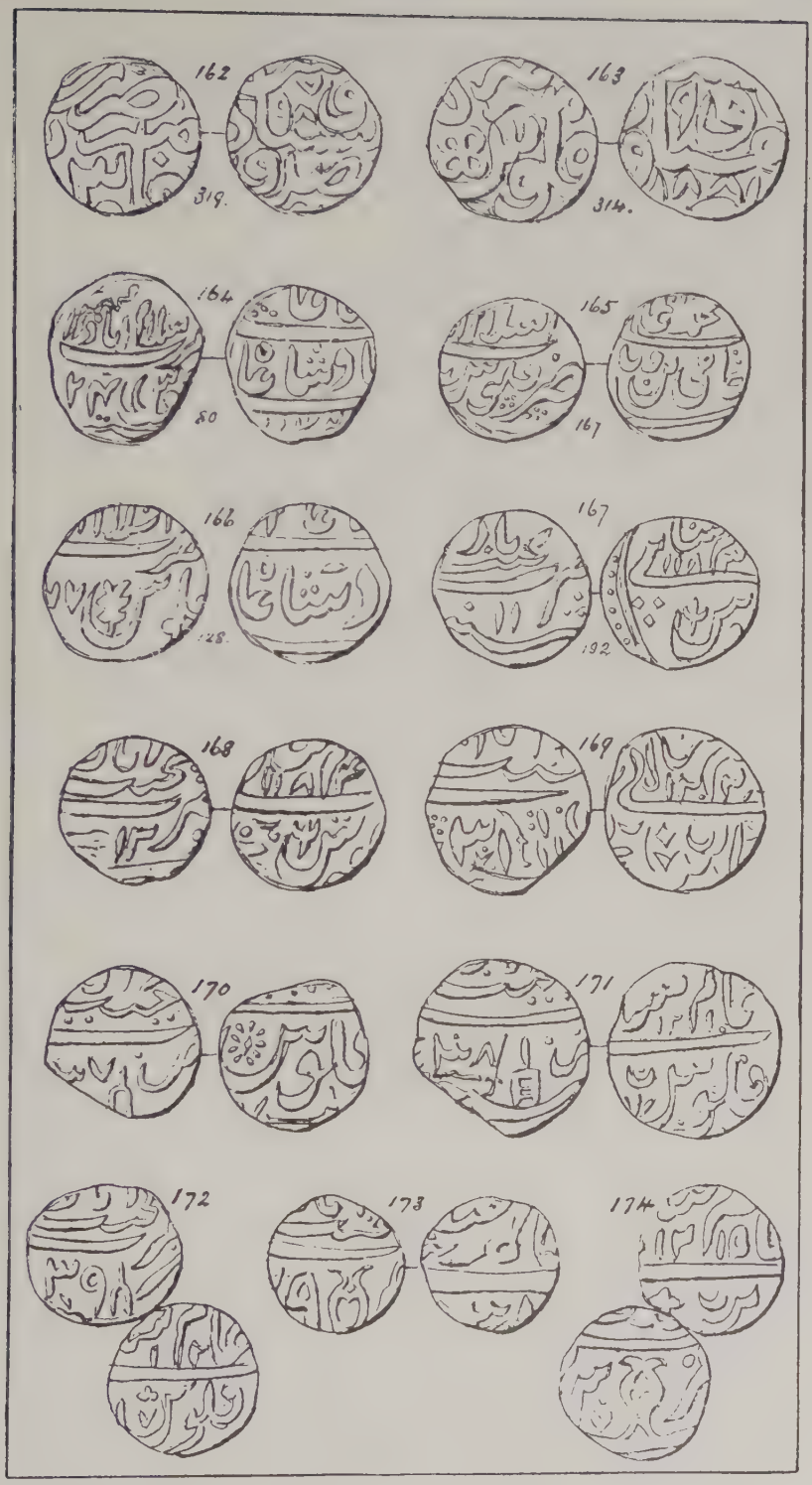

135
137
136
138
139
155
140
317.
141
319.
142
143
144
304.
145
316
146
147
297.
148
310
154

149	Same type as last, reading - Abu al muzaffar butayid al rahman Muhammad Shah 'Adl sultan Rx. Fi ahad al amir al hami al din al dujan Shahgarh 961	BM.
	As SHAHGARH KANAUJ. AKBAR. AH. 963 - 1014	
150	(ع/ف) دار الخلافة ضرب قنوج اعراف شاه گ - Dar al khilafat zarb Kanauj urf Shahgarh - Kanauj alias Shahgarh Rx في سنة ٩٦٩ نهصد و ششت نه - Fi sanat 969 nuhsad wa shasht nuh = Nine hundred & sixty nine	CM.
151	½ dam same type and date.	BM.
	LAKHNAU = LUCKNOW.	
	SHER SHAH. AH. 946 - 952	
152	ابو المظفر شير شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه ضرب لكهنو = Abu al muzaffar Sher Shah sultan khallad allah mulkah zarb Lakhnau. Rx. و = في عهد الامير الحامي الدنيان الدين فريد Fi ahad al amir al hami al dunya wa al din farid	BM
	AKBAR. A.H. 963 - 1014	
153	½ dam. فلوس اضرب لكهنو - Falus zarb Lakhnau Rx ..... في تاريخ نهصد شصت = Fi tarikh nuhsad shasht- 96x	BM
154	As last with اكبر شاهي - Akbar Shahi above فلوس	CM
155	Dar al khilafat falus zarb Lakhnau. Rx Sanat fi 986 nuhsad wa hashtad wa shasht	
156	Ob. as last. Rx Sanat fi 1000 ek hijar allah Akbar?	Rod.
	SHAH JAHAN. AH 1037 - 1068.	
157	ضرب للكهنو سنة .... - Zarb Lakhnau sanat .... Rx سنة ٥ شاه جهان بادشاه غاز. Sanat 5 Shah Jahan badshah ghazi	CM
158	Zarb Lakhnau sanat 1046. Rx. Shah Jahani falus	DFH
159	Lakhnau falus. Rx Shah Jahan badshah ghazi	Rod.
	AURUNGZEB ALAMGIR AH. 1068 - 1118	
160	Zarb Lakhnau. Rx falus mubarak = فلوس مبارك	Rod.
	MANIKPUR.	
	AKBAR AH. 963 - 1014	
161	ضرب فلوس مانكپور - Zarb falus Manikpur Rx سنة نهصد و هشتاد و ٩٨x - Sanat nuhsad wa hashtad wa... 98x	R.B.

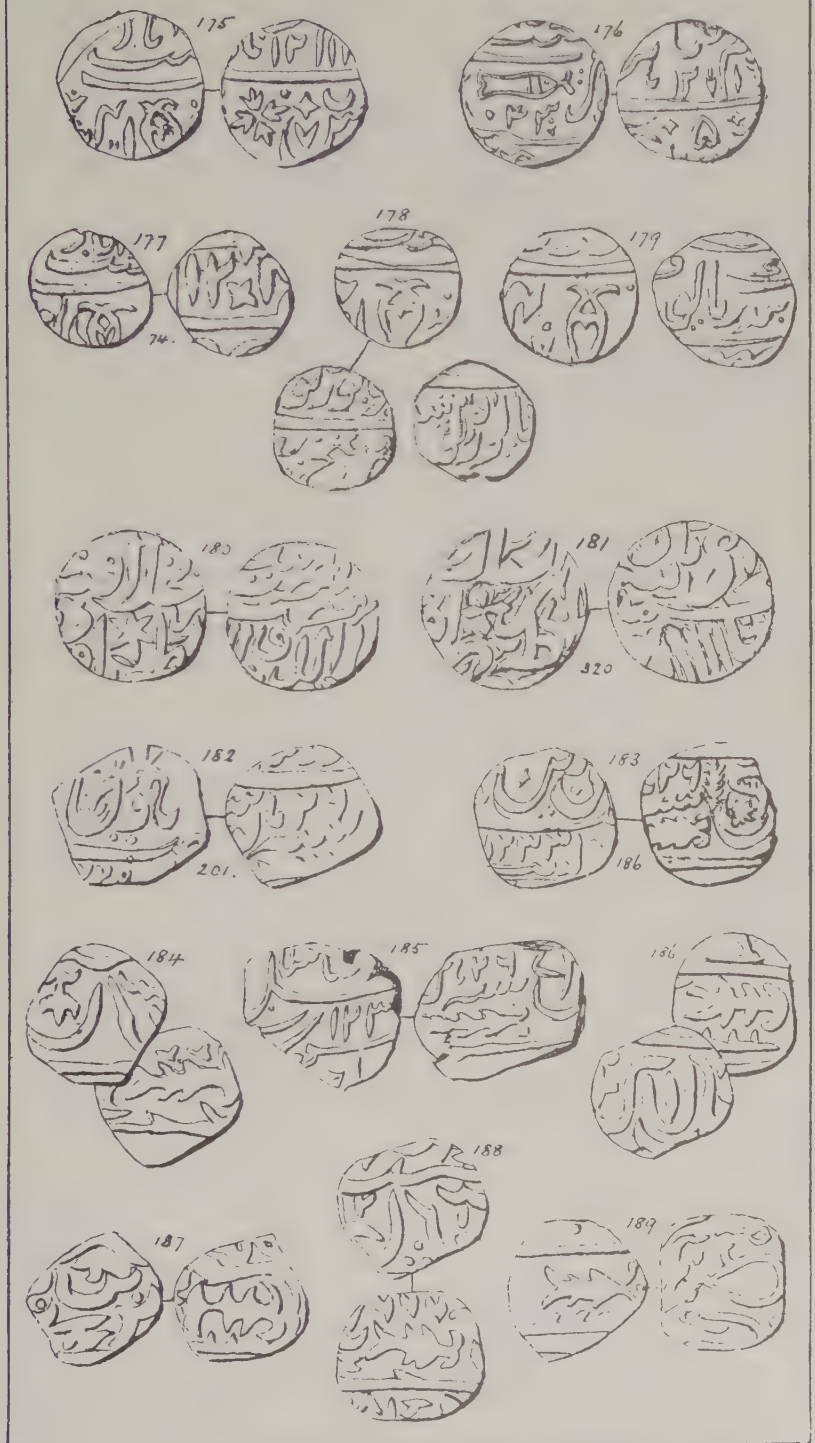

149
150
303
151
153
152
319.
154
309.
155
320
156
319
157
610
158
303
159
309
160
316
161
325

UNITED PROVINCES.

	MEERUT = MĪRATH or MĪRTHA (Rajputana)	
	AKBAR. AH.963 - 1014	
162	ضرب میرته فلوس - zarb Mīrath? falus.	
	Rx.٩٨٧ نهصد و هشتاد و هفت - Nuhsad wa hashtad wa haft. 987	O.
163	As last but dated - Nuhsad wa hashtād wa hasht 988	Rod.
	MUTTRA = ISLAMABAD MATHURA.	
	SHAH 'ĀLAM II. AH. 1173 - 1221	
164	ضرب اسلام اباد متهرا فلوس سنة ٢٤ - zarb Islamabad-Mathura falus sanat 24 Rx .. .. شاه عالم بادشاه غازی Shah 'Ālam badshah ghazī	W
165	zarb falus - Islamabad. Rx محمد شاه عالم شاه حامی دین باسکه being portions of Allah (Muhamd shah Alam Shah hamī dīn	Bl.
166	zarb-falus Islamabad (11)77. Rx. Shah 'Ālam badshah ghazī	Rod.
	NAJIBABAD	
	SHAH 'ĀLAM II A.H. 1173 - 1221	
167	ضرب نجیب اباد سنة ١١ = zarb Najībabad sanat 11	
	Rx. عالم شاهی فلوس ١١٨٣ = Alam Shahī falus 1183	BM.
168	As last with sanat ١٢ - 12	
	Rx. ☤ in curl of س. date 1184	BM.
169	Sanat 31 ٦ ٨ and zarb Najībabad	
	Rx, ☬ in curl of س. date 1202	BM
170	(Sanat) 37. ٨ and zarb Najībabad	
	Rx. ✳ in curl of س date —	BM
171	Sanat 38. ٨ ٨ and zarb Najībabad	
	Rx. ☬ in curl of س. date 1210	NHY.
172	Sanat 39. ٨ and zarb Najībabad	
	Rx. ☬ in curl of س, date 12xx	BM
173	Sanat (8)9. ♋ (a fish) and zarb Najībabad	
	Rx. Alam shahi falus. no date	BM
174	Sanat 37. a fish and zarb Najībabad	
	Rx. ☥ in curl of س. date 1215	BM.


162
319.
163
314.
164
80
165
161
166
128.
167
192
168
169
170
171
172
173
174

175	ضرب نجیب اباد (سنه) ۴۱ : Zarb Najibabad sanat 41	
	℞ عالم شاہ فلوس ۱۲۱۴ = Alam Shahi falus 1214	L M
176	Sanat 43 and zarb Najibabad	
	℞ ۵ in curl of س date 1216 ת Alam Shahi falus	B M
	UNDER SIKH RULE.	
177	Zarb Najibabad	
	℞ ۱۲۷۰	WHV
178	As last	B M
179	℞ Portions of the poetical legend used on the coins of the Sikhs دیگ تیغ و فتح و نصرت بیدرنگ = یافت از نانک گورو گوبند سنگه Deg tegh wa fath wa nasrat i be darang Yafat az Nanak Guru Gobind singh = Abundance, the sword, victory and help without delay Guru Gobind Singh obtained from Nanak	B M
	OUDH = AWADH	
	AKBAR. A.H. 963 - 1014	
180	دار الخلافة خطه اوده (ضرب) ۔ Dar al Khilafat khitta Awadh (zarb	
	℞ ناصر الدنیا والدین نهصد شست هشت ؛ Nasir al dunya wa al din, Nuhsad shast hasht 968	L M
181	Dar al Khilafat khitta Awadh zarb	
	جلال الدین محمد اکبر باد شاه - Jalal al din Muhammad Akbar badshah	C M.
	SHAH 'ĀLAM II A.H. 1173 - 1221	
182	Native paisa imitating those of Banares, struck in	Bl.
183	the province of Oudh and possibly at the Lakhnau mint	Bl
184	see no 61. The later are of degenerate type with reversed inscr.	B M
185	Portions of :- سکه زد بر هفت کشور سایه فضل اله	WHV
186	حامی دین محمد شاه عالم باد شاه	do
187	Sikka zad bar haft kishwur sahya fazl ilah	do
188	Nami din Muhammad Shah 'Alam padishah =	do
189	The defender of the religion of Muham[d] Shah 'Alam Padishah	do
	Shadow of the divine favour, put his stamp on the seven climes	


175
176
177
74.
178
179
180
181
320
182
201.
183
186
184
185
186
188
187
189

OUDH (KINGDOM). Capital LAKHNA'U

GHAZĪ AL DIN HAIDAR. A.H. 1234 - 1243

190 Arms in imitation of East India Co., in centre ٢٦ سنة = 4·26 NHV

191 Portions of inscription - to right جلوس - jalus. above arms BM.
ميمنت دار الامارة لكهنو - maimanat dar al imarat Lakhnau
to left, مانوس - manus. Below, ضرب صوبه اوده - zarb soubah Oudh
Rx Portions of legend of Shah 'Ālam as No 187 + date 1234
Note: the above were issued in the name of Shah 'Ālam, the next
ones in his own

192 Arms + inscpl as last, but in centre "year one" سنة احد.
Rx. Portions of سكه زد برسيم و زر از فضل ذو المنن [غازى الدين ر
حيدر عالى نسب شاه زمن ١٢٣٥ - sikka zad burseem wa zar az fazl
zu al manan, Ghazī al dīn Haidar 'Alī nasab Shah zaman 1235.
= Ghazī al din Haidar of lofty lineage, King of the World struck
coins in gold + silver by the grace of the great and almighty God BM.

193 The same but dated - ٢. سنة = sanat 2 + ١٢٣٦ = 1236 B.M.

NASĪR AL DĪN HAIDAR. A.H. 1243 - 1253.

94 As 190 - but Lakhnau is termed Dar al sultanat - دار السلطانة Rx 2
برهر سكه شاهى زده ز لطف الهى [سپهر مرتبه شاه جهان سليمان جاه ١٢٤٤
Bar har sikka shahī zada zī luff ilah, Sipehr martaba Shah Jahan
Sulaimān Jah. 1244 = The royal coin struck by Sulaiman Jah etc. B.M.

195 As 190 but with Dar al sultanat Lakhnau. sanat 3
Rx ١٢٤٦ نائب مهدى نصير الدين حيدر بادشاه [سكه زد برسيم و زر از فضل حق ظل الله
Sikka zad burseem wa zar az fazl huck zill ilah - Na'ib mahdī
Nasir al din Haidar badshah = The Nail of Mehdi, Nasir al din
Haidar, the King, struck coins in silver + gold under the grace
and protection of God BM.

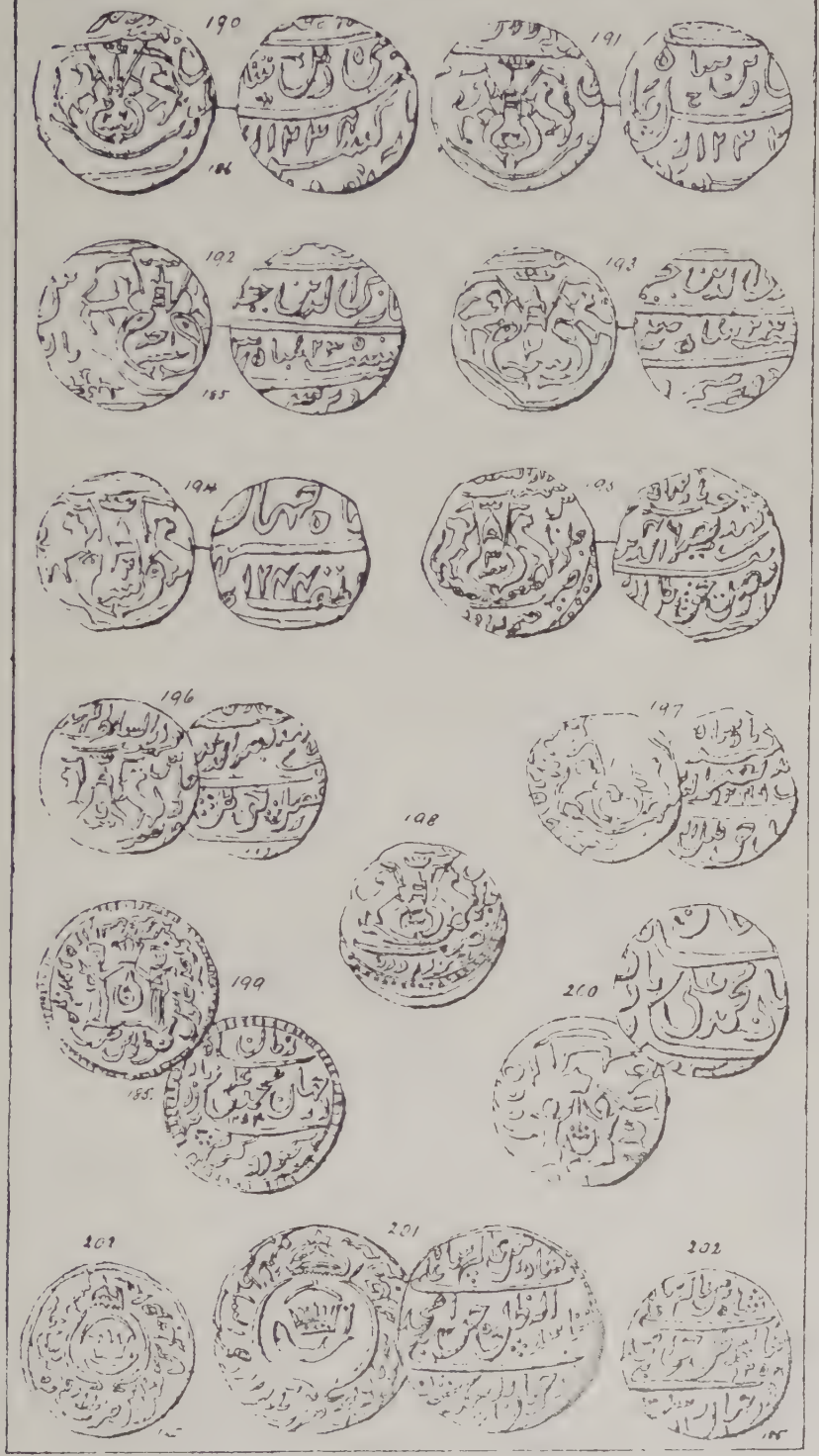
196 As last but sanat ٥ = 5. and on Rx ١٢٤٧ = 1247 B.M.

197 Similar with date on Rx ١٢٤٩ · 1249 BM.

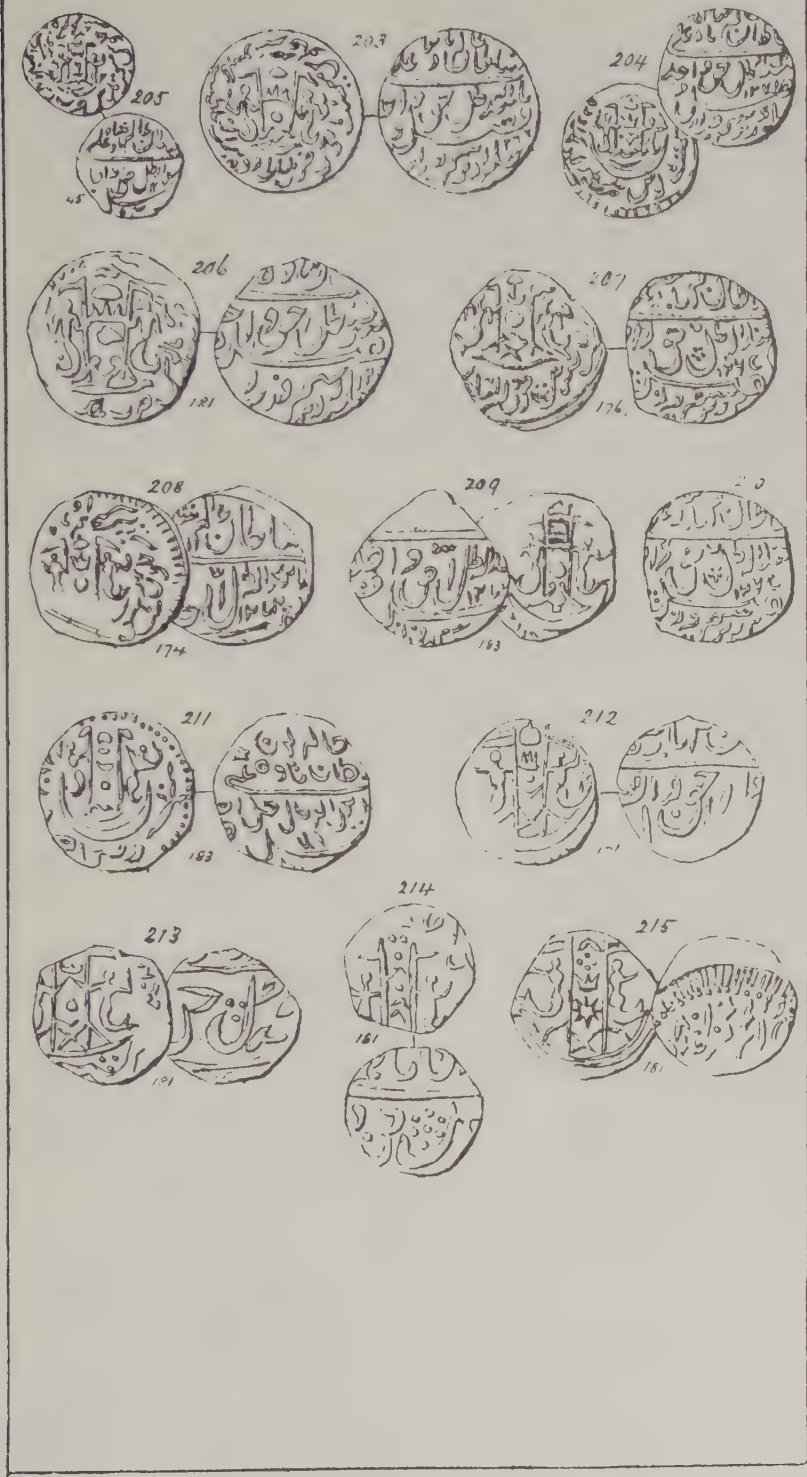
198 Sanat ٣ = 3. Shews the RH and bottom clearly of coins 190-197 BM.

MUHAMMAD 'ALI SHAH A.H. 1253 - 1258

199 Two females supporting a crown circular ins. Julus maimanat
manus zarb soubah Oudh dar al sultanat Lakhnau sanat ahd
(year one)


190
191
192
193
194
195
196
197
198
199
200
201
202

	R. بجود وکرم سکہ زد در جہان محمد علی باد شاہ زمان ۱۲۵۴ = Bejūd wa karm sikka zad dur jahān, Muhamd. Alī badshah zaman 1254 = Muhamd. 'Ali, King of the Universe, by his grace and benevolence struck coins in the world. 1254	B.M.
200	Similar but of rude type and dated sanat. ۲ = year 2	B.M.
	AMJAD 'ALI SHAH. A.H. 1258 - 1263	
201	Fish, crown, and umbrella, enclosed by two swords. Around, Sanat ahd jalus maimanat manus zarb mulkah Oudh bait al sultānat Lakhnau. R. ظل حق در جہان زد سکہ شاہ بتائید الہ امجد علی شاہ زمن عالم پناہ ۱۲۵۸. Dur jahan zad sikka shahi be naid alah, Zill hakk. Amjad 'Ali Shah zaman alam panah. 1258 = Amjad 'Ali, King of the Universe, refuge of the world, shade of God struck royal coins in the world through the help of God.	B.M.
202	Half sije - otherwise as last	B.M.
	WAJID 'ALI SHAH A.H 1263 - 1272.	
203	Two mermaids holding pennants & clubs. Crown, umbrella, and ball between pennants. Around - "Sanat ahd jalus maimanat manus zarb mulkah Oudh bait al sultanat Lakhnau - سنۃ احد جلوس میمنت مانس ضرب ملکہ اودہ بیت السلطانۃ لکھنو. R. ۱۲۶۳ سکہ زد بر سیم و زر از فضل تائید الہ ظل حق واجد علی سلطان عالم باد شاہ. Sikka zad burseem wa zar az fazl taid ilah, zill hakk Wajid 'ali sultan 'alam badshah. 1263. Wājid 'Ali, sultan of the world the king the shade of God struck coins in silver & gold, through the grace of the Divine help. 1263	B.M.
204	½ sije Same reading except year ۸ & date ۱۲۷۱ - 1271	B.M.
205	¼ sije Similar but year ۷ - 7 & date ۱۲۷۰ - 1270	W.H.V.
206	Large. Similar date ۱۲xx - 12xx	B.M.
207 to 215	Are apparently of the same reading, give various dates and shew the gradual degeneracy of the coinage from the original type	W.H.V. W.H.V. W.H.V.


205
45
203
204
206
181
207
176
208
174
209
183
210
211
183
212
191
213
191
214
181
215
181

	SAHARANPUR	
	AKBAR AH 963 - 1014	
216	سهارنپور فلوس - Saharanpur falus Rx. Mah Aban ilahi 41	O.
	SHAH ALAM II - AH 1173 - 1221	
217	۴۱ ضرب سهارنپور سنة . Zarb Saharanpur sanat 41.	
	Rx عالم شاهی فلوس ۱۲۱۴ 'Alam Shahi falus 1214	BM
218	. Zarb Saharanpur sanat 42.	WHV
	Rx. . 'Alam Shāhī falus 1215.	
219	Another similar, same date.	BM.
220	. Zarb Saharanpur sanat 44	
	Rx. . 'Alam Shahi falus 1214	BM
221	½ sije. . Zarb Saharanpur sanat 44	BM
	Rx. . 'Alam Shahi falus. 1217.	
222	½ sije. . Zarb Saharanpur sanat 44	BM
	Rx 'Alam Shahi falus. 1217.	
	SAMBHAL	
	SHER SHAH. A.H. 946-952	
223	شیر شاه سلطان ضرب سنبهل - Sher Shah sultan zarb Sanb-	
	hal Margins illegible	Rod
	Rx. فی عهد الامیر الحامی - Fi'ahad al amir al hamī	
	Margin al lōp الدین = al din the others illegible	DFH
	AKBAR AH 963 - 1014.	
224	ضرب سنبهل نیم تنکه اکبر شاهی . Zarb Sambhal nīm tānka	
	Akbar shāhī	
	Rx امرداد الهی ۴۴ - Amardad (month) ilahi 44	O.
	MUMINĀBĀD - BINDRABAN - See also BINDRABAN, p 98	
	These coins were inadvertently omitted from the above	
	SHAH ALAM II AH 1173 - 1221	
225a	A fish فلوس ضرب مومن اباد ۴۰ - Falus zarb Mūminābād 40	
	Rx Shāh 'Alam bādshah ghāzī sikka mubārak 1212 -	BM
	شاه عالم بادشاه غازی سکه مبارک ۱۲۱۲	
226a	A fish. Zarb Muminabad Rx Alam Shahi falus	BI


216
217
218
219
220
221
222
223
224
318
225
226

SRINAGAR-GAHRWAL

PRADĪP SHAH S.1774 - 1828

225	سری پردیپ شاہ = Srī Pradīp Shah	
Rr.	ضرب سری نگر - Jarb Srinagar	BM
226	پردیپ شاہ - Srī Pradīp Shah	
Rr	Jarb Srinagar !	BM
227		
Rr. ۱۸۲۷ ?	ضرب سر نگر سنة - Jarb Srinagar sambat 1827	BM

LALLAT SHAH S.1828 - 1837.

228	(سری مہاراجہ للت شاہ اجیو) = Srī maharajah Lallat Shah	
	سنبت ۱۸۳۰ ضرب شہر سری نگر - Sambat 1830 jarb shahr Srinagar = Struck in the city of Srinagar	BM
229	Another dated 1831	BM

PARDUMAN SHAH S.1842 - 1861

230	(سری مہاراجہ پردمن شاہ اجیو - Srī maharajah Parduman Shah jiyo Rr Sambat 1835 jarb Shahr Srinagar	BM
231	Same but smaller	BM
232	Another both sides alike.	BM
233	do as No 230	BM
234	Another large one shewing the word جیو - jyo	DFH
235	Another dated 1838	BM
236	do do do - ۱۱۳۸ ?	BM
237	do do 1845 ? small	BM
238	do do 1853 ?	BM


225
226
227
228
229
230
231
232
233
234
64
235
237
238
236

INDEX

Agra 90
Ahmadnagar Farrukhabad 102
Akbar 66, 68, 90, 96, 98, 100, 102, 104, 112, 114, 120
Akbarabad 90
Akbarnagar 68
Akbarpur Tanda 96
'Alam II 66, 70, 94, 96, 98, 100, 102, 112, 114, 120.
'Alam II's couplets. 112, 114, 116.
'Alamgir II: 68
Allahabad 96
Almora 96
Amjad Ali Shah 118
Andaman Isles (The) 62
Andaman Isles token 72
Arms of East India Co. 71
Arms of Oudh 117, 119
Aurungzeb 66, 68, 94, 110
Awadh 114
'Azimabad 66, 68

Bābar 90
Bahlol Lodi 104
Bahraich 96
Bareli 96
Benares 96
Bengal and Burma 57
Bengali alphabet. (The) 74
Bengali numerals 74
Bihar province 72
Brindraban 98
Brass tokens of Tughlak 66, 68
Budaun 98
Burma 72
Burmese alphabet. (The) 74
Burmese era 46
Burmese numerals 74

Calcutta 66
C.G. 70
Champaran 66
Chunar 100
Coins of Bengal 65
Coins of the United Provinces 89
Comparative table of Hijra yrs 47
Couplet of Amjad 'Ali 118
" Ghazi al din Haidar 116
" Muham.d Ali 118
" Nasir al din Haidar 116
" Wajid 'Ali 118
Couplets 45. 96. 102, 114
Crown and fish 116
Currency of Bengal (The) 61
Cuttack 66

Damla 100
Degenerate coin types 114. 118
Dogam 100

East India Co. 68
East India Co. for Bengal 70
Eras 46

Famine token 72
Farrukhabad 102
Farrukhsiyar 102
Fathpur 102
Fish 95, 97, 99, 115
Flag 97, 99, 115
Footprints of Vishnu 79, 97
Forced currency (Tughlak) 66, 68.

Gaur 66
Garhwal 122
Geometrical designs 104
Ghazī al dīn Haidar 116
Ghurkha krīs crossed 79
Ghurkhalī dynasty 80
Glossary of "Words and Phrases" 40
Gobindpur 66
Gorakhpur 102
Grain token 72

Hare 73
Harendra 76
Hijra era 46
Hindustani alphabet, Nagrī 36
" Persian. 34
History of Agra 83
" Bengal 60
" Burma 62
" Garhwal 88
" India 5
Adil Shahs 15
" Ahmad Shah Durrani 21
" Akbar 16
History of India continued.
" Akbar's provinces 17
" Alam II 25
" Andhra 6
" Arcot 20
" Asoka 6
" Aurungzeb 18
" Bābar 15
" Bahawalpur 26
" Bahlol Lodi 13
" Bahmanī 12, 14
" Barid Shahs 14
" Bellals 9. 10
" Bengal 24
" Bihar 24
" Bombay 19, 27
" British 25
" British Supremacy 26. 28
" Chalukyas 8. 9
" Cholas 8. 10
" Central Indian States 27
" Danes 19
" Dekkan 20
" Durranis 24
" Dutch 19
" English 19, 22, 24
" Ephthalites 7
" Europeans 18
" French 19 22
" Ghaznavids 8
" Ghorids 9
" Gondwana 14
" Greek invasion 5

History of India continued,
Gujarat 13
Guptas 7
Haidar Ali 25
Harsha 8
Humayun 16
Imad Shahs 14
Indian Mutiny 28
Kalinga 6
Kashmir 26
Khandesh 13
Kushans 6
Kutb al dīn 10
Kutb shahs 15
Madras 19
Mahmud of Ghaznī 8
Mahrattas. 18, 19, 21, 22, 26, 27
Marwar 10
Mauryan dynasty 5
Mewar 17
Mubarak I 11
Mughals 11, 16, 23
Muhamd bin Sam 10
Mysore 24, 15, 20
Nadir Shah 21
Nipal 26
Nizam al mulk 22
Nizam shahs 15
Oudh 24
Pallavas 8
Pandyans 9, 10
Portuguese 18
Rajputana 23 27
History of India, continued.
Rohilkhand 24
Sanga 13
Shah Jahan 17
Sher Shah 16
Sikandar 16
Sikhs 26, 28
Sind 26
Suri 16
Taimur 12
Tipu Sahib 25
Vijayanagar 12, 17
Western Satraps 7
White Huns 7
History of Jaunpur 87
Kuch Behar 75
Manipur 77
Nipal 80
Oudh 84
Sikkim 80
the United Provincs 82
Humayun 90, 104
Husen Shah 104
Husainabad 66
Ibrahim 104
Ilahabas 96
Ilahi era 46
Introduction 1
Islamabad 112
Islam Shah 106, 108
Jahandar 102

Jahangir 94
J W H 95
Jaunpur 104

Kalkalah 66
Kalpi 106
Kanauj 108
Kalak 66
Kalar or dagger 113
Kingdom of Oudh 116
Kuch Bihar 76

Lakhnau 110
Lakhnauta 66
Lallat Shah 122
Lead coins 72
Leaf 113
Lion 73
List of abbreviations 58
Lucknow 110

Madana Simha deva 66
Mahmud 104
Manikpur 110
Manipur 76
Maps of Bengal 59
Map of India title page
United Provces
Mathura 112
Meerut 112
Mindon Min 72
Mirath. Mirtha or Meerut 112
Mongkyr 66

Miazzamabad 102
Mughal Emperors of India 32
Muhammad (Jaunpur) 104
Muhammadabad Benares 96
" 'urf Kalpi 106
Muhammad 'Adil 108
Muhammad Akbar II 102
" 'Ali Shah 116
" bin Tughlak 66, 68.
Mumunabad Bindraban 120
Mungir 66
Murshidabad 66, 98
Multra 112

Najibabad 112
Nasir al din Haidar 116
Newar era of Nepal 46
Nepal 78
Notes for readers 58
Notes on the coins 56
Numerals in Arabic 38
" Hindustani 37
" Persian 39

Oudh 114

Pathan Sultans of Dehli 30
Patna 66, 68
Patna post 68
Pardaman Shah 122
Peacock 73
Pistol 95
Poetical legends 45

Pradip Shah 122
Prithvi Vira 78

Queen Victoria 72

Rajmahal 68
Rajputs 23
Rulers of Garhwal 88
" Jaunpur 87
" Kuch Bihar 75
" Manipur 77
" Nipal 80
" Oudh 86
" Sikkim 80
Rupi tokens 72

Saharanpur 120
Saka era 46
Sambhal 120
Samvat era 46
Salgaon, Salgani 68
Section I 59
" II 81
Shah Alam II 66 70, 94, 96, 98
100, 102, 112, 114, 120
Shah Alam II Couplets, 112, 114, 116
Shahgarh Kanauj 108, 110
Shah Jahan 68, 94, 100 110
Sharki Kings of Jaunpur 87
Shergarh fort. 68
Kanauj 108
Sher Shah 68, 90, 100, 106, 108 120
Sherpur 68
Shivendra 76
Sikh coins 114
" couplets 114
Sikkim 78
Sovereigns of Gt Britain 93
Srinagar Garhwal 122
Surendra Vikrama 78
Sword 113

Thibau 72
Thotab Ramgyel 78
Tirhut. 68
Tokens (one rupi). 72
(brass Tughlak) 66, 68
Trident. 71, 99
Tughlakpur 68

United Provinces 81

Wajid 'Ali Shah 118


MAP OF
PUNJAB
Statute Miles
0 50
KABUL
AFGHANISTAN
BALUCHISTAN
BAHAWALPUR
BIKANER
PUNJAB
LAHORE
KASHMIR
TIBET
HILL STATES
Gurhwal
Kumaon
DELHI
PROVINCES
Chiarbagh
Jalalabad
Peshawar
Rawalpindi
Srinagar
Ladak
Islumabad
Leh
Ruduk
Lahore
Amritsar
Ludhiana
Ambala
Patiala
Simla
Multan
Dera Ghazi Khan
Bahawalpur
Ferozepore
Rohtak
Delhi
Meerut
Moradabad
Rampur
Almora
Bareilly
Shahjahanpur
Rikmer

The Copper Coins

of

INDIA

Part 2

THE PANJAB

AND CONTIGUOUS NATIVE STATES OF

BAHAWALPUR, BALUCHISTAN,
CHAMBA, KASHMIR,
PATIALA, SIRMUR.

BY

W. H. VALENTINE.

SPINK & SON, LTD.,
PUBLISHERS OF NUMISMATIC WORKS,
NUMISMATISTS & MEDALLISTS,
17 & 18, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.1.

HISTORY OF THE PANJAB

The history of India in the earlier pages of this work briefly commemorates the chief facts in the history of the Panjab and therefore the main points only need be mentioned here. This history is representative of the different races who have conquered India and the plains between its rivers formed the battle ground for mastery of empire.

In 327 B C Alexander the Great advanced as far as the Sutlej and the Greco-Bactrian dynasty founded by his general, Seleucus, which lasted till about 126 B C has left many remains. Chandragupta of the Mauryan dynasty who ruled Magadha about this period (303 B C) added the Panjab to his dominions, and a little later it was a stronghold of the Buddhists. As early as the 7th century Musalman invaders from the West began to devastate the district. It was not till 975 however that Sabuktagin general of Khurasan, father of the great Mahmud advanced beyond the Indus to plant the Muhammadan power firmly in the heart of the Panjab. In 1027 Mahmud of Ghazni made Lahore the capital of a subject province. From Lahore the seat of empire was removed to Dehli by Muhammad Ghori founder of the second Muhammadan dynasty circ 1193. From this period onward the coins in this work form a chronological picture of the many changes of dynasty experienced and should prove of service to the student. In 1524 the Mughal prince Babar invaded India and succeeded in conquering the whole Panjab as far as Sirhind. Two years later he defeated the Afghan army at Panipat, entered Dehli as a conqueror and founded the Mughal dynasty. The gradual decline of the Mughals and the rise of the Sikhs into power commenced in the middle of the 17th century. The invasion of Nadir Shah in 1738

and that of Ahmad Shah Durrani in 1762 for a while checked the power of the Sikhs. but true to their faith the Sikhs rose once more as their conquerors withdrew and initialed a final struggle which resulted in their complete independence. The overthrow of the Sikhs, the final collapse of the Mughals and the advent of the British as a paramount power are set out in further detail as beforementioned in the earlier pages of this work.

THE GURMUKHI ALPHABET.

also called SIKH and PANJABI.

VOWELS.

ਅ	ਆ	ਇ	ਈ	ਉ	ਊ	ਏ	ਐ	ਓ	ਔ
a	ā	i	ī	u	ū	e	ai	o	au

SECONDARY FORM.

ਕ	ਕਾ	ਕਿ	ਕੀ	ਕੁ	ਕੂ	ਕੇ	ਕੈ	ਕੋ	ਕ੍ਰ	ਕ੍ਵ
Ka	Kā	Ki	Kī	Ku	Kū	Ke	Kai	Ko	Kra	Kva

CONSONANTS.

ਕ	ਖ	ਗ	ਘ	ਙ	ਚ	ਛ	ਜ	ਝ	ਞ	ਟ
Ka	Kha	ga	gha	ña	ch,ca,	cha	ja	jha	ña	ṭa

ਠ	ਡ	ਢ	ਣ	ਤ	ਥ	ਦ	ਧ	ਨ	ਪ	ਫ
ṭha	ḍa	dha,ra	ṇa	ta	tha	da	dha	na	pa	pha

ਬ	ਭ	ਮ	ਯ	ਰ	ਲ	ਵ	ੜ	ਸ	ਹ
ba	bha	ma	ya	ra	la	ḷa	va	ra	sa	ha

For list of DURRANI and SIKH rulers see page 227

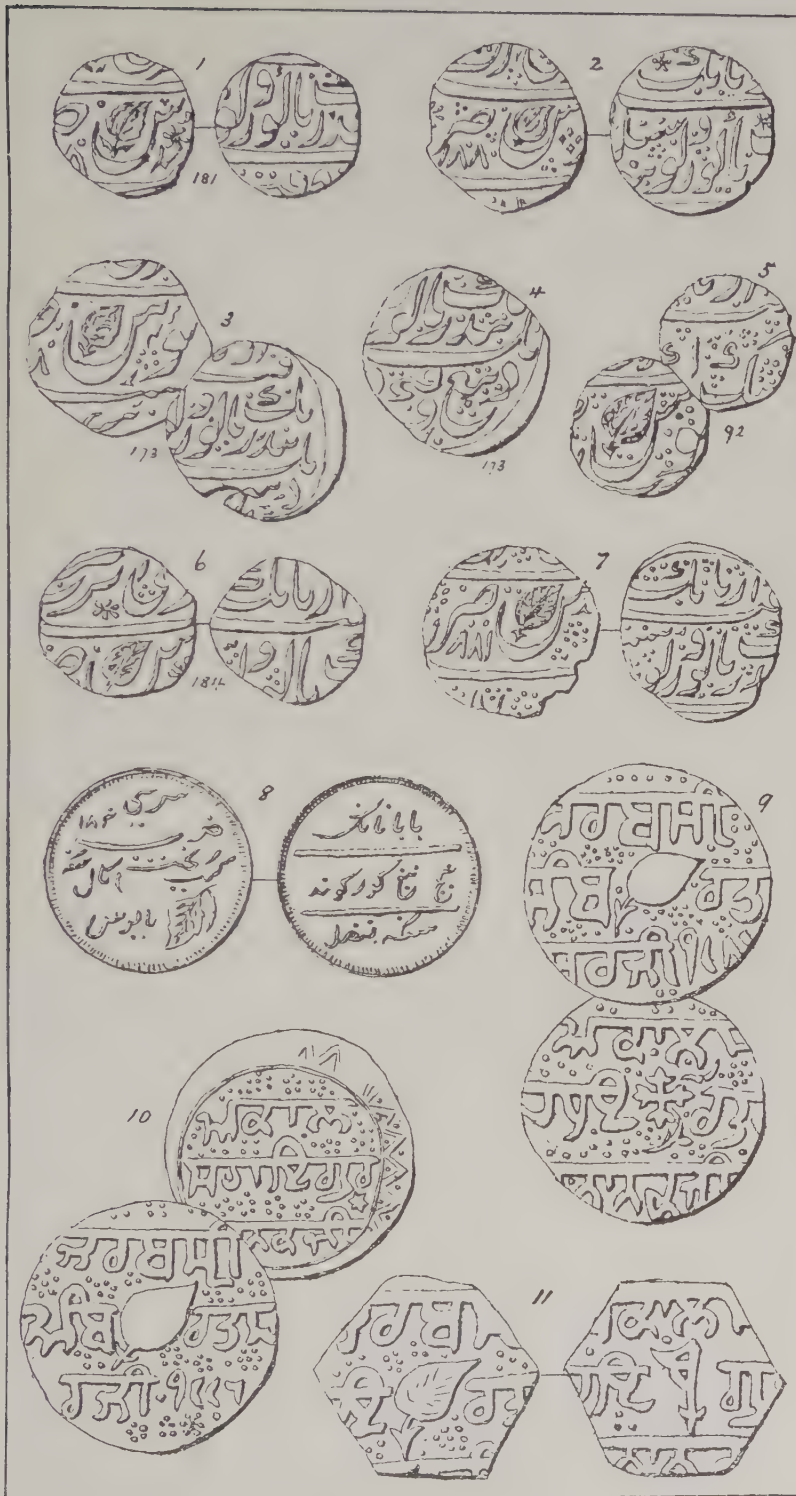
BRITISH INDIA.

THE PANJAB.

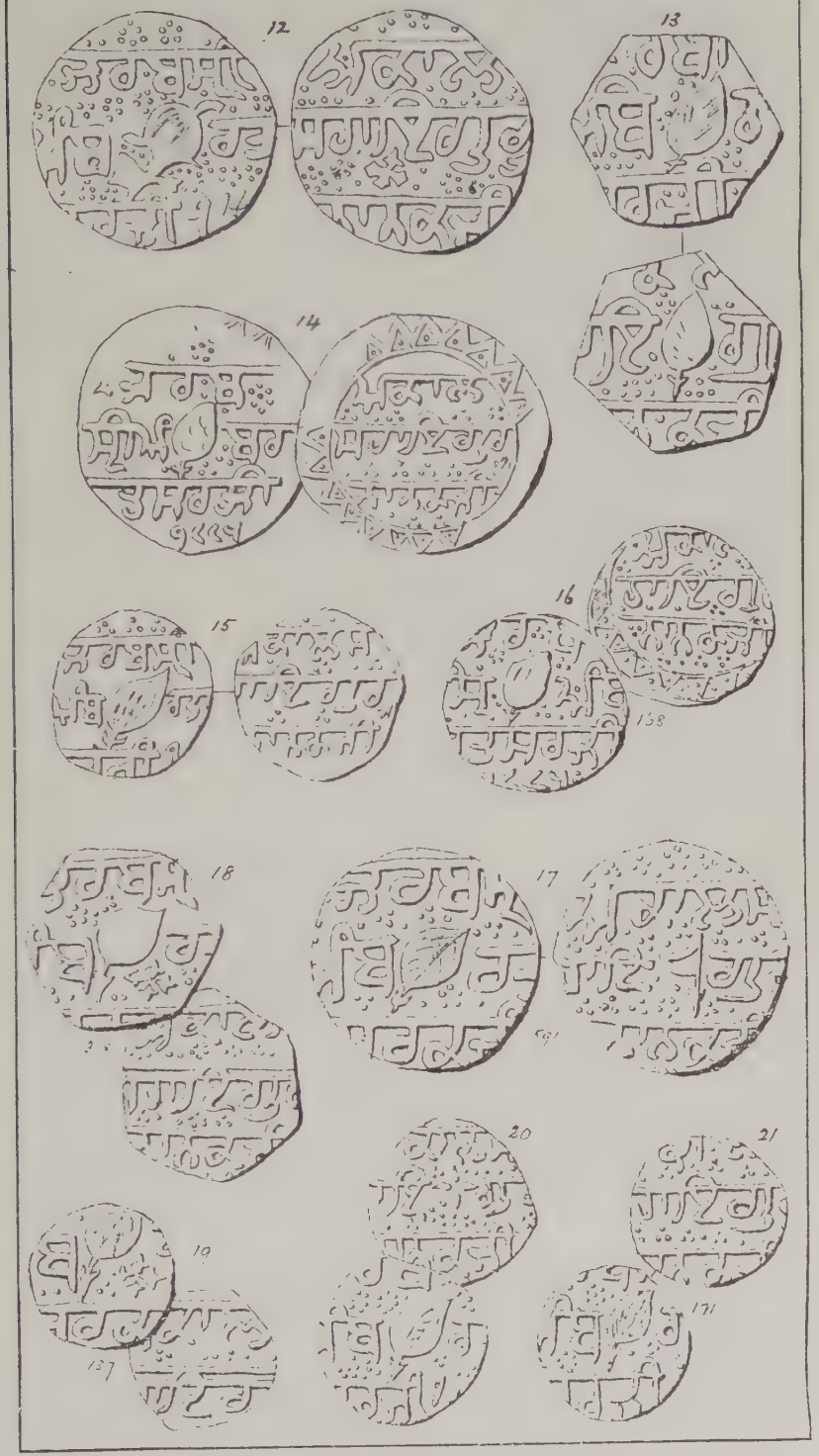
AMRITSAR.

RANJIT SINGH. S.1876-1896

1	A pipal leaf - a favourite sign or mark of the Sikhs	W.H.V.
	میمنت مانوس ضرب سری امرت سر ۱۸۸۰ (جلوس) : Jalus maiman-	
	at manus zarb Srī Amritsar 1880. (Portions only)	
	R. Portion of the Sikh couplet or two line verse.	
	دیگ تیغ و فتح و نصرت بید رنگ	
	- یافت از نانک گورو گوبند سنگھ	
	Deg. tēg. fath nasrat ī be darang	
	Yaft. az Nanak Guru Gobind Singh -	
	"Abundance, the sword, victory and help without delay	
	Guru Gobind Singh obtained from Nanak" (Dr Bodington)	
2	Shews other portions of inscpt^n on both sides.	DFH.
3	do	V.
4	the same	S.
5	the same	H.
6	the same, mint clear	V.
7	the same. date 1881	H.
8	A leaf. ۱۸۳۰ میمنت مانوس تخت اکال ضرب سری سنة . Maimanat	
	manus takht akal zarb Srī sanat 1830 (?AD - S.1887)	
	R. بابا نانک فتح تیغ گور گوبند سنگھ فضل - Bābā	
	Nānak fath tegh Gur Gobind Singh fazl.	BM.
9	A leaf. In Gurmukhī (the alphabet of the Gurus or	
	disciples of Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion.) -	
	ਸ੍ਰ ਰ ਘ Sarb ਸ੍ਰੀ srī ਅਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ Amritsar ਸ੍ਰੀ jī. -	
	Struck in the illustrious Amritsar. ੧੮੮੫ = 1885? S.	
	R. A cross. ਅਕਾਲ akal ਸਹਾਇ sahāi ਗੁਰ Guru ਨਾਨਕ Na-	
	nak ਸ੍ਰੀ jī.	R.
10	Variety without cross. same date?	R.
11	Variety with flag. Amritsar misspelt.?	R.



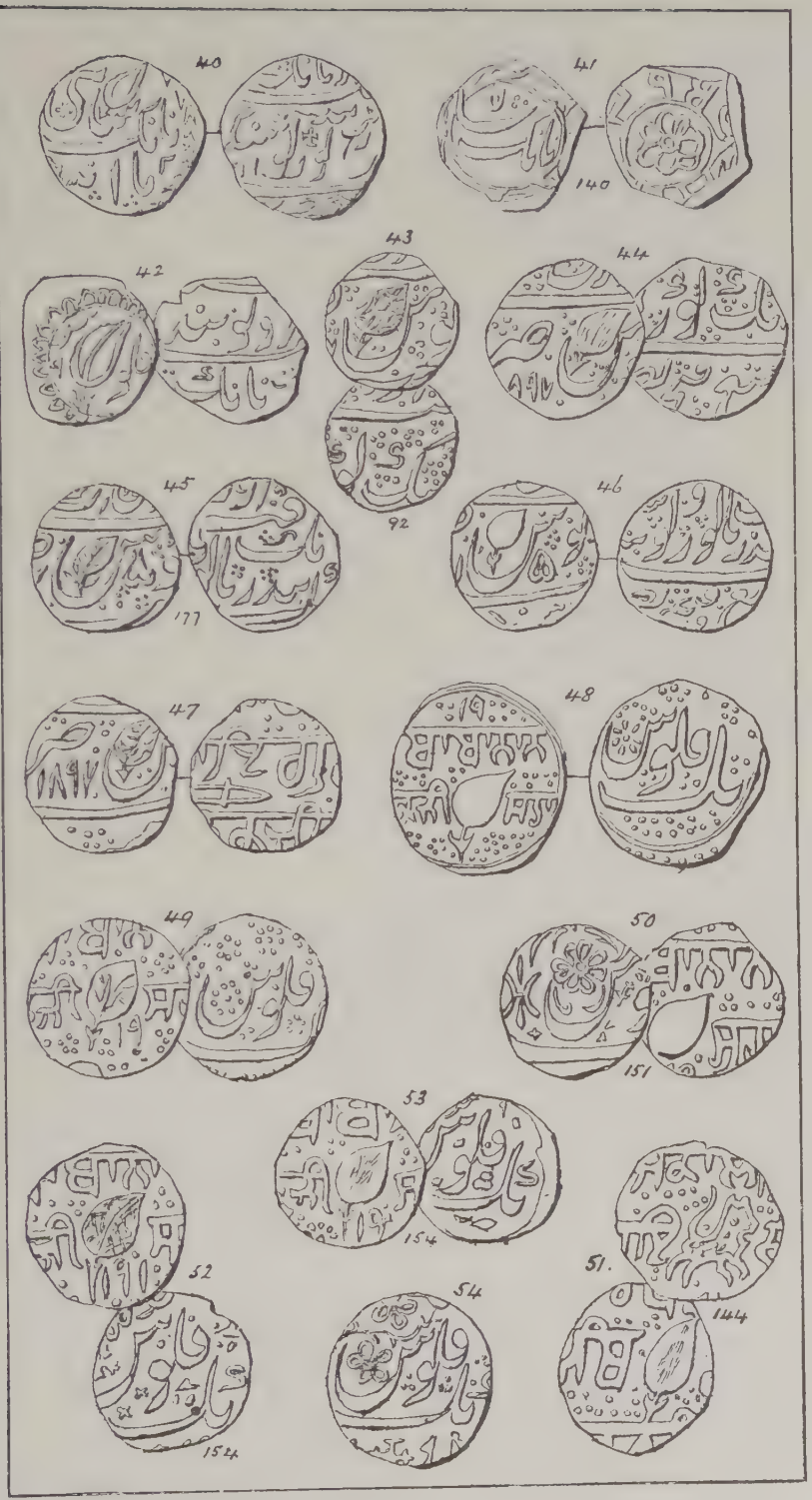
12	Another variety same reading. "Jarb Śrī Amritsar jī 188x"	
1	Rx. Akal sahai Guru Nanak jī The ī terminating "Sahāī" = ਸ ਗ ਫ਼ forms a prominent feature on some of these coins	R.
13	Another, hexagon shape and leaf on both sides.	R.
14	Variety of smaller type shewing plainly the whole of the date.- 1885	R.
	(These large pieces appear to be proofs from the dies used in striking the coins in ordinary use and weigh about 600 grains.)	
15	Quarter size ? Same reading	
16	do Same reading differently arranged.	H.
17	Another large piece shewing flag in centre of obverse	S.
18	Half size. Same reading hexagonal.	S.
19	Quarter size Type of last	S.
20	Variety with flower in centre of Rx.	B.M.
21	Somewhat larger type.	V.


12
13
14
15
16
18
17
20
21
19

	The coins numbered from 22 to 38 have portions of the same legends as those preceding, viz; In Gurmukhī ਸ੍ਰੀ ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ Amritsar ਜੀ jī. Struck in the illustrious Amritsar	
	Rx. ਅਕਾਲ akal ਸਹਾਇ sahāi ਗੁਰੂ Guru ਨਾਨਕ Nanak ਜੀ jī.	
22	The pīpal leaf. (J)rb srī Rx akal(a) sahāi	V
23	Flag staff. (sahā)ī (Gu)ru) bottom line "Nanak"	V.
24	Has very large letters	V.
25	Two pīpal leaves with the legend around. "akal sahāi Guru Nanak jī." Rx Same in straight lines.	R.
26	Leaf on both sides. Ob. Jarb srī (Ambrasar) Rx akal sahai Guru Nanak jī.	H.
27	Same legend. Ob. Leaf, Rx. Flag to right.	B.M.
28	do do Rx. do left.	B.M.
29	Same, different design on flag.	H.
30	Same legend. Ob. Leaf Rx. Trident.	H.
31	do do Rx. Dagger. (= Katar.)	H.
32	do do Rx. do	R.
33	Ob Pipal leaf and "Jarb srī Amb(ratsar)"	B.M.
34	Rx In Gurmukhī ਅਕਾਲ akal ਦੇਵਕੀ Devakī ਦਨਜ	B.M.
35	danay	R.
	(Devakī was the mother of Krishna).	
36	Ob. Pipal leaf and "Jarb srī Ambratsar"	B.M.
37	Rx. ديوكي. Devakī, in centre of the usual Gurmukhī	B.M.
38	inscription. akal sahāi Guru Nanak jī.	B.M.
39	Leaf. Jarb Amra(tsar)?	
	Rx. akal sahāi Guru Nanak jī.	R.


22
125
23
135
24
144
25
26
27
28
29
131
31
30
153
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39

40	Pao ana ī Nanak Shahī (18)96. پاو انہ نانک شاہی ۱۸۹۶	
	¼ Anna of the Nānak Shah. ℞ A cross. Portions of the	
	Sikh couplet as № 1. (These are known as Khalsia paissa)	B.M.
41	In centre Nanak Shah. inscription around unread.	
	℞. Rosette, in Gurmukhī "Jarb Ambratsar"?	B.M.
42	Pipal leaf. Falus 9. ۹ فلوس	
	℞ Portions of Sikh couplet. "Nanak" at bottom.	B.M.
	SHER SINGH. S.1897-1900.	
43	Half paissa? Portions of (falus?) naimanat manus	
	zarb Srī Amritsar 1897. ۷ سر امرت سری ضرب مانوس نیمت	
	℞. Portions of the Sikh couplet., "Deg, teg fath nasrat ī	
	be darang, Yaft az Nānak Guru Gobind Singh".	H.
44	Paissa, with inscript[n] as last dated 1897.	R.
45	do with ornament ☆	S.
46	do do ✠	B.M.
47	Ob. as last inscript[n] without ornament but date	
	very plain 1897. ℞. Kalar or dagger and Gurmukhī	
	inscript[n] (portions) "Akal sahaī Guru Nanak jī".	B.M.
48	In Gurmukhī, धाधा Baba ਨਾਨਾਕ Nanak ਜੀ jī ਸਹਾਈ	
	sahaī 1900.	
	℞. In Persian, Yak falus. یک فلوس. one falus.	R
49	Variety with date below.	B.M.
50	" " ornaments, rosette &c.	S.
51	A lion. Akal sahaī guru	R.
	℞. A leaf and portions of "Jarb srī Ambratsar jī"	
	DULIP SINGH. S.1900-1904	
52	In Gurmukhī "Baba Nanak jī sahaī 1901"	S
	℞ In Persian "Yak falus" cross in curl of س.	
53	Similar, peculiar 9 looks like 4 = ۴.	H.
54	do variety of ℞ with rosettes & cross.	B.M


40
41
140
42
43
44
92
45
177
46
47
48
49
50
151
53
154
52
154
54
51.
144

SIKH COINS OF UNDETERMINED MINT.

55	Nanak Shahi	
	Rx. A wheel 1887.	B.M.
56	Leaf ? ੴ ੭ ੧	
	Rx. ੧੧ (? 89) ਧ	B.M.
57	1879 or 29 ੭੯ ੨੯	
	Rx. Circle with four spikes.	R.
58	Leaf. 98. Have been attributed to Dera Ghazi Khan.	
	Rx ੨੭ ਧੇਰਾ (? ਧ੭ਟ Dhera ਘਾਜੀ Ghazi ਖ਼ਨ Khan)	R.
59	Similar double struck.	Y.
60	Similar with leaf to right.	S.
61	Lily garbled inscr. (Some coins of Mullan have a lily)	Y.
	Rx. Leaf, "Baba Nanak"? around	
62	another similar	B.M.
63	" "	Y.
64	Leaf + inscr.	H.
	Rx. ਪੴ ੭੭ ? (Amritsar ji).	
65	Leaf + inscr.	H.
	Rx Cross	
66	Leaf + inscr.	H.
	Rx. inscr. seems to read from top + bottom of lines in the centre of field.	
67	Leaf	H.
	Rx. variety of last ?	
68	Leaf. Baba - - around.	H.
	Rx. another variety ?	
69	Leaf.	H.
	Rx. garbled inscription ?	


55
56
57
58
59
60
61
62
64
63
65
66
67
68
69

SIKH COINS OF UNDETERMINED MINT.

70 Sjpal leaf

Rx.

71 Leaf

Rx.

72 Leaf

Rx.

73 Leaf

Rx.

74 Leaf

Rx.

75 Leaf both sides

Rx. countermarked

76 Leaf

Rx.

76 Leaf sanat- xx21.

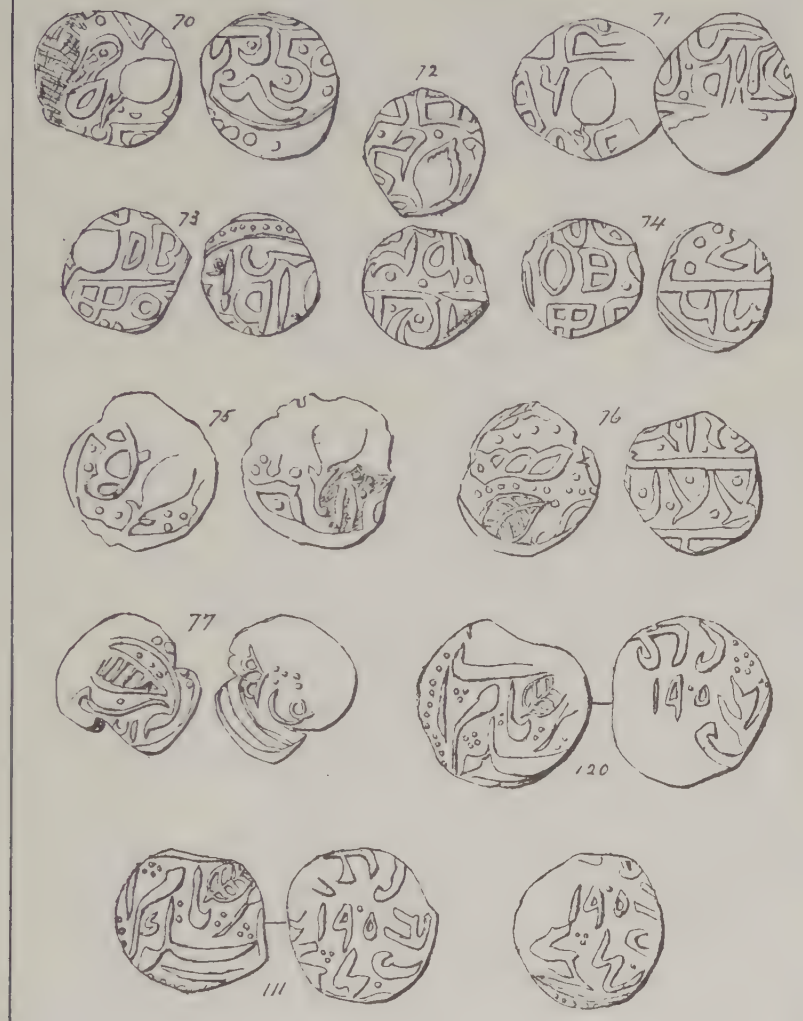
Rx. !

78 Leaf سکه نام سکه

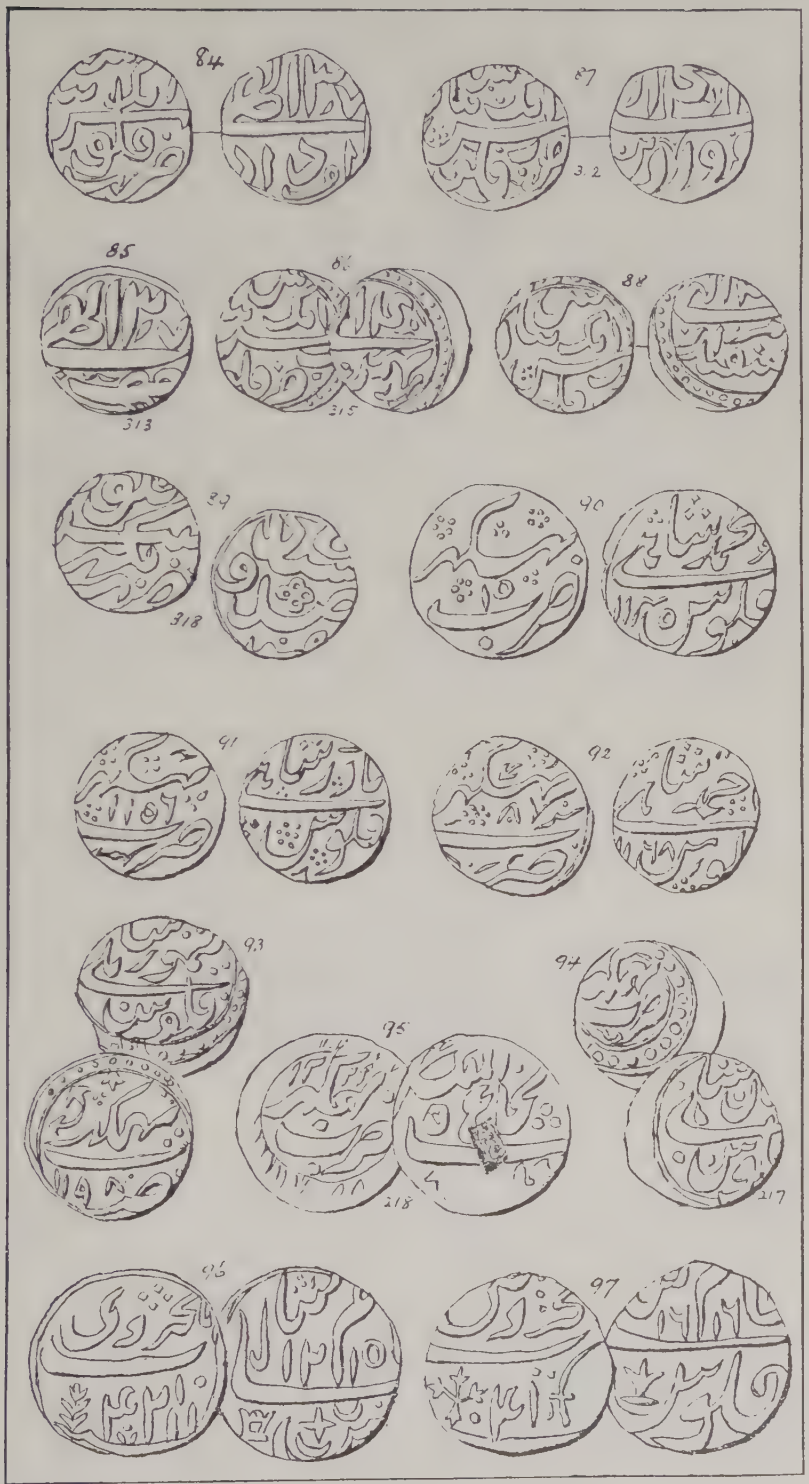
Rx. Date 151 1905. inscription unread

79 Another

80


70
71
72
73
74
75
76
77
120
111

	ATAK BANARES AKBAR A.H. 946-1014	
84	ضرب فلوس اتک بنارس - Zarb falus Atak Banares.	
	Rx. امرداد الهي ٣٧ - (Month) Amardad ilahī 37	
85	As last but with month, مهر - Mihr	C M
86	The same with بهمن الهي ٤٠ - Bahman ilahī 40.	O
87	do فروردين الهي ٤١ - Farwardīn ilahī 41.	O
88	do اسفندارمز الهي ٤٢ - Isfandarmuz ilahī 42	B M
	BHAKHAR. (BUKKUR.)	
	AKBAR. A.H. 946-1015.	
89	سکه فلوس ضرب بکهر - Sikka falus zarb Bukhar	
	Rx. سنة نهصد و هشتاد - Sanat nuhsad wa hashtad - 980	O
	MUHAMMAD SHAH. A.H. 1131-1161	
90	ضرب بهکهر ١٥ - Zarb Bhakhar 15 (4th of reign)	
	Rx. محمد شاهي فلوس ١١٤٥ - Muhammad Shahī falus 1145	B.M.
	NĀDIR SHAH. A.H. 1151-60.	
91	ضرب بهکهر ١١٥٦ - Zarb Bhakhar 1156	
	Rx نادر شاهي فلوس - Nadir Shahī falus.	B.M.
	AHMAD SHAH. A.H. 1160-1187.	
92	ضرب بهکهر سنه ٨ - Zarb Bhakhar sanat 8	
	Rx. احمد شاهي فلوس ١١٦٨ - Ahmad Shahī falus 1168	B.M
	TAIMUR SHAH. A.H. 1187-1207	
93	ضرب بهکهر ١١٩٨ - Zarb Bhakhar 1198	
	Rx. تيمور شاهي فلوس - Taimur Shahī falus.	B.M.
	ZAMAN SHAH. A.H. 1207-16	
94	Zarb Bhakhar. Rx زمان شاهي فلوس - Zaman Shahī falus.	Bl.
	SHUJA AL MULK. A.H. 1216, 1218-24. 1255.	
95	Zarb Bhakhar 1222. Rx Shah Shuja al mulk etc c/m. raj?	Bl.
	CHHACHRAULI. SHAH ĀLAM II A.H. 1173-1221.	
96	ضرب چهچرولي سنة ٤٢ - Zarb Chhachraulī sanat 42.	
	Rx ١٢١٥ عالم شاهي فلوس - Ālam Shahī falus 1215	C.M.
97	Another variety with regnal year 41 and A.H. 1616 ??	L.M.


84
87
85
86
88
313
315
318
89
90
91
92
93
94
95
96
97
217
218

DEHLI (SULTANS OF)

MUÍZ AL DIN MUHAMMAD IBN SAM. A.H. 589-602

98 معز - Muíz ℞ عدل - adl Rod

99 Sjeo - Mu'izī ℞. Bull सो समन्त - Srī samanta Rod

100 Horseman to r. सो हमीरः - Srī hamīra - Amir

℞. السلطان الاعظم محمد بن سام - Al sultan al azim Muh[d] bin Sam Th.

101 Horseman to l. ℞ as last. Th.

102 Horseman. ℞ سيف - Saf al sultan al azim abu al muzaffar [re] Th

103 Muham[d] bin Sam ℞ السلطان المعظم معز الدنيا و الدين -
Al sultan al maazzim Muíz al din wa al dīn Th.

104 ابو المظفر محمد بن سام - Abu al muzaffar Muh[d] bin Sam. ℞ as last Th.

105 Horseman - Srī hamīra. ℞ Bull सा· महमद सामे - Srī Muh[d] Sam Th.

106 Debased horseman & bull. ℞ महमद सामि - Muhum[d] Samī Th

107&8 معز الدين - Muíz al dīn ℞ و الدين - wa al dīn. HAT Rod.

109 सो मज - Srī Muíz reversed, جال - jalal 'on rump. ℞ Adl al sultan [re] Rod

110 محمد بن سام - Muham[d] bin Sam. ℞. Abu al ... or 'al sultan Rod

MAHMUD BIN MUHAMMAD BIN SAM.

111 Horseman. ℞ Al sultan al azim Mahmud bin Muh[d] bin Sam C.C.

112 Elephant. ℞. Al sultan al azim Ghias al dunya wa al din abul Fath Mahmud bin Muham[d] bin Sam [re] السلطان الاعظم غياث الدنيا والدين ابو الفتح محمود بن Rod.

113 Elephant. ℞. Al sultan al azim abu al Fath Mahmud bin Muh[d] bin Sam Rod.

TAJ AL DIN YALDUZ - General of Muh[d] bin Sam

114 Al sultan al azim Muíz al dunya wa al dīn. ℞ Abd al malik al muazzim Taj al dunya wa al dīn Yalduz. B.M.

عبد الملك المعظم تاج الدنيا و الدين يلدز Rod

115 Bull "Srī Muj" ℞ Muíz al dunya wa al dīn Abd Yalduz. NNY.

116 Muíz al dunya wa al dīn ℞. Abd Yalduz = عبد يلدز Rod.

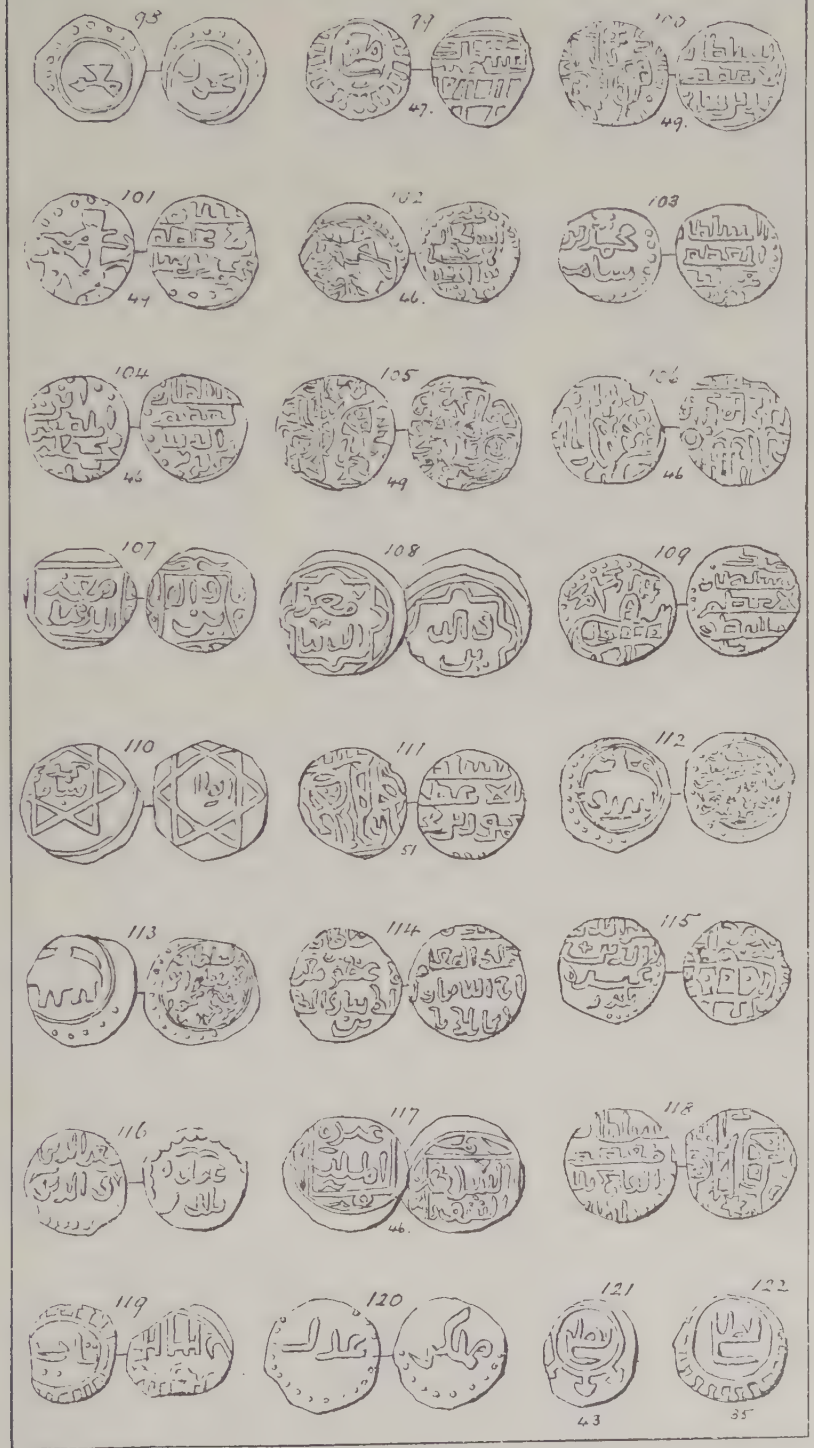
117 عبد الملك - Abd al malik ℞. السلطان الشهيد - Al sultān al shahīd. R.

118 Horse "Srī hamira". ℞ Al sultan al muazzim abu al fath Yalduz sultanī

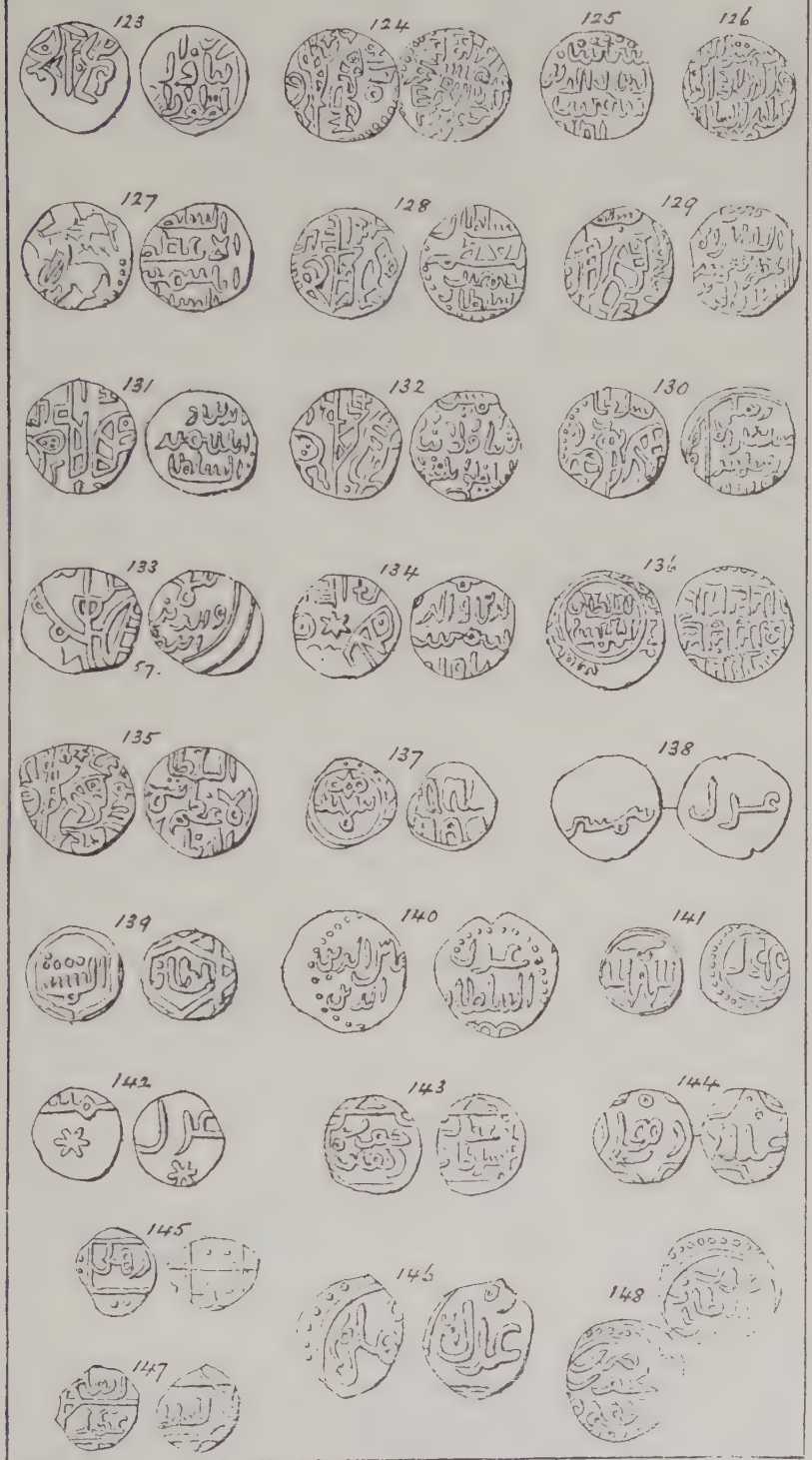
119 Bull. "Srī samanta" ℞ - تاجى - Tāj Rod

KUTB AL DĪN AIBAK A.H. 602-607

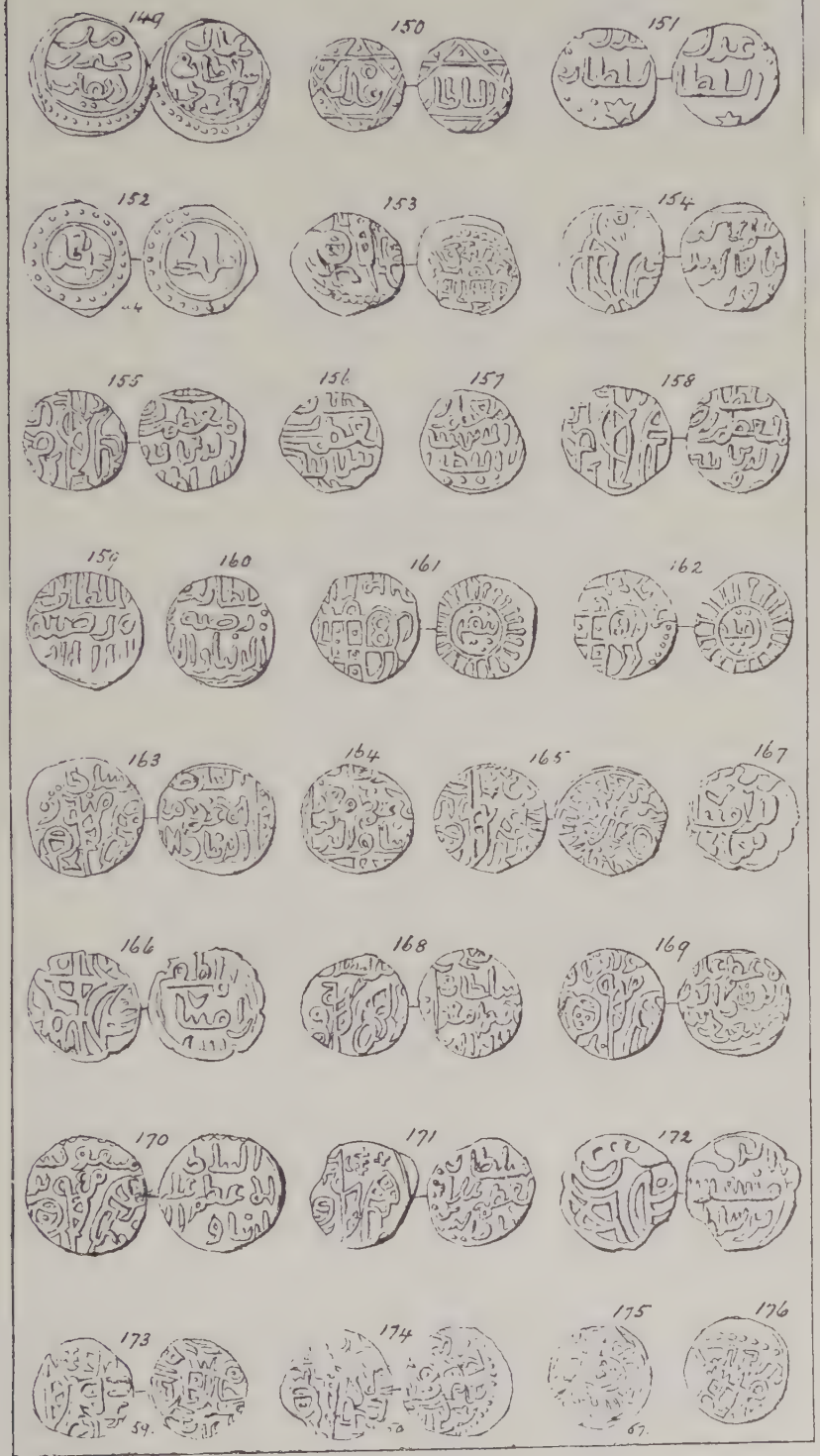
120 عدل - adl ℞ مملكت - Mumlakat or mumalikī Rod


98
99
47.
100
49.
101
44
102
46.
103
104
46
105
49
106
46
107
108
109
110
111
51
112
113
114
115
116
117
46.
118
119
120
121
43
122
35

	DEHLI cont^d	
121	✝22. Bull & portions of Hindī. Rx. قطبی - Kutbī	Rod
	ARAM SHAH. A.H. 607. (Doubtful reading)	
123	Horseman. Rx ---- dunya wa al(din abu)l muzaffar Aram. ا,ا,م	D
	SHAMS AL DĪN ALTAMSH. A.H. 607-633.	
124	Horseman Srī Hamira. Rx Bull. सलतण सा ममस दीं = Sultan sā sumasa dīn	T
125	As last. Rx. Shams al dunya wa al dīn Altatamsh, al Sultan شمس الدنیا و الدین ایلتتمش السلطان	T
126	As last Rx. As last with abu al muzaffar ابو المظفر	T
127	Horseman. Rx. Al sultan al 'ăzim - اعظم السلطان - Altatamsh, al sultan	Rod
128	do Rx Al sultan al muăzzam = المعظم السلطان Altatamsh, al sultan	Rod
129	✝30 Horseman with Altatamsh al sultan Rx Dehlī دهلی Al sultan al ăzim Shams al dunya wa al dīn	Rod
131	Horseman. Rx. -- al dunya wa al dīn Altatamsh al sultan	Rod
132	do Rx. Shams al dunya wa al dīn al muzaffar Altatamsh	Rod
133	Horseman. Rx شمس و الدین السلطان - Shams wa al dīn al sultan	Rod
134	Nave ✝ star Rx Shams al dunya wa al dīn Altatamsh al sultan	Rod
135	Horseman "Srī hamira". Rx. Al sultan al ăzim Shams al dunya	WHV
136	Al sultan Altatamsh. Rx. श्री सुलतां लितितिमिसि सं १२८३ - Srī sultan Lititimisi san 1283 = A.H 623.	T
137	Shams. Rx. श्री समस दीन - Srī samas dīn	T
138	شمس = Shams Rx. عدل - 'adl	Rod
139	التتمش - Altatamsh Rx سلطان - sultan.	T
140	Shams al dunya (wa) al dīn. Rx 'Adl al sultan.	Rod
141	✝42 Shams Rx 'Adl	T+R
	ANONYMOUS. Usually ascribed to Altamsh	
143	حضرت دهلی - Hazrat Dehlī Rx 'Adl sultan.	T
144-5-6	دهلی - Dehlī - Rx عدل - adl.	Rod
147	Dehlī 'adl Rx Al sultan.	Rod
148	Zarb hazrat Dehlī. Rx 'Adl sultan al muazzam المعظم	WHV


123
124
125
126
127
128
129
131
132
130
133
134
136
135
137
138
139
140
141
142
143
144
145
146
148
147

	DEHLI cont^{d}	
149	As last but ℞ seems to read sultanat.	NHV
150	٥ ل د ٥ · ʿādl ٥ · ℞ السلطان · al sullan	T
151	On both sides "ʿĀdl al sullan" and star.	Rod
152	Adl ℞ ملك · Malik	Rod
	FĪROZ SHAH I RUKN AL DĪN A.H. 633-634	
153	Horseman "Śrī Humira". ℞ सुरितां स्री रुकण दीण · Suritan (= Sultan) Śrī Rukn dīn.	C.M.
154	Horseman. ℞ ʿĀzim Rukn al dunya wa al dīn Firoj = فيروز	Rod
	RAZĪYA JALĀLAT AL DĪN A.H 634-637	
155 6 160	Horseman. ℞ السلطان المعظم رضيه الدنيا والدين السلطان · Al sullan al muʿazzam Razīya al dunya wa al dīn al sullan.	Th Rod
161-62	Bull. ℞. In rayed circle رضيه · Razīya ·	Rod.
	MUʿIZZ AL DĪN BAHRAM SHAH. A.H. 637-639	
163-64	Horseman. بن سلطان · Bin sullan. ℞ Al sullan al ʿazim Muʿiz al dunya wa al dīn · السلطان الاعظم معز الدنيا والدين	T
165	Horseman "Śrī hamira". ℞. Bull. सुलताण सा मुयजदीं · Sullān Śā (Shah) Mūyajadīn.	T
166-67	Horseman. ℞. Abu al muzoffar Bahram Shah sullan	C.M
168	As nos 163-64 but has Dehlī (دهلي) above ins. on ℞	Rod.
	ʿALĀ AL DĪN MASAUD SHAH. A.H. 639-644.	
169	Horseman. "Masaud shāh". ℞ (Al sullān) al ʿazim ʿalā al dunya wa al dīn Masaud shah. السلطان الاعظم علا الدنيا والدين مسعود شاه	T
170	As last, but on obv. has "Masaud Shah bin"	B.M.
171	Horseman. ℞: Al sullan al ʿazim ʿAla al dunya wa al dīn	R.
72	Rude horseman. ℞ Al sullan Masaud Shah bin sullan	T.
173	Horseman. स्रीपलीफ · Śrī khalīfa. ℞. Bull. स्री अलावदीण सुरिताण · Śrī Āla wa dīn Suritān · Sultan	C.M.
174	As last but the bull is turned to l.	C.M.
175	As No 173 but is dated on the bulls hind quarter १३०० = 1300 S. A.H. 641	C.M.
176	Above Bull. अलादण · ʿAlādīn ℞ Horseman.	T


149
150
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159
160
161
162
163
164
165
167
166
168
169
170
171
172
173
174
175
176

DEHLĪ cont^d

NĀSIR AL DĪN MAHMUD. A.H. 644-664

177	Horseman. محمود . Mahmud श्री हमीरः Śrī Hamīrah	
178	℞ Al sultan al ajim Nāsir al dunya wa al dīn.	DFH.
179	السلطان الاعظم ناصر الدنيا و الدين	WHV.
180	Narwar horseman ℞. As above	WHV
181	Al sultan al ajim ℞ Nāsir al dunya wa al dīn	Rod
182-83.	Nāsir 'adl. ناصر عدل ℞ Hazrat Dehlī حضرت دهلي	DFH. C.M.

GHIYĀS AL DĪN BALBAN. A.H. 664-686

184	بلبن . Balban margin, Śrī sultan Ghiyas al dīn.	
	श्रीः सुलतां गयास दीं ℞. السلطان الاعظم غياث الدنيا و الدين	B.M.
185	Horseman. ℞ As last, Al sultan al ajim Ghiyas al dunya wa al dīn.	B.M.
186	Ghiyas al dunya wa al dīn ℞ Al sultan muazzam	Rod.
187	Al sultan al ajim ℞ Ghiyas al dunya wa al dīn	WHV.
188-89.	عدل غياثي . Adl Ghiyasī. ℞. حضرت دهلي . Bī hazrat Dehlī	Rod.

MU'IZZ AL DĪN KAIKUBAD. A.H. 686-689.

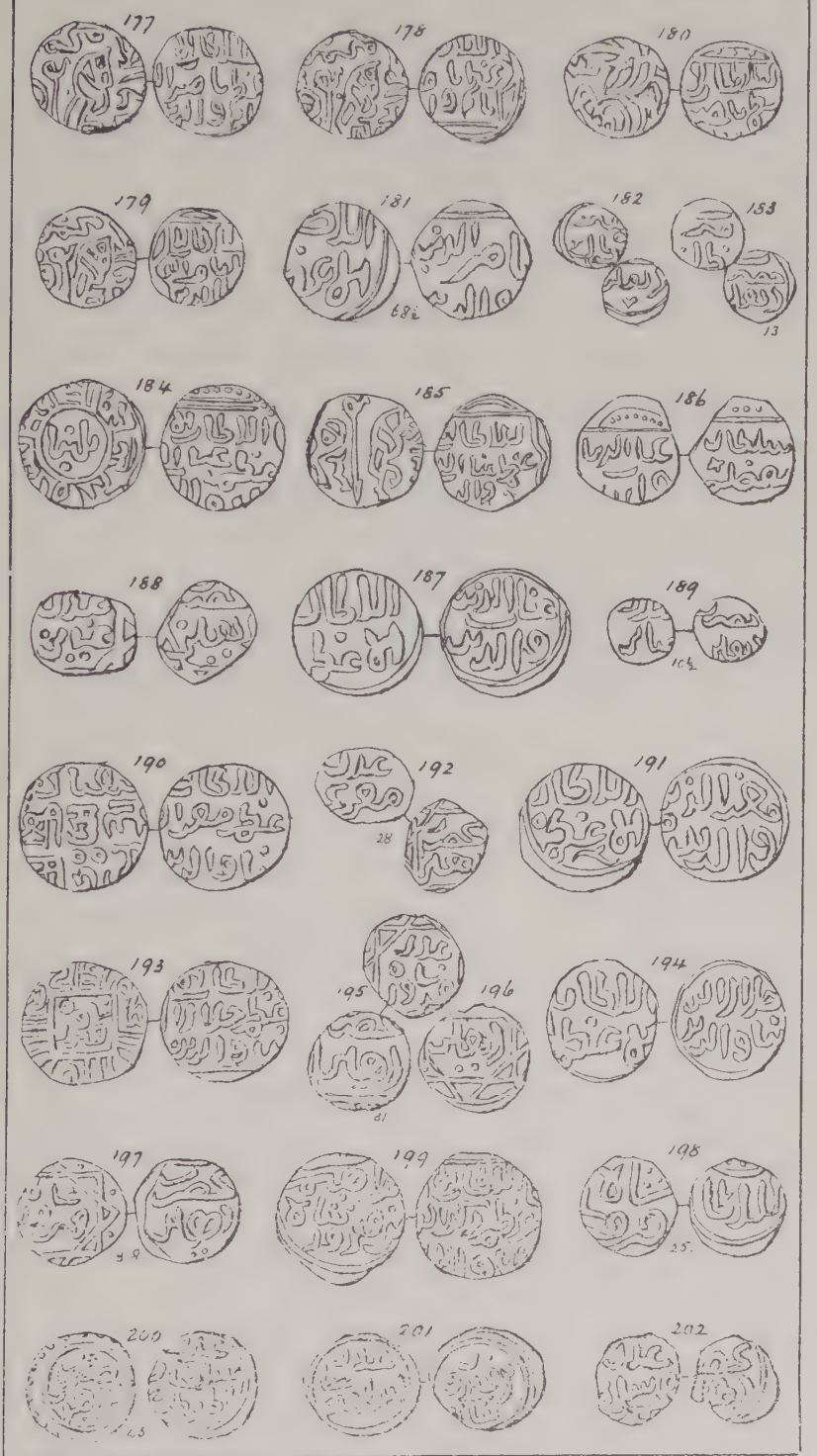
190	كيقباد . Kaikubad margin, Śrī sultān Mui'u-judīn.	
	श्रीः सुलतां मुइजुदीं ℞. السلطان الاعظم معز الدنيا و الدين	
	Al sultan al ajim Mu'izz al dunya wa al dīn	B.M.
191	Al sultan al ajim, ℞. Mu'izz al dunya wa al dīn	WHV
192	عدل معزى : Adl Mu'izzī ℞ Bī hazrat Dehlī	Rod

JALĀL AL DĪN FĪROZ II. A.H. 689-695.

193	فيروز شاه . Fīroz Shah, margin, Śrī sultan Jalaludīn	
	श्रीः सुलतां जलालुदीं ℞. السلطان الاعظم جلال الدنيا و الدين	B.M
194	Reading as last, Al sultan al ajim ℞ Jalal al dunya wa al dīn.	B.M.
195	عدل فيروز شاه . Adl Fīroz Shah. ℞. Bī hazrat Dehlī.	L^d G.
[illegible]	Fīroz Shah. ℞. Bī hazrat Dehlī.	Rod.
[illegible]	Fīroz Shah. ℞. Al sultan.	DFH.

RUKN AL DĪN IBRĀHĪM SHAH A.H. 695

199	Al sultan al ajim Rukn . ركن al dunya wa al dīn.	
	℞ Ibrahim Shah bin Fīroz Shah. ابراهيم شاه بن فيروز شاه	B.M
200	Ibrahim bin Fīroz ℞ Adl sultan al muazzam. المعظم	B.M.


177
178
180
179
181
182
183
13
184
185
186
188
187
189
190
192
191
193
195
196
194
197
199
198
200
201
202

	DEHLI cont^{d}.	
201	'Adl Ibrahim Shah Rx bin Firoz Shāh	B.M.
	'ALA' AL DĪN MUHAMMAD SHĀH II AH. 695-715.	
202	'Adl Muhammad Shah. Rx Nazrat Dehlī.	B.M.
203	Muhammad Shah, margin. Srī sultan 'Ala wa dīn 710	B.M.
	श्री सुलतां अलावदीं ७१० Rx. السلطان الاعظم علا الدنیا والدین	T
204	Reading as last, Al sultan al azim 'Ala al dunya wa al dīn	
	Rx Abu al muzaffar Muhammad Shah al sultan 702.	T
205	Al sultan al azim Rx 'Ala al dunya wa al dīn	B.M
206	Muhammad Shah al sultan Rx as last	WHV.
	SHIHAB AL DĪN 'OMAR AH. 715	
207	Al sultan al azim Shihab al dunya wa al dīn	
	Rx abu al muzaffar 'Omar (عمر) shah al sultan 716	T
	KUTB AL DĪN MUBARAK I AH. 716-720.	
208	خلیفۃ ربّ العالمین قطب الدنیا والدین ابو المظفر ۷۱۷.	
	Khalifah rabb al'alamīn Kutb al dunya wa abu al muzaffar 717	
	Rx. مبارکشاہ السلطان ابن السلطان الواثق باللہ امیر المومنین	
	= Mubarak shah al sultan bin al sultan al wasik billah Rx	T
209	Al īmam al azim Kutb al dunya wa al dīn abu al muzaffar 719	
	Rx Khalifah allah Mubarak. margin, Al sultan al wasik Rx	C.M.
210	Kutb al dunya wa al dīn. Rx corners. Khalifah, allah, abūl, muzaffar	
	Rx Mubarak shah al sultan ibn al sultan 718.	C.M.
211	Al īmam al azim Kutb al dunya wa al dīn 717.	
	Rx Abu al muzoffar Mubarak shah al sultan ibn al sultan	T.
212	As last. Rx. Khalifah allah Mubarak shah al sultan Rx 720	C.M.
213	As last Rx. Mubarak shah al sultan.	C.M.
214	Same reading as 208 but differently arranged	R.
215	Al sultan al azim Kutb al dunya wa al dīn	
	Rx Abu al muzaffar Mubarak shah al sultan 716	C.M.
216	As last. Rx Mubarak shah al sultan bin al sultan 717	WHV.
217	Al īmam al azim Rx. Kutb al dunya wa al dīn	T.



218 اعدل مبارکشاه = Adl Mubarak Shah.

عضرت دار الخلافه = Bi hazrat dar al khulafat LOG

SHAMS AL DĪN MAHMUD SHAH (Prol. index ?) AH 718

219 السلطان الاعظم شمس الدنیا و الدین = Al sultan al azam Shams al dunya wa al din. R. VIII السلطان ابو المظفر محمود شاه = Abu al muzaffar Mahmud shah al sultan 718.

DEHLI cont^d.

NĀSIR AL DĪN KHUSRŪ. A.H. 720

220 Al sultan al azim Nāsir al dunya wa al dīn 720 Rx. خسرو شاہ - Khusrau shah Margin, Al sultan walī amir al momenīn.= السلطان ولی امیر المومنین T

221 Ob. as last Rx Abu al muzaffar Khusrū shah al sultan 720 R.

222 Al sultan al azim Nāsir al dunya wa al dīn abu al muzaffar Rx Khusrū shah al sultan walī amir al momenīn 720 R

223 عدل خسرو شاہ - Adl Khusru shah. Rx Bī hazrat Dehlī R

GHĪYĀS AL DIN TUGHLAK. A.H. 720-725.

224 تغلق شاہ - Tughlak shah. Margin, Prī sultan Giyas ud dīn - श्री: सुलतां गयासुदीं. Rx Al sultan al ghazī Ghiyas al dunya wa al dīn 720-۷۲۵ السلطان الغازي غياث الدنيا و الدين T

225 Al sultan al ghazī Ghiyas al dunya wa al dīn Rx Abu al muzaffar Tughlak shah al sultan 723. DFH.

226 Al sultan al azim Ghiyas al dunya ^xc Rx. Tughlak shah DFH.

227 Tughlak Rx. Shah. T.

228 Tughlak shah. Rx Bī hazrat Dehlī R.

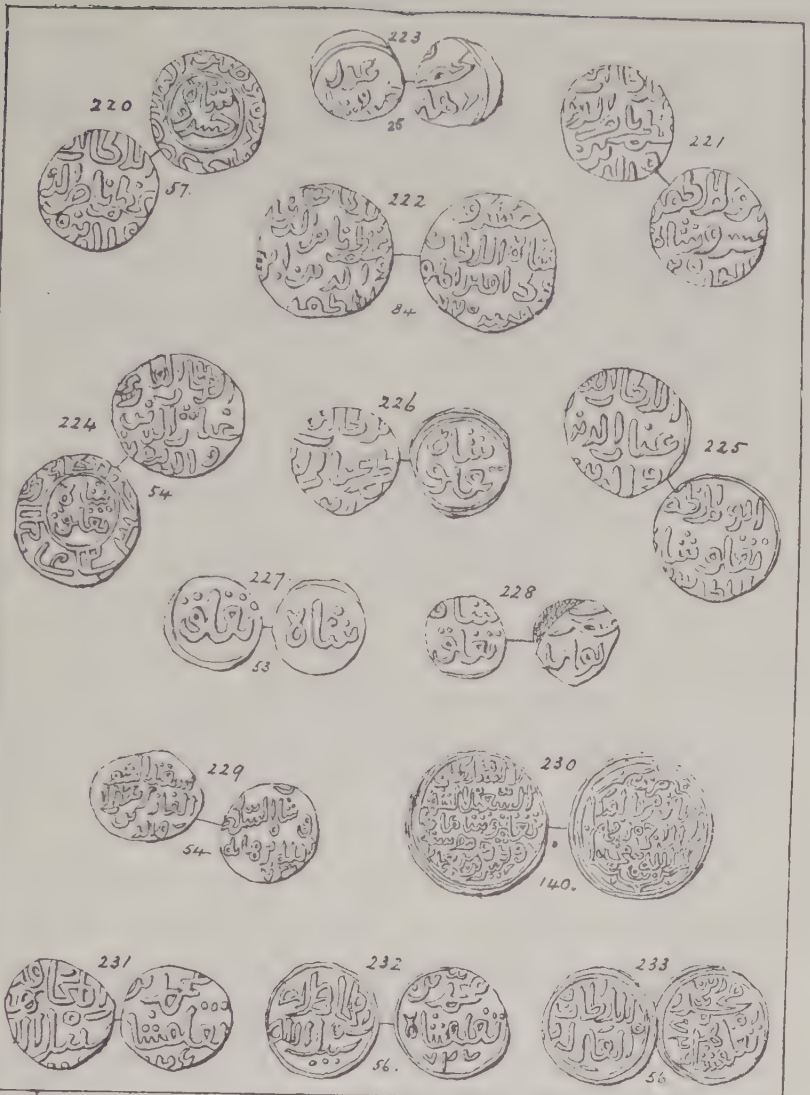
MUHAMMAD (III) BIN TUGHLAK. A.H. 725-752.

STRUCK IN MEMORY OF HIS FATHER. TUGHLAK SHAH.

229 السعيد الشهيد الغازي غياث الدنيا و الدين
Al sa'eed al shahīd al ghazī Ghiyas al dunya wa al dīn
Rx. ابو المظفر تغلق شاہ السلطان انار الله برهانه ۷۳۱ - R.
Abu al muzaffar Tughlak shah al sultan ānār āllah burhanah 731.

STRUCK IN HIS OWN NAME.

230 ضرب في زمن العبد الراجي رحمة الله محمد بن
Zarb fī zaman al'abd al rājī rahmat Allah Muham^d bin
Rx السلطان السعيد الشهيد تغلق شاہ سنة ثمان و عشرين و سبعمايۃ = Al sultan al sa'eed al shahīd Tughlak Shah sanat samān wa 'ushraīn wa sabámāyat. = Eight and twenty and seven hundred = 728. T



231	المجاهد فى سبيل الله *Al mujahid fi sabil allah* ℞ محمد بن تغلق شا ٨٢٥ x *Muhammad bin Tughlak Shah 725*	D.F.H.
232	*Another same reading but cruder type dated 727.*	D.F.H.
233	السلطان العادل . *Al sultan al adl* ℞ *Muhammad bin Tughlak Shah. 726* *(These last three coins have Tughlak Shah written as one word* "تغلقشا x")	D.F.H.

DEHLI Cont^d

234 فی زمن السلطان العادل محمد بن تغلقساه - Fi zaman al sultan al'adl Muham^d bin Tughlak Shah: In the time of the just sultan, Muhammad bin Tughlak Shah.

℞ دامت سلطنته فی سنة سبع وعشرین و سبعمایة - Dāmat sultanat fī sanat sabá wa'ishrain wa sabʿumāyat: May his sovereignty long endure, in the year 7 and 20 and 700 = 727 C.M.

235 ۷۳۰ الواثق بنصر الله - Al wasik bi nasr Allah, 730 = Ne-trusto in the help of God. ℞ Muhammad bin Tughlak Shah C.M.

236 ۷۳۰ حسبی ربی - Hasbī rabbī 730. = Sufficient is the Lord ℞. محمد بن تغلق عبد - Muham^d bin Tughlak 'abd = His servant L^d G.

FORCED TOKEN CURRENCY

237 من اطاع السلطان فقد اطاع الرحمان - Min ata'al sultan fakd ata'al rahman = He who obeys the sovereign truly he obeys the merciful one. Margin. در تخت گاه دهلی سال بر هفصد سی - Dar takht gah Dehlī sal bar hafsad see = In the royal seat Dehli, year of seven hundred thirty = 730

℞ مهر شد تنکه رائج بر روزگار بنده امیدوار محمد تغلق - Mihr shud tanka raij dar roygar banda ummaidwar Muh^d Tughlak = Struck as a current tanka, in the time of the servant hopeful of Divine mercy Muhammad Tughlak. D.F.H.

238 As last except margin, در دار الاسلام سال بر هفصد سی - Dar dar al Islam &c = At the seat of Islam year of 730 as last Ford

239 Min ata'al sultan Muham^d 730. ℞ Fakd ata'al rahman Tughlak. D.F.H.

240 ۷۳۰ اطیعوا الله واطیعوا الرسول واولی الامر منکم محمد - "Obey God and obey the Prophet and those in authority among you" (The Koran IV. 62.) Muhammad 730.

℞ لا یولی السلطان کل الناس بعضهم بعضها تغلق - "Sovereignty is not conferred upon every man; some (are set over) others." (The Koran ?) Tughlak. D.F.H

241 Another with words and date arranged differently D.F.H.



242 بحضرة دهلي في سنة ثلثين و سبعماية · Bi hazrat Dehlī fī sanat salasain wa sabaimāyat - At the court of Dehlī in the year thirty and seven hundred - 730

℞ ضرب الدرهم الشرعي في زمن العبد محمد بن تغلق · Zarb al derhem al sharī fī zaman al 'abd Muhammad bin Tughlak · Struck as a lawful dirhem in the time of the servant Muhd bin T. &c B.M

243 بدار الملك دهلي في سنة ثلثين و سبعماية · Bi dār al mulk Dehlī fī sanat salasain wa sabaimāyat - At the seat of the kingdom Dehlī in the year 730. ℞ as last B.M

244 بدار الاسلام في سنة ثلثين و سبعماية · Bi dar al Islam fī sanat salasain wa sabaimāyat - At the seat of Islam in the year thirty and seven hundred 730 B.M

℞. Same as the last two. Zarb al dirhem al shar'ī &c

DEHLI cont^d

245 ضرب الربعي ٧٣٠ - Zarb al rubā'ī 730. - The quarter (adlī) struck in 730. R. Muhammad bin Tughlak. CM

246 Variety of the last. dated 732 and with بن bin, above DFH

247 الملك و العزة لله - Al mulk wa al 'izzatallah - "Dominion and glory are of God." R. In centre, Muham^d Tughlak - margin

248 سال بر هفتصد سي دو - Sal bar haftsad see dō - In y^r 732 Th.
الملك و العظمة لله - Al mulk wa al 'azimatallah - "Dominion and greatness are of God". R. Muham^d Tughlak 'servant of the "Asker." 733 = محمد تغلق عبد الراجي ٧٣٣ D.F.H.

249 الراجي رحمة الله الكريم - Al rajī rahmatallah al karīm - "Hoping for the mercy of God the bountiful." R. Muham^d bin Tughlak sanat - salas, salasain wa sabamayat - = "In the year three, thirty and seven hundred = 733. Th.

250 Another dated اربع - arba', salasain wa sabamayat. . 734 DFH

251 " " سبع - saba', salasain wa sabamayat. - 737. D.F.H.

252 * 3. Have the same reading but the date on R^x is in the margin R.Th

STRUCK IN THE NAME OF THE KHALĪFA AL MUSTAKFĪ.

254 } الخليفه و المستكفي - Al Khalīfa wa al Mustakfī. Bl.

255 } R^x الله الكافي - Allah al kafī - "God is sufficient." S.M.

256 المستكفي بالله ٧٤٣ - Al mustakfī billah 743 - R^x Khalīfa al-lah fī Shahūr - In the months of God * خليفه الله في شهور D.F.H.

257 المستكفي بالله امير المومنين - Al mustakfī billah amīr al momenīn. Margin. ضربت هذه السكه بحضرت دهلي ثلث اربعين و سبعمية = Zarbat haza al sikka bī hazrat Dehlī. R^x. Al imām al azim khalīfa allah fī al 'alamīn - الامام الاعظم خليفه الله في العالمين K.H.V.

258 * 259. Varieties with same reading and date? 74 x C.M.T.H.

STRUCK IN THE NAME OF THE KHALĪFA AL HĀKIM II.

260 الحاكم بامر الله سنه ٧٤٨ - Al Hākim bi amr Allah sanat 748. R^x. ابو العباس احمد - Abu al 'abbas Ahmad. B.M.

261 Half size. Same reading, but without "sanat." - dated 749 D.F.H.

262 - 63. Varieties reading as last. but undated B.M. * K.H.V.

264 Half size, same, undated K.H.V. 1

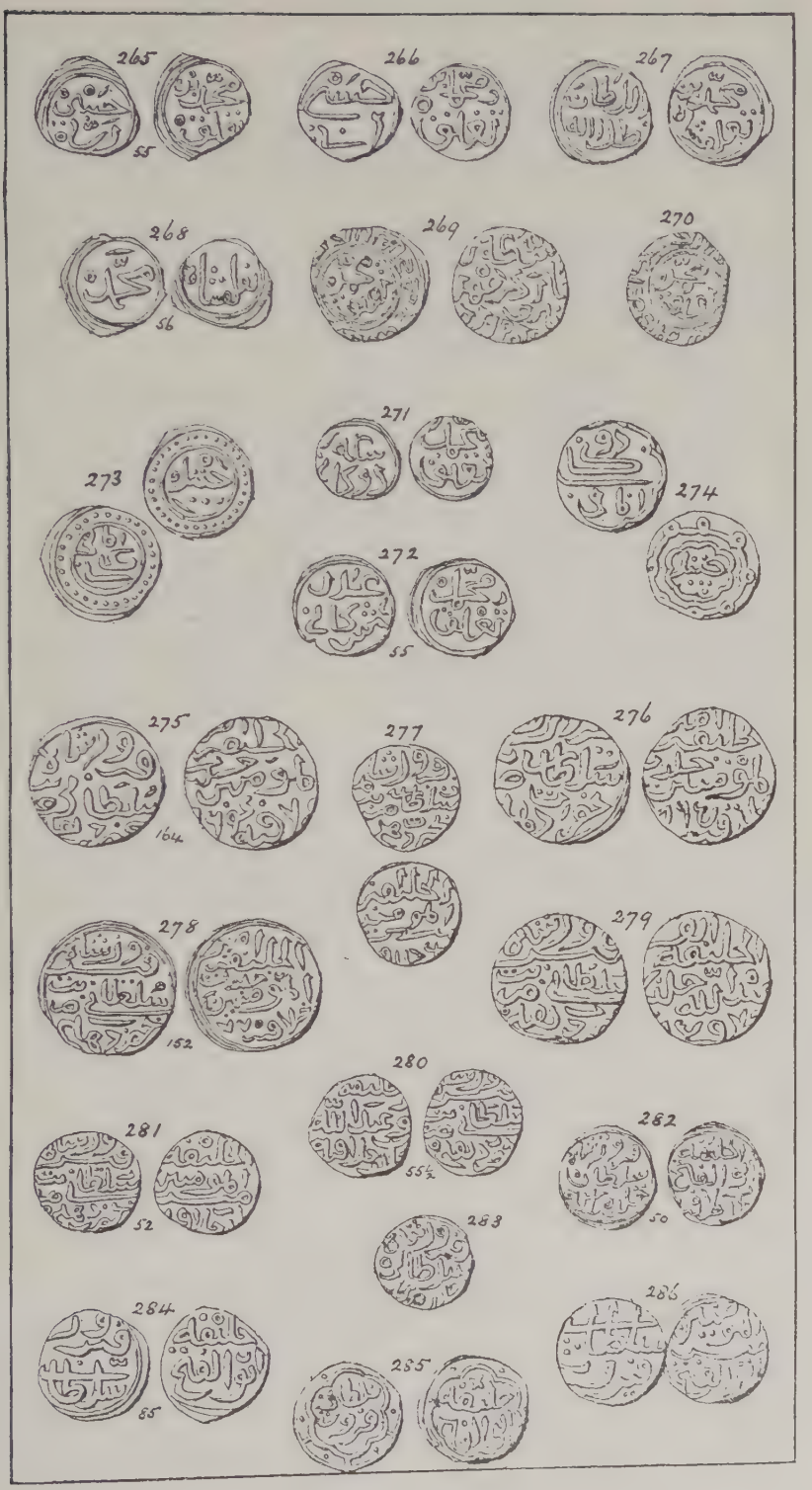

245
246
247
248
249
250
251
252
253
254
255
256
257
258
259
260
261
262
263
264

DEHLI cont^d.

265-6	As No 236 but undated. Rx as 236 but without 'abd .	D.F.H. L^p.G.
267	السلطان ظل الله . Al sultan zil allah = The shadow of God Rx محمد بن تغلقشاه . Muhammad bin Tughlakshah	B.M.
268	محمد . Muham^d . Rx تغلقشاه - Tughlakshah	L^p.G.
269	Muhammad Tughlak in centre, around श्री : मोहमद	B.M.
270	Sri Mahamad &c. Rx سکه زد جائز درعهد بنده امیدوار . Coined money current in the time of the hopeful slave. (see No 237)	M.H.V.
271	Two Kanī current . دو کانی سکه = Do Kanī sikka . Rx Mush^d Ighā	H.
272	Eight Kanī (of) just (weight) = هشت کانی عدل . Hasht Kanī 'adl Rx . as last محمد تغلق . Muhammad Tughlak The next two coins are included as they appear to belong to this period	B.M.
273	چیتل - Chital. Rx یکانی امانی . Yakanī amānī = equal to 1 Kanī	H.
274	do Rx دوکانی امانی . Do Kanī amānī = equal to 2 Kanī	R.

FIROZ SHAH III A.H. 752 - 790

275	فیروز شاه سلطانی ضربت بحضرت دهلی . Firoz shah sultanī zarabat bi hazrat Dehlī = Struck at the court of Dehlī Rx ۷۶۴ الخلیفه امیر المومنین خلدت خلافته . Al khalifa amīr al mo-menīn khaldat khalifateh 764 . The khalifa, commander of the faithful, may his khalifate be perpetuated .	D.F.H.
276	Variety, same reading differently arranged, date, 765	B.M.
277	⅓ size . Variety of the same ; undated.	M.H.V.
278	Another variety giving full reading with date. 770	D.F.H
279	Ob. as last . Rx . ۷۸۵ الخلیفه ابو عبد الله خلدت خلافته . Al khalifa abu 'abd allah khaldat khalifateh = The khalifa, father of servant of God, may his khalifate &c 785	M.H.V.
280	⅓ size . As last but undated.	C.M.
281	Ob. as last . Rx Al khalifa, amīr al momenīn khaldat khalifateh	D.F.H
282-3	Firoz shah sultan khallad mulkal . Rx . Al khalifa, abu al fath, khaldat khalifateh = The khalifa, father of victory &c	B.M.
284	Firoz sultanī . Rx . Khalifa, abu al fath . خلیفه ابو الفتح	C.M.
285	Sultanī Firoz Rx . As last	Rod.
286	do Rx . Amīr al momenīn, abu al fath .	Rod


265
55
266
267
268
56
269
270
271
272
55
273
274
275
164
276
277
278
152
279
280
55½
281
52
282
50
283
284
85
285
286

DEHLI cont^d.

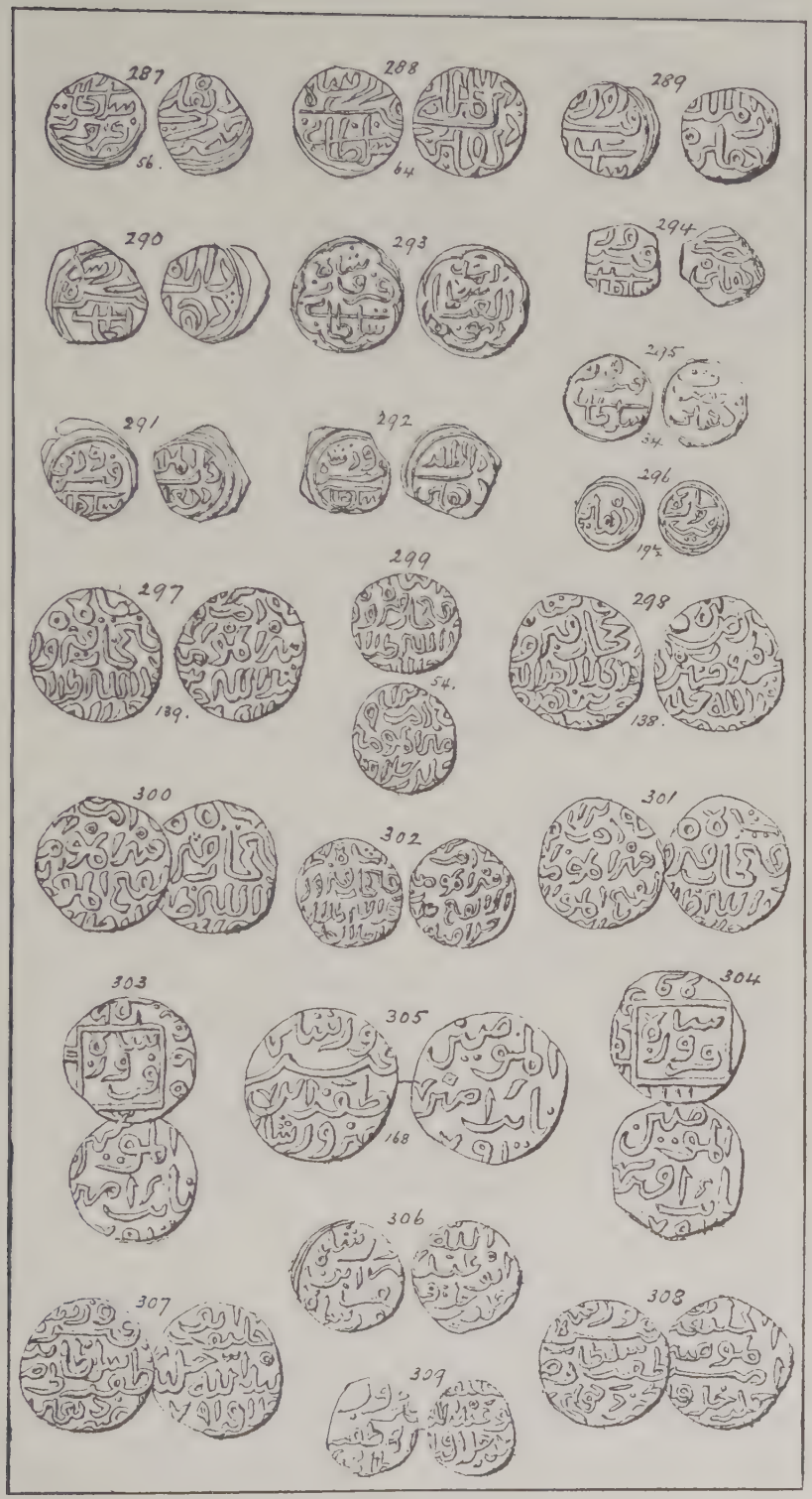
287	As last, Sultani Firoz Rx حضرت دهلي = Hazrat Dehli	B.M.
288	فيروز شاه سلطاني - Firoz Shah sultani.	W.H.V.
289	Rx. دار الملك دهلي - Dar al malik Dehli - The seat of	W.H.V.
292	the kingdom, Dehli.	W.H.V.
293	Firoz shah sultani Rx ابو العباس احمد - Abu al'abbas Ahmad	B.M.
294	Firoz sultani Rx. Hazrat Dehli	
296	Firoz shah Rx. Dehli	Th.

FIROZ AND HIS SON FATH KHAN. CONCURRENTLY.

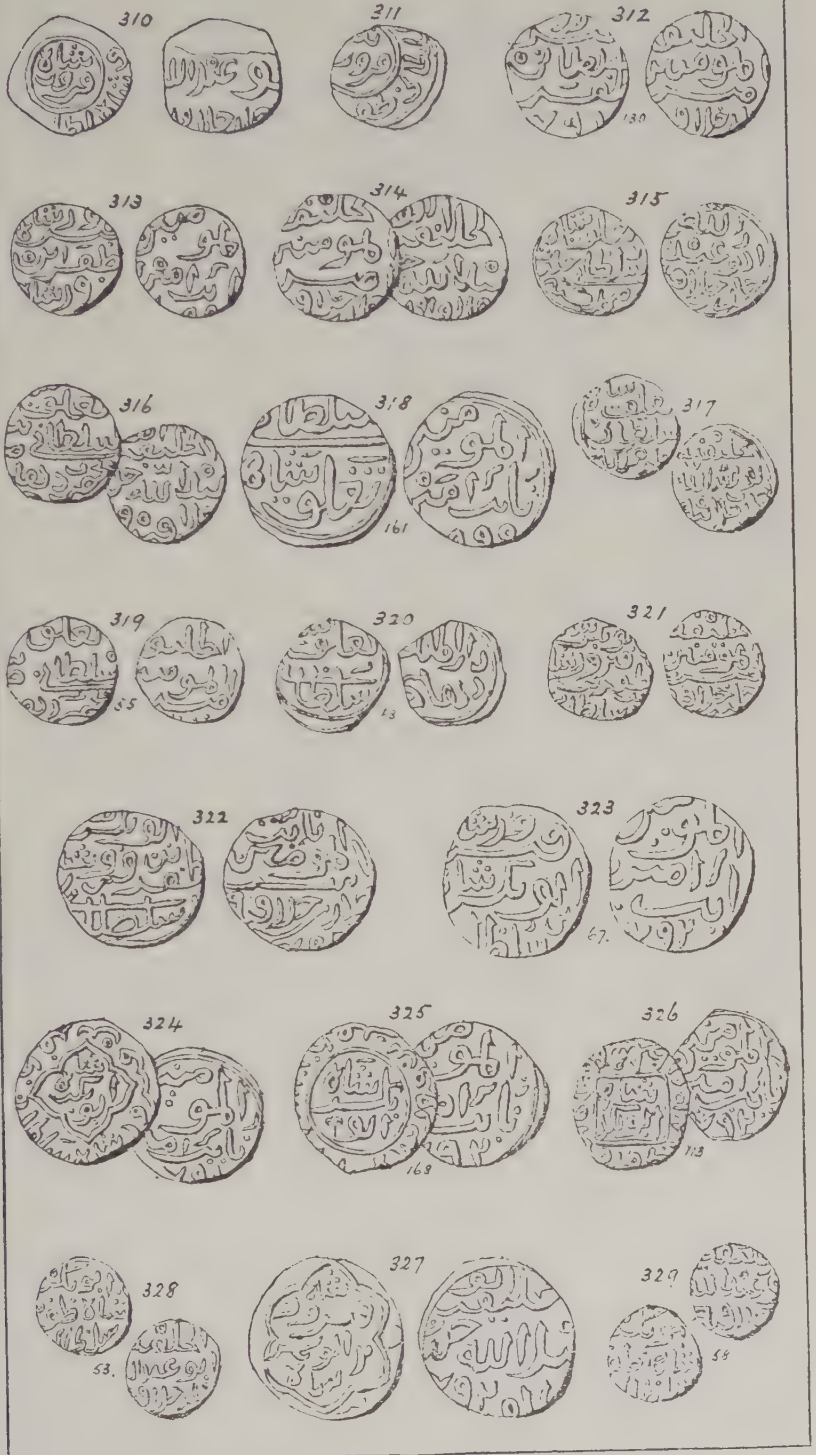
297	فتحخان فيروز شاه جل الله ظلاله جلاله - Fath Khan Firoz shah	
298	jal allah zillala jalala - Glory to God's protection & majesty.	
	Rx في زمن الامام امير المومنين ابي عبدالله خلدت خلافته - Fi zam-	
	an al imam amir al momenin, abi 'abd allah khaldat khalifateh	
	In the time of the religious chief, commander of the faithful	
	and servant of God, may his khalifate be perpetuated.	B.M.
299	Small size. Same reading, but ابي عبد الله left out.	D.F.H.
300	Ob. as last.	
301	Rx. في زمن الامام امير المومنين ابو الفتح المعتصم بالله خلدت خلافته	
	Fi zaman al imam amir al momenin abu al fath al-	
	mu'tasim billah khaldat khalifateh - In the time of the	
	religious chief, commander of the faithful, father of vic-	
	tory, "Al mu'tasim billah," may his khalifate be perpetuated.	B.M.
302	Small size, same reading, but on Rx al mu'tasim billah is left out.	B.M.

FIROZ AND HIS SON ZAFAR CONCURRENTLY

303	Firoz shah, around, ظفر ابن فيروز - Zafar bin Firoz.	R.
304	Rx. ٧٩١ نائب امير المومنين - Naib amir al momenin 791	R.
305	Same reading as last.	R.
306	Ob. as last. Rx. ابو عبد الله خلدت خلافته - Abu'abdallah khaldat khal- ifateh.	B.M.
307	فيروز شاه سلطاني ظفر ضربت بحضرت دهلي - Firoz shah sultani	
	Zafar, zarbat bi hazrat Dehli.	
	Rx Khalifa abu 'abd allah khaldat khalifateh 791.	
308	Ob. as last. Rx Abu al Khalifa amir al momenin khaldat khalifa- teh.	B.M.
309	Firoz shah sultani Zafar. Rx Khalifa abu &c as 307 but undated.	B.M.


287
56.
288
64
289
290
293
294
295
34.
291
292
296
19½
299
54.
297
139.
298
138.
300
302
301
303
305
168
304
306
307
308
309

	DEHLI cont^d.	
310	centre, Firoz Shah, margin ظفر بن فيروز شاه السلطان Zafar	R.
311	bin Firoz shah al sultanī. Rx. خليفه ابو عبد الله خلد خلا فته	R.
	Khalifa Abu 'abd allah khallad khalifateh.	
312	Zafar. Firoz shah sultanī 791. Rx. Al khalifa amir al momenin	
	khallad khalifateh = الخليفه امير المومنين خلد خلا فته	R.
313	Firoz shah Zafar bin Firoz shah. Rx. Naib, amir al momenin	R.
314	A mule of this period, struck with two reverse dies, dated 791	R.
	TUGHLAK SHAH II. A.H. 790-791.	
315	تغلق شاه سلطان خلدت مملكته. Tughlak shah sultani khaldat	
	momlakatah. Rx Abu 'abd allah khaldat khalifateh.	D.F.H.
316	Tughlak shah sultani zarbat bi hazrat Dehlī. Rx as 310 - 790	B.M.
317	Tughlak shah sultanī khallad mulkat. Rx Al khalifateh abu R	B.M.
318	Tughlak shah sultanī. Rx Naib (deputy) amīr al momenin 790	R.
319	Ob: as. 316 Rx. Al khalifa, amīr al momenīn.	R.
320	Ob: as 318 Rx. Dar al mulk Dehlī. Seal of the Kingdom of Dehli	B.M.
	ABUBAKR SHAH. A.H. 791-792.	
321	ابوبكر شاه بن ظفر بن فيروز شاه سلطانے. Abubakr shah bin	
	Zafar bin Firoz shah sultanī. Rx. as 312	B.M.
322	Ob as last. Rx. ٧٩٢ نائب امير المومنين خلدت خلافته. Naib amīr	
	al momenīn khaldat khalifateh. 792. = Deputy, commander of	
	the faithful, may his khalifate be perpetuated	B.M.
323	Abubakr shah bin Firoz shah sultanī. Rx. Naib amir al mom^n 792	R.
324	In quatrefoil, Abubakr shah, around, Zafar bin Firoz shah	
	sultanī. Rx. Naib amīr al momenīn 791.	R.
325	In circle, Abubakr shah, remainder as last: date 792.	D.F.H.
326	In square, Abubakr shah, do do	
327	In quatrefoil, Abubakr shah bin Firoz shah, margin illegible	R.
328	ابوبكر شاه ظفر سلطانے. Abubakr shah (bin) Zafar sultanī	
	Rx الخليفه ابو عبد الله خلدت خلا فته. Al khalifa Abu 'abd al-	
	lah, khaldat khalifateh = The khalifa, Abu Abdallah,	B.M.
	may his khalifate be perpetuated.	
329	Ob: as last. Rx. Al khalifa, Abu Abdallah khalifateh.	B.M.


310
311
312
313
314
315
316
318
317
319
320
321
322
323
324
325
326
328
327
329

DEHLI cont.d

330 ابوبکر شاہ بن ظفر بن فیروز شاہ سلطانے حضرت دھلے
Abubakr shah bin Jafar bin Firoz shah sultani hazrat Dehli
Rx. ۷۹۱ الخلیفہ ابو عبد اللہ خلدت خلافیہ = Al khalifa abu abdallah Khaldat Khalifateh 791. B.M.

331-3 Similar without hazrat Dehli. Rx as last but dated 792 B.M

334 Ob as last Rx. Jafar, Firoz shah sultani 791. R.

335 Abubakr shah Jafar sultani. Rx as 330 B.M.

MUHAMMAD IV. BIN FIROZ, A.H. 792-795

336 محمد شاہ فیروز شاہ سلطانے = Muham.d shah, Firoz shah sultani
Rx Al khalifa, Abu abdallah, Khaldat Khalifateh, 793.= C.M.

337 Smaller size, Ob. ending sultan. Rx as last but undated C.M.

338 Ob. as last Rx Al khalifa, amir al momenin khaldat Khalifateh W.H.Y.

339 Similar to 336. Rx Abu Abdallah in centre, margin, Khaldat Khalifateh, Jarbat hazrat Dehli 790? B.M.

340 Similar Rx. ۷۹۰ نائب امیر المومنین - Naib amir al momenin 790? = Deputy, commander of the faithful. W.H.Y.

341 } In centre محمد شاہ = Muhammad Shah, around سلطان B.M
342 } ضربت حضرت دھلے - Jarbat hazrat Dehli sultan D.F.H.

343 Rx. Naib amir al moinenin 792. D.F.H.

344 محمد شاہ سلطانے - Muhammad Shah sultani
Rx فیروز شاہ سلطانے - Firoz Shah sultani. B.M.

345 Variety with sultani at the top. B.M.

346 محمد شاہ فیروز شاہ سلطانے -
Muhammad Shah, Firoz Shah sultani
Rx. ۷۹۰ دار الملک دھلے - Dar al mulk Dehli 790? =
The seal of the Kingdom Dehli 790 (or 795) W.

347 Muhammad shah sultan.
Rx. Dar al mulk Dehli. D.F.H.

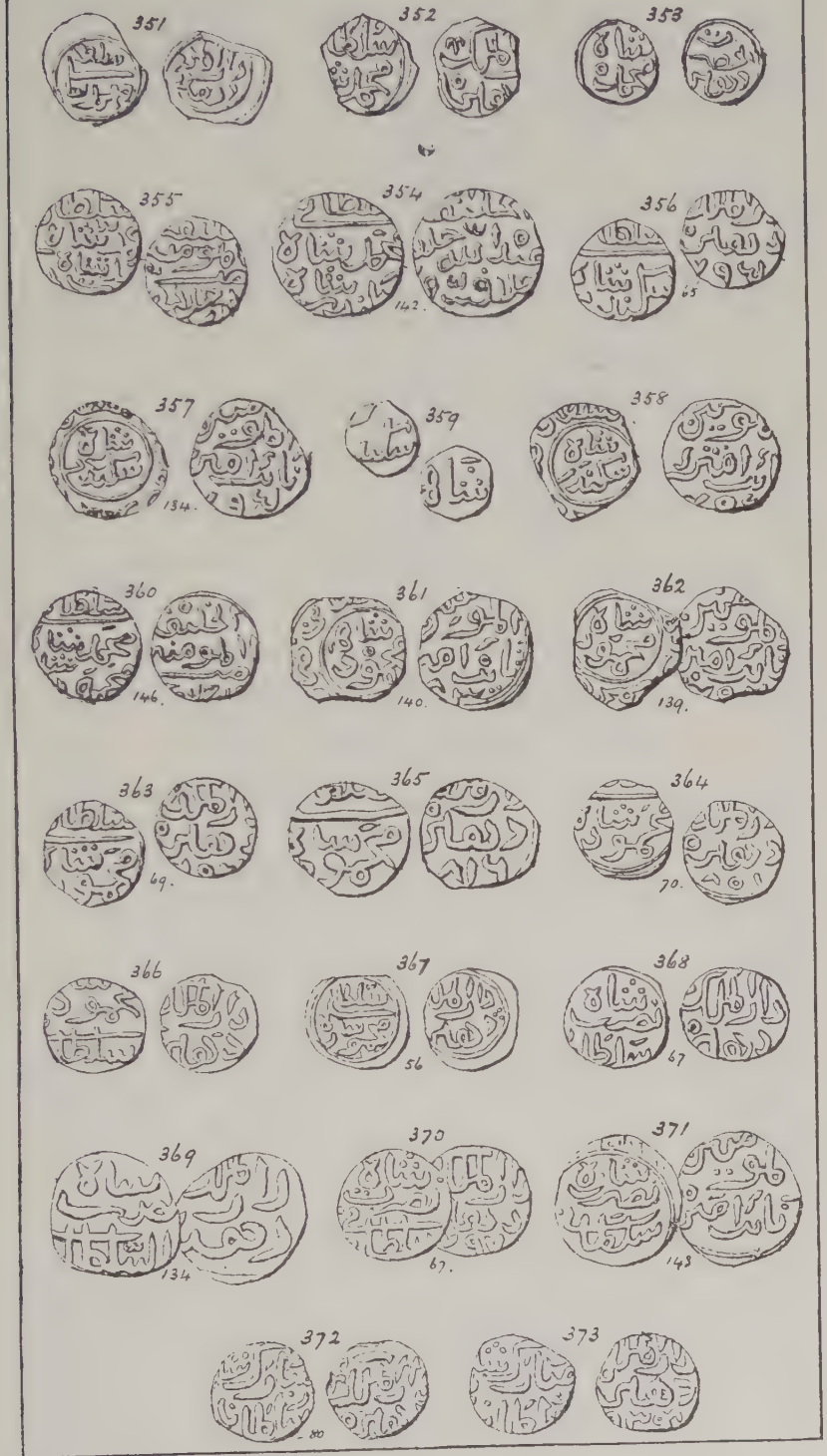
348 Muhammad shah sultani.
Rx Dar al mulk Dehli 793 = ۷۹۳ B.M.

349 Muhammad shah. Rx. Abdallah. D.F.H.

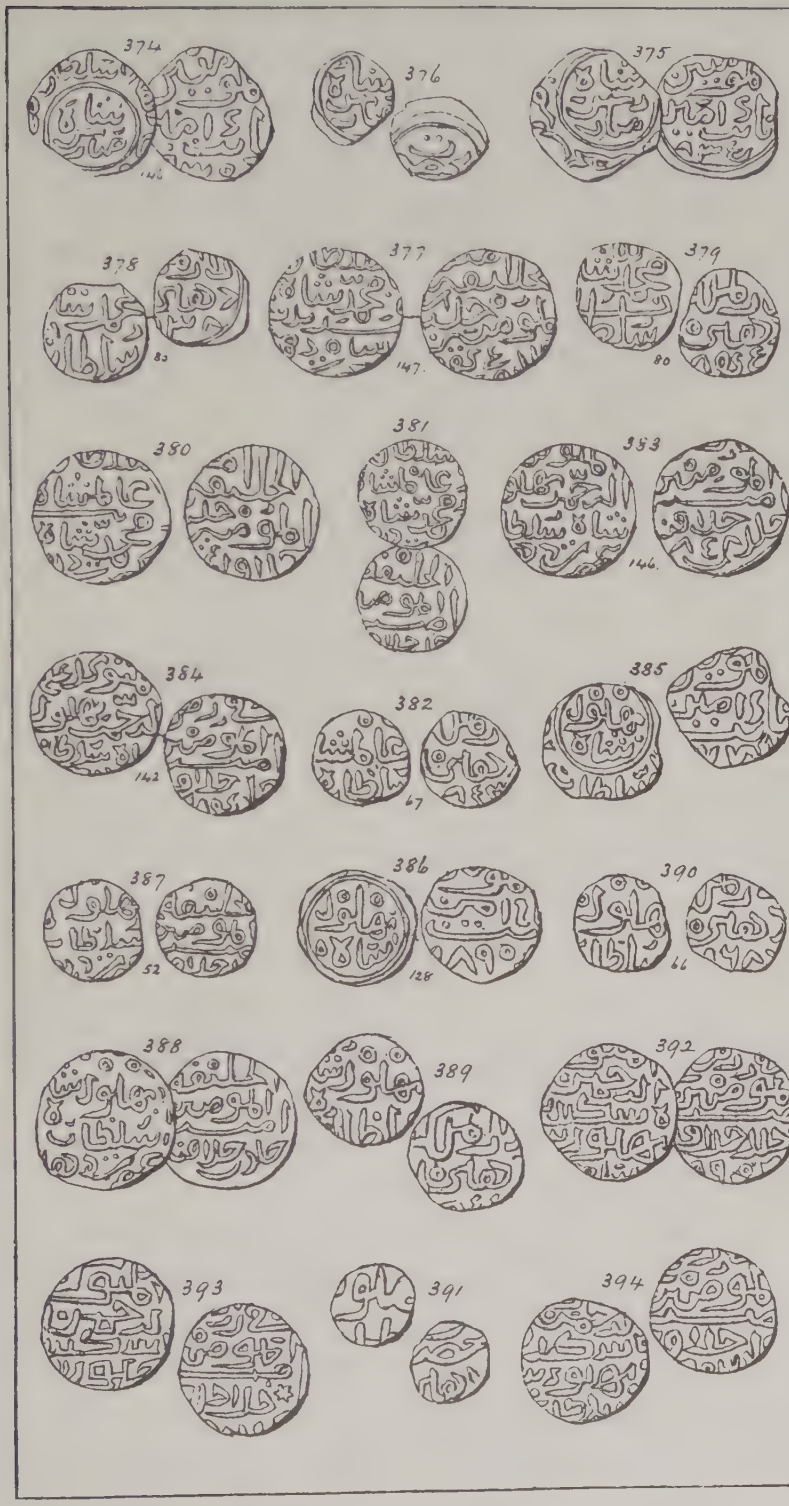
350 Muhammad. Rx. Shah R.


330
136.
331
332
134.
334
128
335
333
337
54
336
338
339
167.
340
341
342
140
343
136.
344
346
120
347
67
345
66.
349
30.
350
348
65

	DEHLI cont^d.	
351	Muhammad shah sultani = محمد شاه سلطانی	B.M.
352	Rx. دار الملک دهلی - Dar al mulk Dehli.	B.M.
353	Muhammad shah. Rx. Bi hazrat Dehli.	B.M.
	SIKANDAR SHAH I. A.H. 795	
354	سکندر شاه [ابن] محمد شاه سلطانی - Sikandar shah (bin) Muhammad shah sultani. Rx. V 95 الخلیفه ابو عبد الله خلد خلافته al khalifa, abu abdallah, khallad khalifateh 795.	B.M.
355	Ob. as last. Rx. al khalifa amir al momenin khaldat khalifateh	B.M.
356	Sikandar shah sultani. Rx Dar al mulk Dehli 795	B.M.
357	Centre. Sikandar shah, around, Sultan zarbat bi hazrat	B.M.
358	Dehli. Rx. Naib amir al momenin 795.	B.M.
359	Sikandar Rx Shah.	R.
	MAHMUD SHAH II. A.H. 795-815.	
360	Mahmud shah (bin) Muhammad Shah. Rx. as No. 355	B.M.
361	محمود شاه - Mahmud shah, margin, سلطان ضربت بحضرت دهلی	B.M.
362	Sultan zarbat bi hazrat Dehli. Rx ۸۰۳ نائب امیر المومنین Naib amir al momenin 803 and V 96 = 796.	D.F.H.
363-4	Mahmud shah sultani. Rx Dar al mulk Dehli 796 = 801	B.M.
365	Another with posthumous date 816.	B.M.
366-7	Two varieties of the same, without date.	B.M.
	NASRAT SHAH. A.H. 797-802?	
368	نصرت شاه سلطانی - Nasrat shah sultani. Rx. دار الملک دهلی - Dar al mulk Dehli.	B.M.
369	As last but "al" sultani.	R.
370	As 368 but dated V 9V = 797.	B.M.
371	Nasrat shah sultani. Rx. Naib amir al momenin.	R.
	MUBARAK SHAH II. A.H. 824-837.	
372	مبارک شاه سلطان - Mubarak shah sultan. دار الملک دهلی - Dar al mulk Dehli.	D.F.A.
373	As last but with date ۸۲۴ - 834.	B.M.


351
352
353
355
354
142.
356
65
357
134.
359
358
360
146.
361
140.
362
139.
363
69.
365
364
70.
366
367
56
368
67
369
134
370
67.
371
143
372
373

	DEHLI cont^d.	
374	centre. مبارک شاہ - Mubarak shah, margin, Sultan, zar	D.F.H
375	bat bi hazrat Dehli. سلطان ضربت بحضرت دهلی	B.M.
	R. نائب امیر المومنین ۸۳۰ - Naib amir al momenin 830 & 835	
376	Mubarak shah. R. Bi hazrat Dehli	B.M.
	MUHAMMAD V, BIN FARID. A.H. 837-849.	
377	محمد شاہ بن فرید شاہ سلطان بحضرت دهلی - Muhammad shah bin Farid shah, sultan, bi hazrat Dehli. R. Al khalifa, amir al momenin, khaldat. khalifateh. 845.	B.M.
378	Muhammad shah sultan. R. Dar al mulk Dehli 838, 845	B.M.
	'ALAM SHAH. A.H. 849-855.	
380	عالم شاہ بن محمد شاہ سلطان بحضرت دهلی - Alam shah bin Muhammad shah, sultan, bi hazrat Dehli. R. Al khalifa amir al momenin khaldat. khalifateh 851.	B.M.
381	As last., smaller and undated	B.M.
382	'Alam shah sultan.. R. Dar al mulk Dehli 854.	B.M.
	BAHLOL SHAH. A.H. 855-894.	
383	المتوکل علی الرحمن بهلول شاہ سلطان بحضرت دهلی - Al mutwakkil ali al rahman, Bahlol shah, sultan, bi hazrat Dehli. R. Fi zaman amir al momenin khaldat. khalifateh 857.	D.F.H
384	Another shewing upper part of inscription & dated 884.	D.F.H.
385	Bahlol shah, margin, Sultan -- R. Naib amir al momenin 877	B.M.
386	Another without margin. R. As last. but dated 890.	B.M.
387-8	Bahlol shah sultan bi hazrat Dehli. R. As No 377 undated	B.M. P. R.
389-90	Bahlol shah sultan R. Dar al mulk Dehli 855 & 868.	B.M.
391	do R. Bi hazrat Dehli.	R.
	SIKANDAR SHAH II LODI. A.H. 894-923.	
392	المتوکل علی الرحمن سکندر شاہ بهلول شاہ سلطان - Al mutawakkil 'ali al rahman Sikandar shah, Bahlol shah, sultan	B.M.
393		B.M.
394	R. فی زمن امیر المومنین خلدت خلافته ۸۹x - Fi zaman amir al momenin khaldat. khalifateh 89x? - 912? & 903	D.F.H.


374
375
376
378
377
379
380
381
383
384
382
385
387
386
390
388
389
392
393
391
394

DEHLI cont'd.

395 Similar to last. المتوكل على الرحمن سكندر شاه بهلول شاه سلطان.
Al mutawakkil 'alī al rahman Sikandar shah Bahlol shah sultan.
Rx. ١٩٥ في زمن امير المومنين خلدت خلافته - Fī zaman amīr al momenīn khaldat khalifateh, 895.- In the time of the commander of the faithful, may his khalifate be perpetuated, 895. B.M.

396 Variety of the same with بهلو لساه - Bahlolshah, dated 910 B.M.

397 Another, of cruder type & undated. B.M.

398 Smaller size, with the same reading. B.M.

399-400 Two others - same. B.M.

401 Sikandar, Bahlol shah, sultan. Rx. Al khalifa amir al momenin, khaldat khalifateh.= الخليفه امير المومنين خلدت خلافته B.M.

IBRAHĪM SHAH II. A.H. 923-937.

402 ابو المظفر ابراهيم شاه بن سكندر شاه سلطان - Abu al B.M.

403 muzaffar Ibrahim shah bin Sikandar shah sultan B.M.
Rx. As 395 Fī zaman amīr al momenīn khaldat khalifateh 926.- في زمن امير المومنين خلدت خلافته ٩٢٦.

404 Smaller size, shewing portions of reading only. B.M.

405 المتوكل على الرحمن ابراهيم شاه سكندر شاه سلطان
Al mutawakkil 'alī al rahman Ibrahim shah, Sikandar shah, sultan. Rx. as 403 but without date B.M.

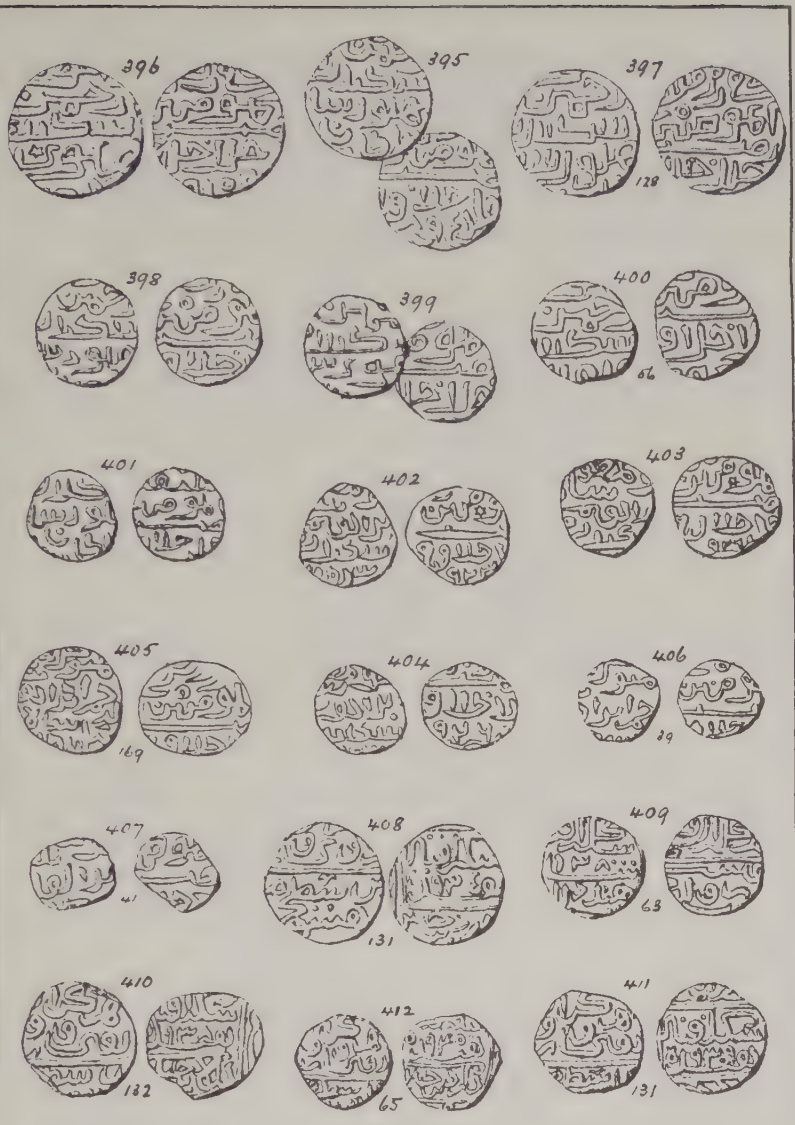
406-7 Smaller size, shewing portions of reading only. DFH

UNKNOWN RULER.

408 These coins cannot be ascribed with certainty to Dehlī, though the issuer calls himself King of Hind and the dates 935 & 937 fit the reign of BĀBAR the conqueror. The legend on Rx is in a square frame with marginal inscriptions of which nos 410 & 411 shew portions.

هركرا روي و روانی هست بر سطح زمين ٣
سكه اقبال شاه هند دارد بر جبين ٩٣٤

Harkara rū'e wa rawānī hast bar sath zamīn



	Sikka iqbāl Shāh i Hind dārard bar jabīn. 935.	Bl.
	Whoso on the earth's surface has a face + motion (i.e body + soul)	
	Bears on his forehead the felicitous stamp of the King of Hind).	
409	Dated 938. 410. Dated 938. 411. Dated 939.	Bl.
412	Dated 940.	Bl.
	These five coins were read & translated by the.	
	Revd. G. P. Taylor DD. Ahmadabad.	
	assisted by A. Masters Esq. ICS. SURAT.	

DEHLI contd MUGHAL RULER.

HUMAYUN NASIR AL DIN A.H. 937-946.

413 ضرب دار الملك حضرت دهلي - Zarb dar al mulk hazrat Dehli = Struck at the seat of the King and court of Dehli = Rx. في تاريخ سنة ٩٤١ = At the date of the year 941. B.M.

414 Another dated 943. V.

SURI (AFGHAN) KINGS.

SHER SHAH A.H. 946-952.

NOTE. With the exception of Nos 436-7, none of the Suri coins shewn herewith give Dehli or any other place as their mint. They are included in this section under the assumption that they belong to the kingdom and may have been struck in any part of it. Coins with local mint names upon them will be found under their distinctive headings.

415 ابو المظفر شيرشاه السلطان خلد الله ملكه ٢ - Abu al muzaffar Sher Shah al sultan, khallad Allah mulkah = Father of the victor, Sher Shah, the sultan, may God perpetuate his Kingdom (Year) 2.

Rx في عهد الامير الحامي الدين والديان ٩٤٧ - Fi ahad al amir al hami al din wa al diyan 947. = In the time of the commander and defender of the faith of the requiter (God), 947. B.M.

416 ½ dam same reading (except ٢) and date. B.M.

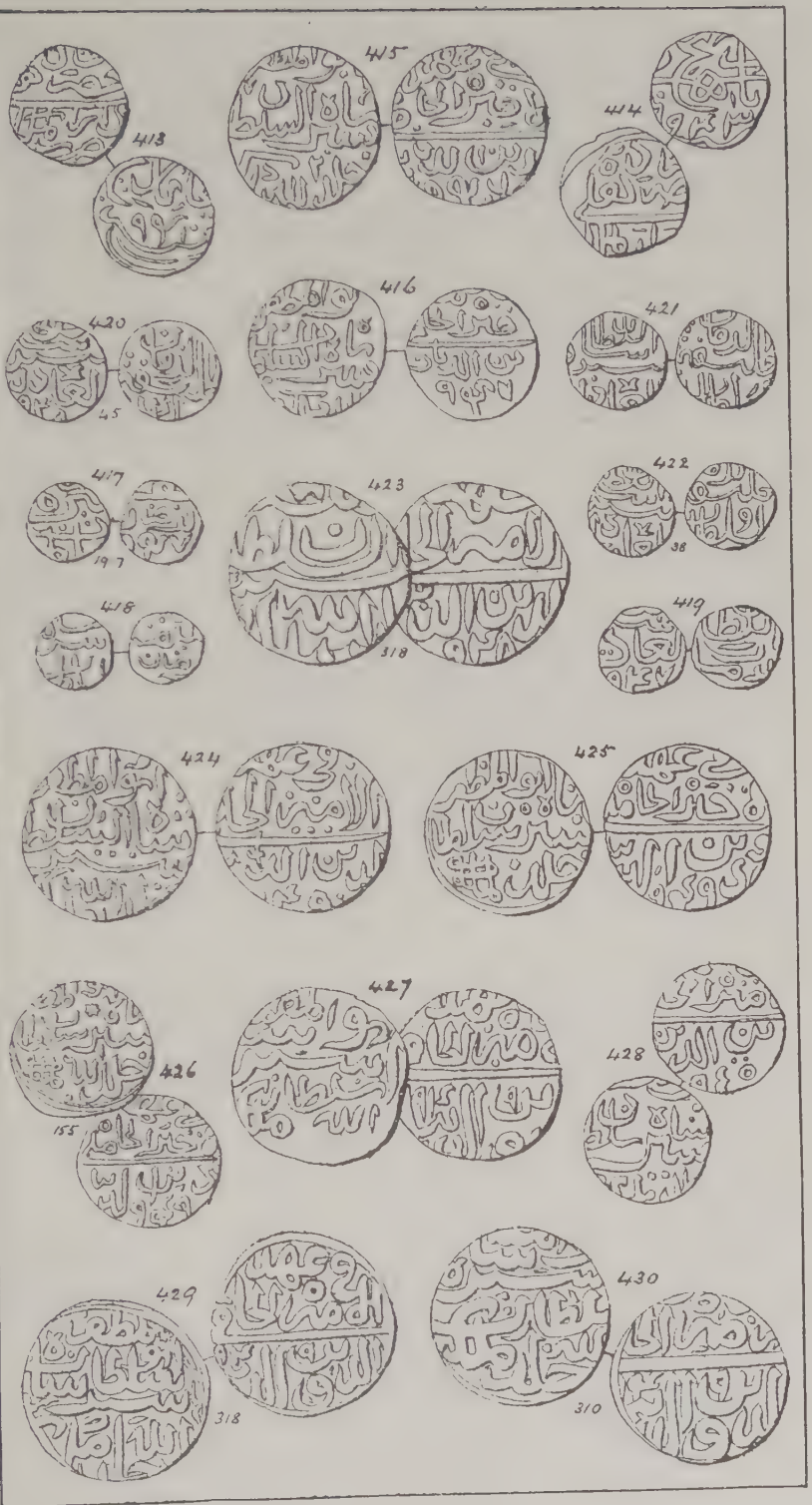
417-8 1/16 " Sher Shah sultan. Rx Khalifa al zaman 947. B.M.

419 ⅛ " شير شاه سلطان العادل ٩٤٧ = Sher Shah sultan al adl 947. = The just sultan Sher Shah. Rx Khalifa al zaman al sultan - خليفه الزمان السلطان B.M.

420 same 948 CC

421-2 complete the reading given on the last two coins. H.

423-30 have the same reading as No 415, details over leaf.


413
415
414
420
45
416
421
417
197
423
422
38
418
318
419
424
425
426
155
427
428
429
318
430
310

DEHLI cont^d.

423	Reads as No.415 but is dated 948:	C.C.
424-5.	Two different types of the date 949.	H.
426	½ dam of the same type as No.425.	H.
427	Dam of another variety but same date 949.	B.M.
428	½ dam " " dated 950.	B.M.
429-30	Two other types of dam of the year 949.	C.C.
431	Dam of another variety dated 949 with ornament ✠.	B.M.
432	do " 950 with star in centre.	V.
433	do " "	H.
434	do " " with swastika.	C.C.
435	do " " has sanat ٦٠٠ yr.	C.C.



436 Dams reading "Sher Shah sultan zarb Shergarh".

437 شير شاه سلطان ضرب شير كره - Margin, top, ابو المظفر "abu al muzaffar" right, خلد الله - "Khallad Allah" bottom, ملكه عر, left, ف د دهلي, together reading "mulkah 'urf Dehli" The combination "Shergarh 'urf Dehli" means Shergarh otherwise Dehli. The Rx reads as No 415, Fi ahad al amir al kami 950 + 951 with its continuation on the margins, al din wa al diyan (al sultan al adl?). C.C.

438-9-40 Are further varieties with date 951. C.C.

441-42 Two others same date? H.

443 ½ dam with no apparent date. H.

444 Dam without date and peculiar termination of reading on Rx.

445 ½ Dam with ornaments ✿ ✿. dated 952. H.

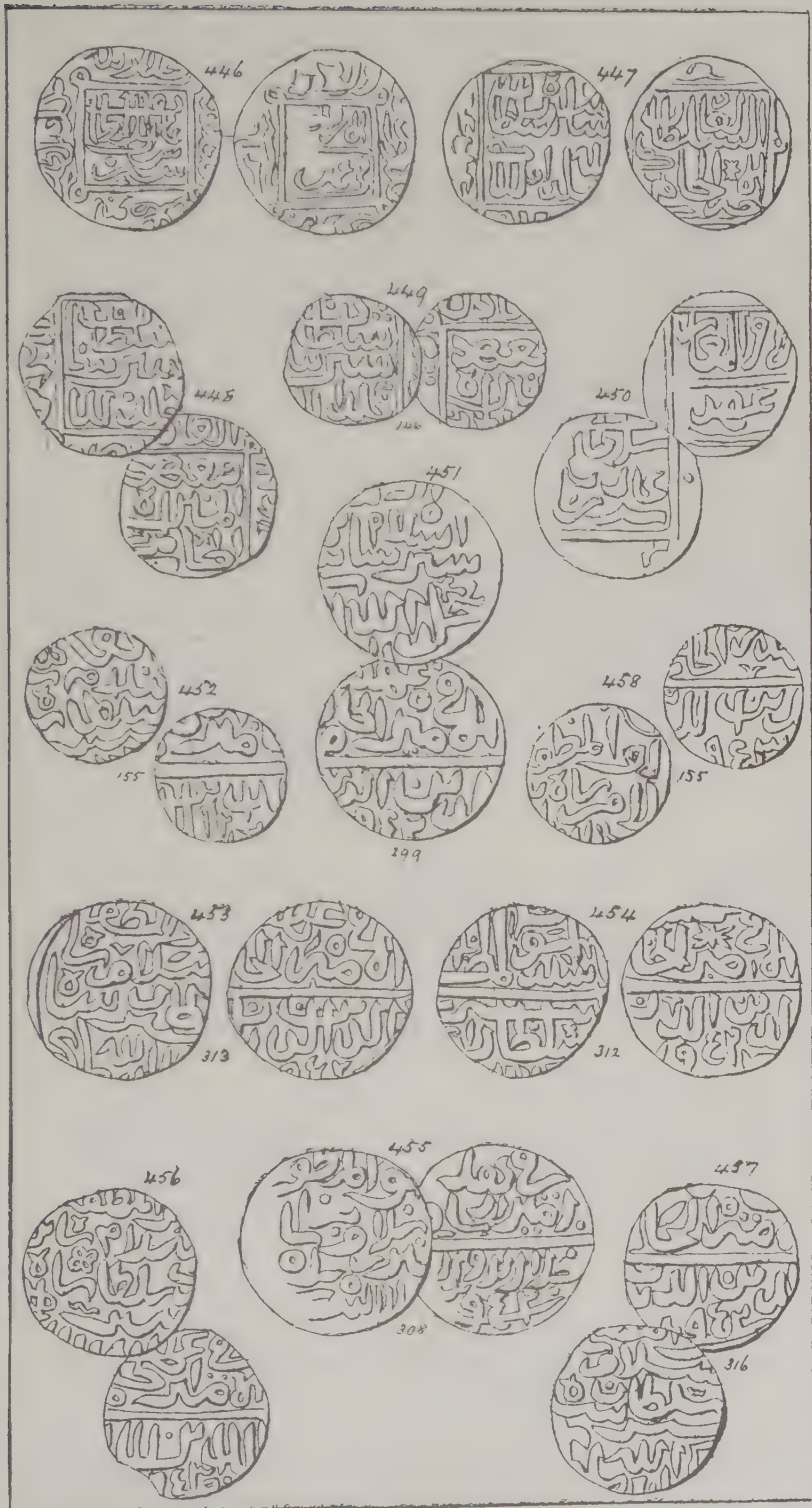

431
438
317
432
311
433
311
434
309
435
316
439
317
440
319
441
316
442
311
443
154
444
298
445

DEHLI cont^{d}.

446	Centre. شير شاه عدل سلطان - Sher Shah ʻadl sultan. margins, from bottom following round - Abu al muzaffar - - - - Khallad allah mulkah wa sultanat. Rx. Fī ahad al amīr al ghazī - في عهد الامير الغازي margins, from bottom following round - - - - 'urf ? Dehli sanat 950.	B.M.
447	Sher Shah sultan khallad Allah mulkah. Margins.? Rx. Al sultan al ghazī al amīr al hamī, margins illegible.	B.M.
448	Sher Shah sultan khallah, left margin, sultanat. Rx. Fī ahad al amīr al hamī, ٨١ ? top margin, al adl.	V.
449	½ dam same type.	V.
450	Sher Shah ʻadl sultan. Rx. Fī ahad al amīr al ghazī.	Noem.

ISLAM SHAH. A.H. 952-960

451	ابو المظفر اسلام شاه بن شير شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه Abu al muzaffar, Islam Shah bin Sher Shah sultan khal lad Allah mulkah - Father of the victor, Islam Shah son of Sher Shah, sultan, may God perpetuate his kingdom Rx. في عهد الامير الحامي الدين الديان ٩٤٢ - Fī ahad al amīr al hāmī al dīn al diyan 952. - In the time of the commander and defender of the faith of the Requitor (God) 952	H
452	½ dam. Parts of inscription, same date.	H.
453	Another type of dam, same reading and date.	H.
454	Another variety, same reading & date. Note marks ٣. ✲.	C.C.
455	Ob same reading. Rx Fī ahad al amīr al hami jalal al dīn wa al din' sanat 952. - ٩٤٢ في عهد الامير الحامي جلال الدين و الدين سنة	C.C.
456	Another variety of dam with ✲ and date ٩٤٣ = 953 reading the same as 451.	C.C.
457	Variety with reverse terminating "sanat 952". ٩٤٢ سنة	H.
458	½ dam of 953 = ٩٤٣.	B.M.


446
447
449
146
445
450
451
452
155
199
458
155
453
313
454
312
455
308
456
457
316

DEHLI cont^d.

459 Dam of smaller & thicker size and neat type dated 953 as before. ابو المظفر اسلام شاه بن شير شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه Abu al muzaffar Islam Shah bin Sher Shah sultan, khallad Allah mulkah. May God perpetuate his Kingdom. Rx. في عهد الامير الحامي الدين الديان ٩٤٣ - Fi ahad al amir al hami al din al diyan 953 = In the time of the commander and defender of the faith of the Requitor. B.M.

460 Dam of large type same reading dated ٩٤٤ = 955 C.M.

461 ½ dam of different type but same date 955. H.

462 Dam with jumbled reading same date. B.M.

463 ½ dam with another variety of type with ❀ and date ٩٤٤ ! = 954. H.

464 ½ dam same reading and date. H.

465 Dam of 955 with ☆. Part of legend on Rx missing. H.

466 Dam of ٩٤٧ = 957 ending "wa al diyan." B.M.

467 ½ Dam of another type ٩٤x = 95x. H.

468 do do do. B.M.

469 Another variety of dam of 955. H.

470 ½ dam severe type ٩٤٩ = 959. B.M.

471 Dam, same reading but dated ٩٦٠ = 960 H.

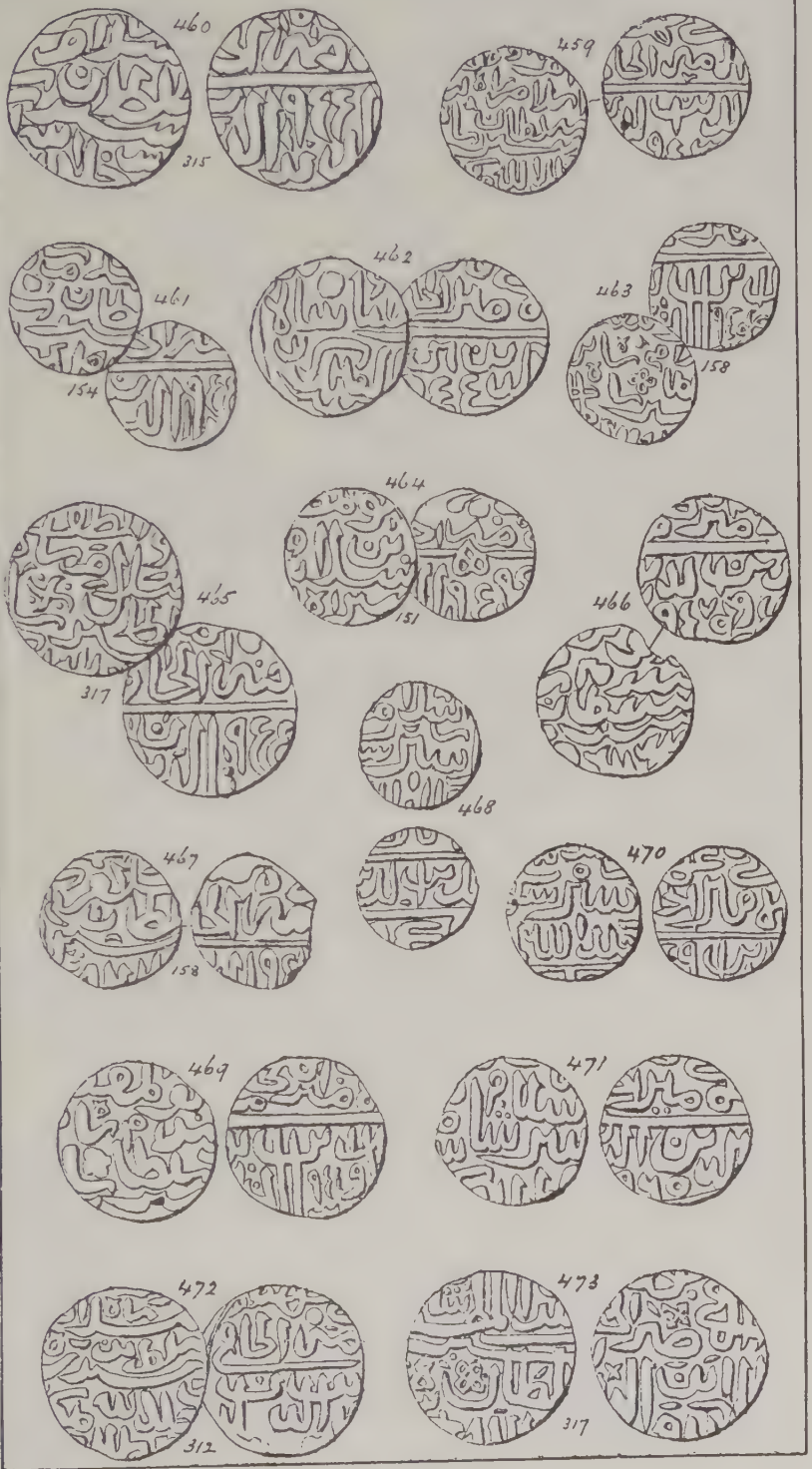
472 do do but continues "wa sultanat" = وسلطانه - and has no date. B.M.

473 This coin is evidently a copy of No 454 but with different ornaments and date. The reading of Obv. appears to be made up as follows —

ابو شاه
اسلا المظفر
شير
سلطان شا
خلد الله ملكه

For transliteration and translation see No. 459 above

Rx. as 459 except date which is 96x = ٩٦x. H

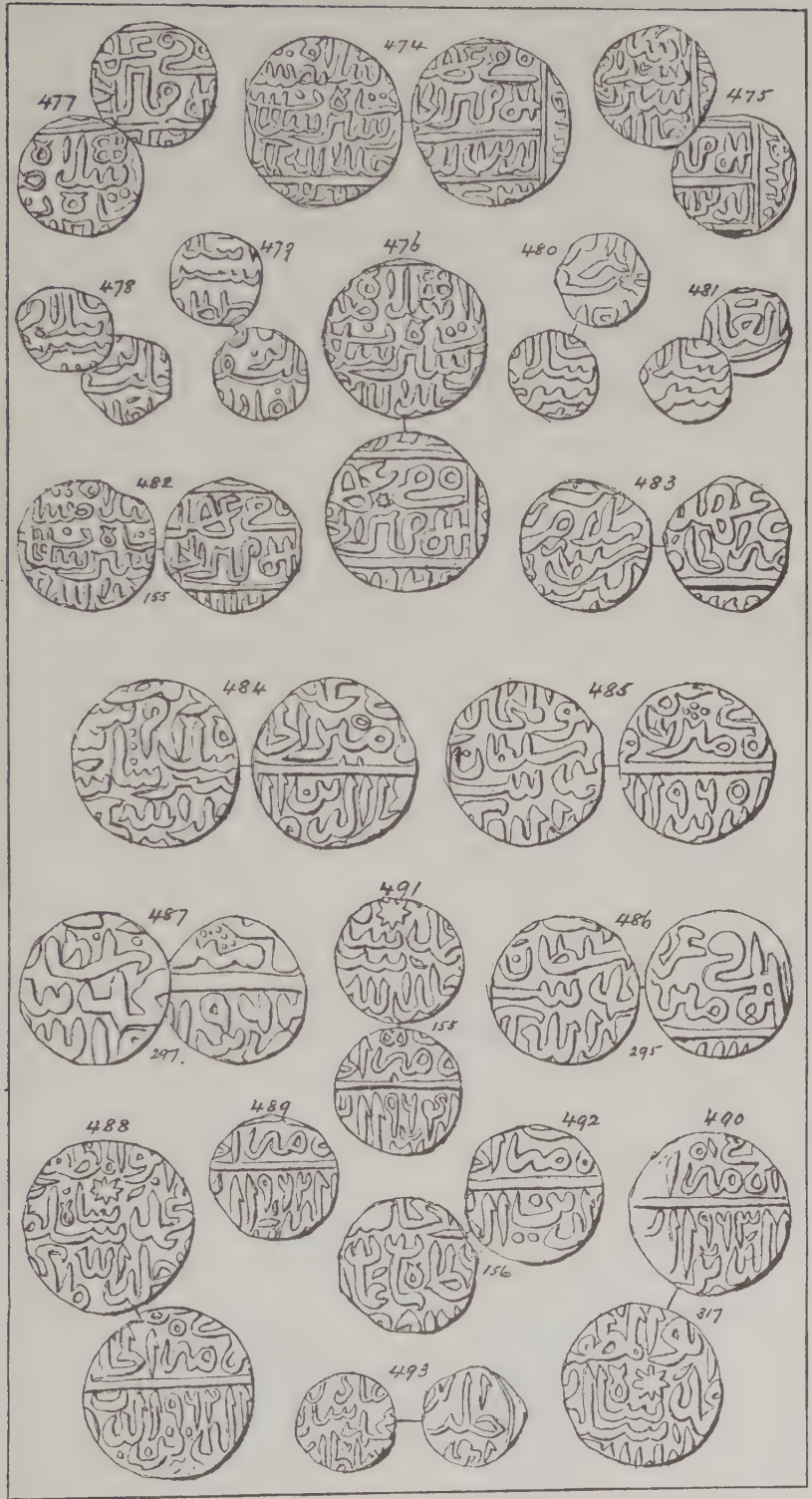

460
315
459
461
154
462
463
158
464
151
465
317
466
468
467
158
470
469
471
472
312
473
317

DEHLI cont^d.

474	In square اسلا مشاه بن شير شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه Islam Shah bin Sher Shah sultan, Khallad Allah mulkah. Margin - al. bottom, الدين . al dīn Rx. as 459 Fī ahad al amir al hamī ladīn al diyan Margins bottom ٩٤٣ . 953 right, uncertain.	V
475	½ dam, similar reading, varying in type, no date.	V
476	Dam similar reading, variety with ꝏ, no date	B.M.
477	½ dam same type as last.	B.M.
478	⅛ dam - اسلام شاه شير شاه سلطان - Islam Shah &c Rx. الزمان خليفه العادل - Al zaman khalifah al 'adl	"
479, 80, 81	Varieties shewing other parts of legend	"
482	½ dam of the same type as No. 474.	H
483	½ dam commencing Abu al muzaffar Islam Shah &c	B.M.
484	Dam of different type but same reading as 459 (undated)	V.

MUHAMMAD 'ADIL A.H. 960-964

485	ابو المجاهد محمد شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه - Abu al mujā-hid Muhammad Shah, sultan, khallad Allah mulkah. Father of the warrior, Muhammad Shah sultan &c Rx. As 459, Fī ahad al amīr al hāmī al dīn al diyan, 960.	B.M.
486	another same type, with other parts of reading.	"
487	Same, but larger type and dated 962.	H
488	ابو المظفر محمد شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه. Abu al muzaffar Muhammad Shah, sultan, khallad Allah mulkah. Rx. As 459, Fī ahad &c but dated 962	V.
489	½ dam same type and date.	"
490	Dam similar, but dated 963.	H.
491	½ dam as last but dated 964.	"
492	½, with 'Abu al mujahid (Muham^d) Shah 'Adil sultan, Khal-lad Allah mulkah. Rx As 459, Fī ahad &c but undated	"
493	⅛ with Muham^d Shah 'Adil sultan. Rx. Khalifah al zaman abu	Rod.


474
477
475
479
476
480
478
481
482
155
483
484
485
491
487
297
486
295
155
489
488
492
490
156
317
493

DEHLI cont^d.

494 Variety of 490 shewing other parts but same date. B.M.

495 ابو المجاهد محمد عادل شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه = Abu al mujahid Muham^d Adil Shah sultan, khallad Allah mulkah

Rx. Fī ahad al amīr al hamī al dīn al dīyan 963 C.M.

496 Abu al mujahid sultan (Muham^d ?) Rx Fī ahad &c 961 B.M.

497 Abu al mujahid Muham^d Shah, sultan, khallad Allah mulkah. Rx. Fī ahad al amīr &c as 495 but undated B.M.

498 ابو المظفر محمد عادل سلطان خلد الله ملكه = Abu al mu " "

499 zaffar Muhammad Adil, sultan, khallad Allah mulkah "

500 Rx. Fī ahad al amīr al hāmī al dīn al dīyan. No date. "

501 Abu al muzaffar Muhammad Shah, sultan ?.

Rx Fī ahad al amīr al hāmī al dīn al dīyan 963. C.M.

IBRĀHĪM SHAH SURI AH. 962.

502 ابو المظفر ابراهيم شاه سلطان خلد الله ملكه = Abu al muzaf-

far Ibrahim Shah sultan khallad Allah mulkah.

Rx. Fī ahad al amīr al hamī al dīn al dīyan 962. B.M.

503 Variety of obv. shewing bottom portion of legend C.M.

504 ½ dam as last. B.M.

SIKANDAR SHĀH SŪRĪ. A.H. 962.

505 المتوكل على الله ثاهي بسكندر شاه السلطان =

Al mutawakkil 'alī Allah - - - Sikandar Shah al sultan

Rx. Fī ahad al amīr al hamī al dīn al dīyan 962. B.M.

506 المتوكل على الرحمن سكندر (شاه) سلطان = Al mutawak-

kil 'alī al rahman Sikandar Shah sultan. Rx. As 505. B.M.

507 المتوكل على ثاهي سكندر شاه سلطان (ضرب دهلي)

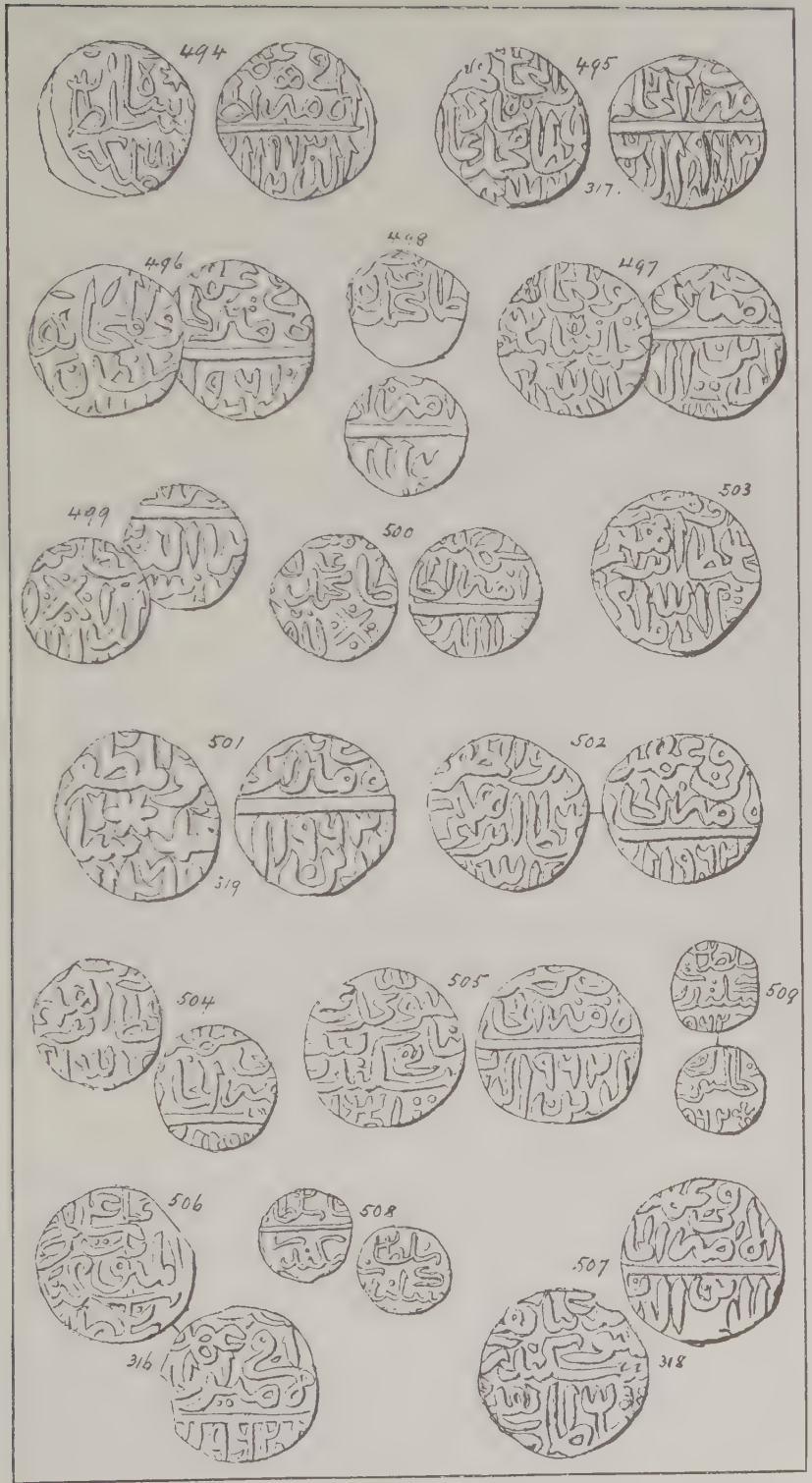
Al mutawakkil ali - - - Sikandar Shah sultan (zarb Dehli)

فى عهد الامير الحامي الدين الديان. Fī ahad al amir al

hamī al dīn al dīyan = In the time of the commander &c &c. Bl.

508 ½ dam. Sikandar Shah sultan. Rx. Similar. B.M.

509 ½ dam. Sikandar Shah sultan. Rx. Khalifah al zaman 962. R.


494
495
317
496
498
497
499
500
503
501
519
502
504
505
509
506
508
507
316
318

DEHLI Cont.d

MUGHAL EMPERORS.

AKBAR JALAL AL DIN. A.H. 963-1014.

510	ضرب فلوس حضرت دهلي - Zarb falus hazrat Dehli. Falus (copper money) struck at the court of Dehli. Rx. في تاريخ نهصد و شصت و چهار - Fi tarikh nuhsad wa shast chahar = In the year 900-64 = 964.	B.M.
511	As last but Rx. ends و شش - wa shash = 6 = 966.	C.M.
512	1/8 dam. Portions of the above with date ٩٦٩ = 969	"
513	1/2 dam. Zarb falus hazrat Dehli. Rx Fi tarikh nuhsad wa haftad = 970 = في تاريخ نهصد و هفتاد ؟	H.
514	1/8 dam, as No. 512 with portions of legend but date 971.	B.M.
515	As 510. Rx. Fi tarikh sanat 972.	Rod
516	" Rx. only. Fi tarikh nuhsad wa haftad hisht = 978.	B.M.
517	" Rx. " . nuhsad haftad wa nuh = 979.	"
518	" Rx. " . nuhsad hashtad = نهصد هشتاد = 980.	"
519	" Rx. " as last, different part of legend.	"
520	" Variety of type. Rx. Nuhsad hashtad wa ek = 981.	"
521	" " with ٨١ = (981) ٨١. Rx. Sanat nuhsad wa hashtad wa ek = 900-80-1 = 981.	"
522	as 510 varied in type. Rx. nuhsad wa hashtad wa haft = 987. = نهصد و هشتاد و هفت	"
523	" Rx. as last, different part of legend.	H.
524	" varied in type, and omitting falus. Rx. Nuhsad hashtad wa [hisht-?] 988.	B.M.

In the 30th year of Akbar's reign a new era was established the first year of which coincided with his accession. This era was called Ilahi or divine and inferred that Akbar was of divine origin. The coins next represented use this Ilahi year and also give the name of the month (Persian) when struck. Each month is shewn in this series.

510 317

511 323·5

512 37

513 152

514

515 154

516

517

518

519

520 316

521

522 315

523 317

524

525 ضرب فلوس دهلی. Zarb falus Dehlī.

℞ الهی ۳۵ دی (تا) ریخ الهی. Tārīkh ilahī 35, Dī. Year of Ilahi 35, month Dī. B.M.

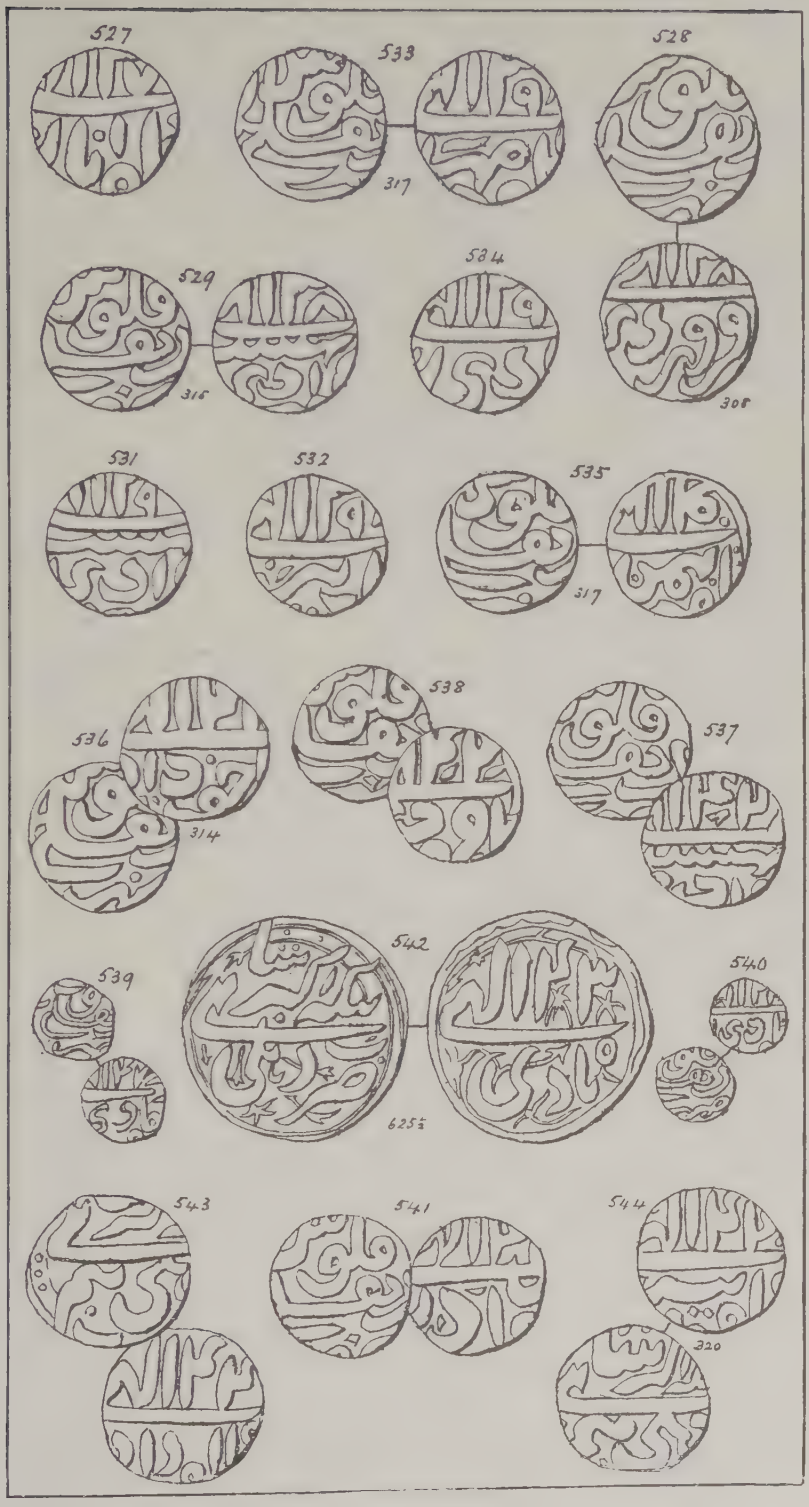
526 Zarb falus Dehlī.

℞ الهی ۳۷ بهمن = Ilahi 37 (month) Bahman. B.M.

527	ضرب فلوس دهلي = *Zarb fulus Dehlī.*	
	Rx. الهي ٣٧ ماه ابان = *Ilahī 37 mah (month) Abān.*	B.M.
528	As 527 Rx. الهي ٣٨ فروردين = *Ilahī 38 — Farwardīn.*	R.
529	" الهي ٣٨ اردي بهشت = " 38 — *Urdibihisht.*	"
530	" Rx. الهي ٣٨ ماه شهريور = " 38 *mah (month) Shahrewar.* (*From the Lahore Museum by the kindness of R.B. Whitehead, Esq.*)  530	L.M.
531	" Rx. الهي ٣٩ اردي بهشت = *Ilahī 39 — Urdibihisht.*	B.M.
532	" Rx. الهي ٣٩ ماه تير = " 39 *mah Tīr*	"
533	" Rx. الهي ٣٩ ماه مهر = " 39 " *Mihr.*	R.
534	" Rx. الهي ٣٩ ماه دي = " 39 " *Dī.*	B.M.
535	" Rx. الهي ٤٠ ماه بهمن = " 40 " *Bahman.*	C.M.
536	" Rx. الهي ٤١ ماه خرداد = " 41 " *Khurdad.*	O.
537	" Rx. الهي ٤٢ اردي بهشت = " 42 — *Urdibihisht.*	B.M.
538	" Rx. الهي ٤٤ ماه فروردين = " 44 " *Farwardīn*	V.
539	1/8 " Rx. الهي ٤٤ ماه دي = " 44 " *Dī*	B.M.
540	1/8 " Rx. " " ? " = " 4X " "	"
541	" Rx. الهي ٤X ماه اذر = " 4X " *Azar*	

The coins next shewn are the Tanka and its subdivisions, which were introduced by Akbar in the year of Ilahī 43.

542	تنكه اكبرشاهي ضرب دهلي = *Tanka Akbar Shahi zarb Dehlī - Tanka currency of Akbar struck in Dehlī.*	
	Rx. الهي ٤٣ ماه دي = *Ilahī 43 mah Dī.*	R.
543	*Portions of* — نيم تنكه اكبرشاهي ضرب دهلي = *Nīm tanka Akbar Shahī zarb Dehlī = Half tanka currency* ‖ Rx. الهي ٤٤ ماه امرداد = *Ilahī 44 mah Amardad*	R.
544	*Portions of* - *Nīm tanka Akbar Shahi zarb Dehlī.* Rx. الهي ٤٤ ماه تير = *Ilahī 44 mah Tīr.*	O.


527
533
317
528
529
316
534
308
531
532
535
317
536
314
538
537
539
542
625½
540
543
541
544
320

DEHLI cont^d.

545 چهارم حصه تنکه اکبر شاهی - Chahāram hissa tanka akbar shāhī. One fourth (¼) tanka Akbar currency.

Rx. الهی ۴۴ امرداد - Ilahi 44 Amardad

(No mint is shewn on this coin) N.M. C.M.

546 شانزدهم حصه تنکه اکبر شاهی - Shanzdaham hissa tanka Akbar shāhī. one sixteenth (1/16) tanka Akbar ^k

Rx. الهی ۴۴ ماه تیر - Ilahi 44 mah Tīr. N.M. R.

547 As 546 with zarb Dehlī - ضرب دهلی, beneath.

Rx. الهی ۴۴ ماه فروردین - Ilahi 44 mah Farwardin R.

548 As 547. Rx. الهی ۴۴ ماه تیر = . 44 , Tīr

549 " Rx. الهی ۴۴ ماه مهر = . 44 . Mihr R.

550 " Rx. الهی ۴۴ ماه بهمن = . 44 . Bahman H.

551 " ? Rx. ? خورداد - الهی ۴۴ = . 44 - Khurdad H.

552 " Rx. - - الهی ۴۴ = . 44 H.

553 " Rx. الهی ۴۵ = . 45 H.

554 As 543 - Nīm tanka Akbar shahī zarb Dehlī.

Rx. الهی ۴۵ ماه اسفندارمز - Ilahi 45 mah Isfandarmuz O.

555 هشتم حصه تنکه اکبر شاهی - Hashtum hissa tanka akbar shahī - One eighth (⅛) tanka Akbar currency. NM.

Rx. الهی ۴۶ ماه ابان - Ilahi 46 mah Aban R.

AKBAR'S MISCELLANEOUS ISSUES.

556 7-8. Nisfī 31 - Nisfī alone - Nisfī (10)13. Rx. Geometrical design. (نصفی - Nisfi is half (dam) in Persian.) Rx B.M

559 دمری - Damrī Rx. الهی سنه ۳۳ - Ilahi sanat (year) 33. R.

560 دمرا - Damrā Rx. Ilahi 33. R.

JAHANGIR, NUR AL DIN. A.H. 1014-1037.

561 The full reading of this coin is - ضرب دهلی سنه ۱۰۲۱ - Zarb Dehlī sanat 1021. Rx. نیم رایج سنه ۷ - Nim raij sanat 7. R

SHAH JAHAN, SHIHAB AL DIN. A.H. 1037-1069.

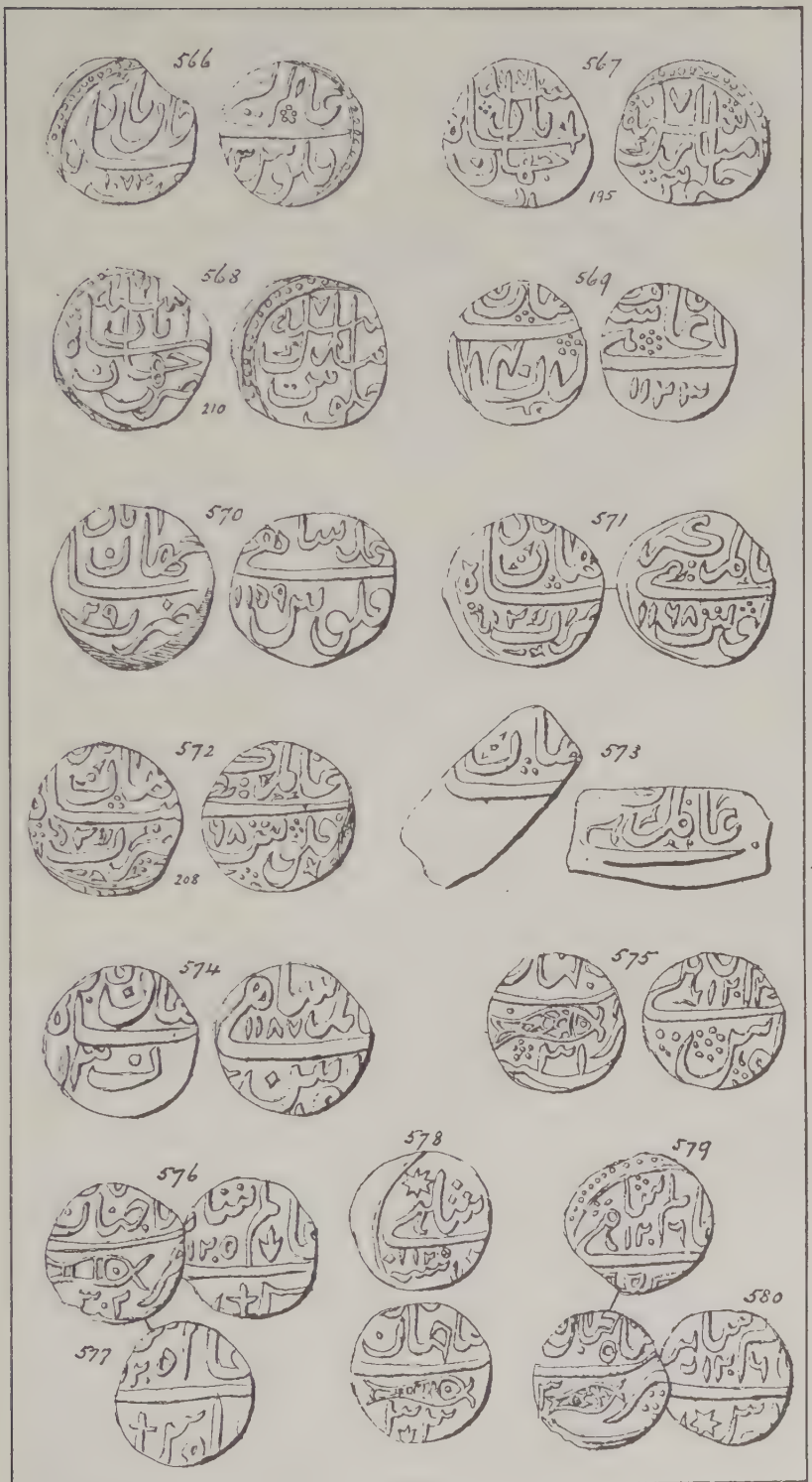
562 ضرب دهلی ۱۰۴۳ - Zarb Dehlī 1043. Rx. فلوس شاه جهان بادشاه غازی



Falus Shah Jahan badshah ghazi.

563 4-5. Zarb Dehlī 1043. Rx. Shah Jahanī falus ✻ Shah Jahan

	DEHLI contd as SHAHJAHANABAD.	
	563, 564, 565 appear to have the figures ٦, ١٢, ٢ ١٥ - 6, 12 + 15. These may be regnal years and would therefore make for a later date than 1048 on Nos 564 - 5.	
	AURUNGZEB 'ĀLAMGĪR (I) A.H. 1069 - 1119.	
566	١٠٧٣ ضرب شاه جهان اباد - Zarb Shahjahanabad 1074	
	Rx. ٣ عالم گیرے فلوس - Alamgiri falus 3 (3rd year).	B.M.
567	As last but arranged differently - date 107x.	
	Rx. ٧ جلوس مبارک سنه - Julus mubarak sanat 7. = Blessed year of accession 7.	H.
568	Variety, same year.	H.
	'ALAM BAHADUR SHAH I. A.H. 1119 - 1124.	
569	Zarb Shahjahanabad 4. Rx. ١١٢٣ شاه عالم شاهے = Shah Ālam Shahī 1123,	B.M.
	MUHAMMAD SHAH. A.H. 1131 - 1161	
570	٢٩ ضرب شاه جهان اباد - Zarb Shahjahanabad 29th yr.	
	Rx. ١١٥٩ محمد شاهے فلوس = Muhammad Shahī falus 1159.	R.
	'ALAMGIR II. A.H. 1167 - 1173.	
571	٢ ضرب شاه جهان اباد - Zarb Shahjahanabad 2nd yr	
	Rx. ١١٦٨ عالم گیرے فلوس 'Alamgiri falus 1168	B.M.
572	As last shewing other parts of coin	H.
573	Variety on oblong piece of copper.	B.M.
	SHAH ALAM II. A.H. 1173 - 1221	
574	١٣ ضرب شاه جهان اباد - Zarb Shahjahanabad 13th year.	
	Rx. ١١٨٧ عالم شاهے فلوس 'Ālam Shahī falus 1187.	B.M.
575	A fish, as last but sanat 31. Rx. as last but 1204.	"
576	do do 32. Rx. do 1205.	"
577	Variety of last without arrow head	"
578	A fish, as 574 but sanat 33. Rx. as last, misdated 1125,	"
579	do do (3)3. Rx. as 574 but 1206.	"
580	Variety of last same date.	"


566
567
195
568
210
569
570
571
572
208
573
574
575
576
577
578
579
580

DEHLI as SHAHJAHANABAD cont.d

581 ضرب شاه جهان اباد ۳۴ = Zarb Shāhjahānābād 34(th yr.)
Rx. شاه عالم شاهی فلوس ۱۲۰۶ - Shah ʿĀlam shahī falus 1206 H.

582 a fish, sanat 35, otherwise as last with date 1206. B.M.

583 do do do 1208. "

584 a fish, sanat. 36, do do 1209. "

585 a fish, — do do 1210. R.S.

586 a fish, sanat. 38 of doubtful mint.
Rx. Shah ʿĀlam shahī 1212. B.M.

587 a fish, sanat. 39, otherwise as 581 with date 1212. "

588 a fish, sanat. 39 zarb Shahjahanabad. Rx. Portions of
588a Shah ʿĀlams couplet. (No. 2 page 45. Part. one.) Bl.
"Sikka zad bar haft kishwar sāhiṣa faẓl ilah,
Hami dīn Muhammad Shāh ʿālam pādishāh" "

589 As 581 - Zarb Shahjahānābād, but. 43(rd yr.). Rx. Dated 1215. H.

590 Same type and reading as 581 but. 48(th year)
Rx. as 581 but. dated 1220.

591 Similar to 581 but. 49(th year).
Rx, as 581 but. dated 1221. H.

MUHAMMAD AKBAR II. A.H. 1221 - 1253.

592 ضرب شاه جهان اباد احد = Zarb Shahjahanabad, ahd.=
Struck at Shahjahanabad (year) one
Rx. شاه اکبر شاهی فلوس ۱۲۲۲ - Shah Akbar shahī falus 1222. H

593 Zarb Shahjahanabad 2(nd year).
Rx. As last. Shah Akbar shahi falus 1222. R.

594 Zarb Shahjahanabad S.۴ = sanat. 4. The sign S
is evidently intended to mean سنه - sanat.
Rx. as 592 but. dated 1225. H.


581
201
582
584
583
585
114
586
587
588
589
114
590
591
592
172
593
594
173

DEHLI as SHAHJAHANABAD cont^{d}.

595 ضرب شاجهان اباد ۴ س. = Zarb Shahjahanabad 4(th year)
Rx. شاه اکبر شاهی فلوس ۱۲۲۵. Shah Akbar shahi falus 1225. B.M.

596 As last. but 5(th year) Rx. As last. but (۱۲۲)۶ = 1226. "

597 Without "Shahjahanabad" but ascribed to that mint by Rodgers. ضرب سنة ٦. Zarb sanat 6 = 6th year.
Rx. as 595, but dated 1226. R.

598 As 595 but س. ۱۰ = 10(th year. Rx. As 595 but undated. H.

599 As 595 but س ۱۲ = 12(th year. Rx. As 595 but dated 1233. H.

ADDITIONS TO DEHLI (the capital and kingdom.)

MALIK CHHAJA A.H. c. 1670. Nephew to BALBAN.

189^{a} ੜਜ਼ਜ਼ above horseman. Rx. Bull. ascribed by Rodgers. L^{d}G.

MUHAMMAD BIN TUGHLAK. A.H. 725-752.

230^{a} ضرب الربعي بدار الملک دهلي سبعمائة (وعشرين) و ثمان. Zarb al rubā'ī bi dar al mulk Dehlī sabamayat (wa ushrain) wa samān = Struck as a quarter (adli) at the seat of the kingdom Dehlī seven hundred (and twenty) and eight.
Rx. في زمن العبد الرجي رحمة الله محمد بن تغلق = Fī zaman al 'abd al rajī rahmat allah Muh^{d} bin Tughlak = In the time of the servant, hopeful of the mercy of God, Muh^{d} &c. D.H.

AKBAR. A.H. 963-1014

511^{a} في زمان جلال الدين محمد اكبر باد شاه غازي. Fī zaman Jalal al dīn Muhammad Akbar bādshāh ghāzī.
Rx. سنة ٩٦٦ خلد الله تعالي ملكه ابدا. Sanat 966 khallad allah ta'ālī mulkah abdā = Year 966. May the most high God &c R.

511^{b} Jalal al dīn Muhammad Akbar zarb sanat 966. R.

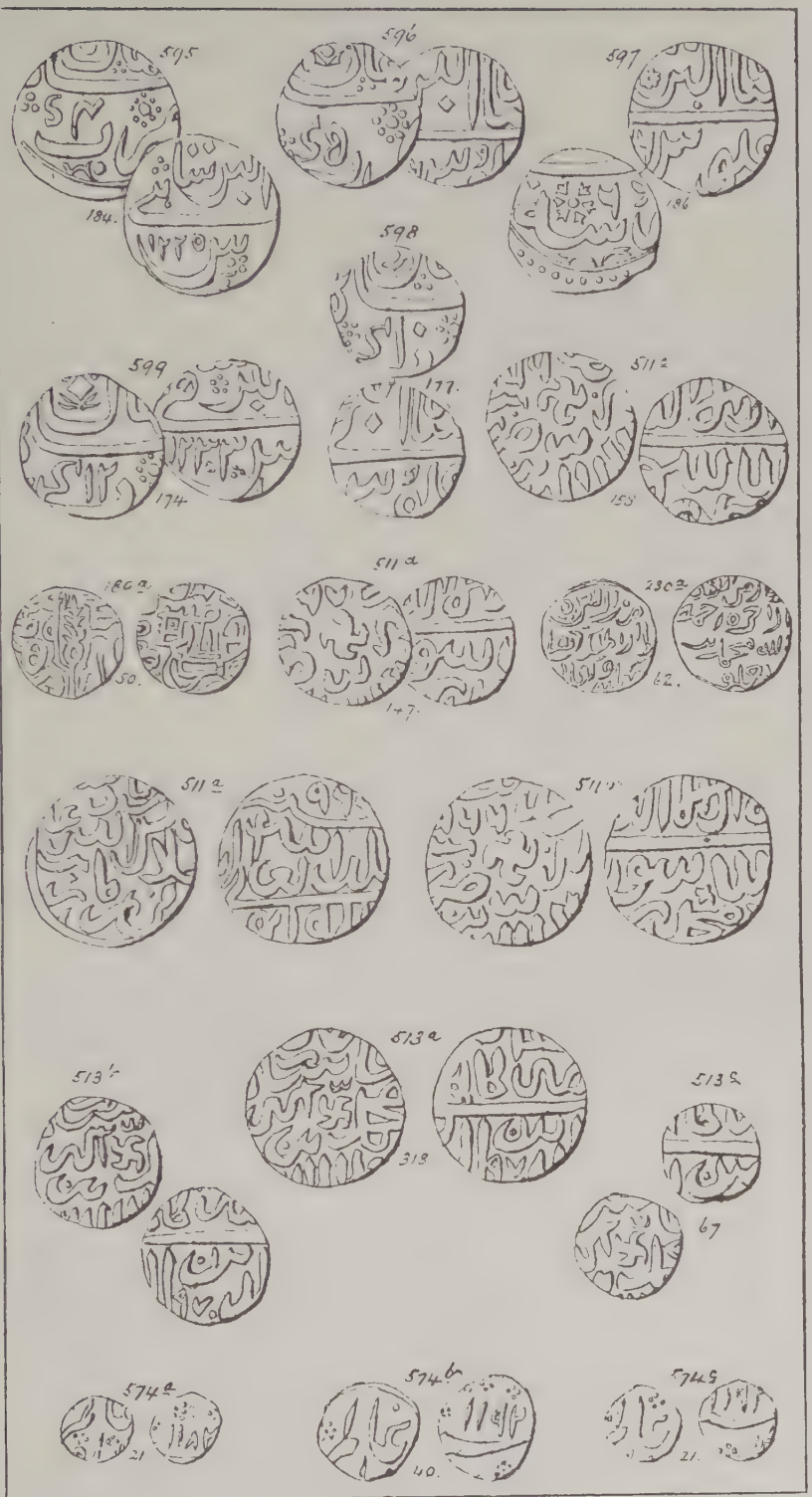
c ½ Rx. The Kalima, لا اله الا الله محمد رسول الله. La alah ala allah, Muham^{d} rasul allah = There is no God but God &c B.M.

d ¼ H.

513 a, b, c Dam, ½, ¼. Jalal al din &c as 511^{a} Rx. Type of Sher Shah, 970. V. B.M. Bl.

SHAH ALAM II AH 1173-1221

574^{a} 1/16 dam. Shah Alam 1152: 574^{b} ⅛ same, sanat 1192, 574^{c} 1/16

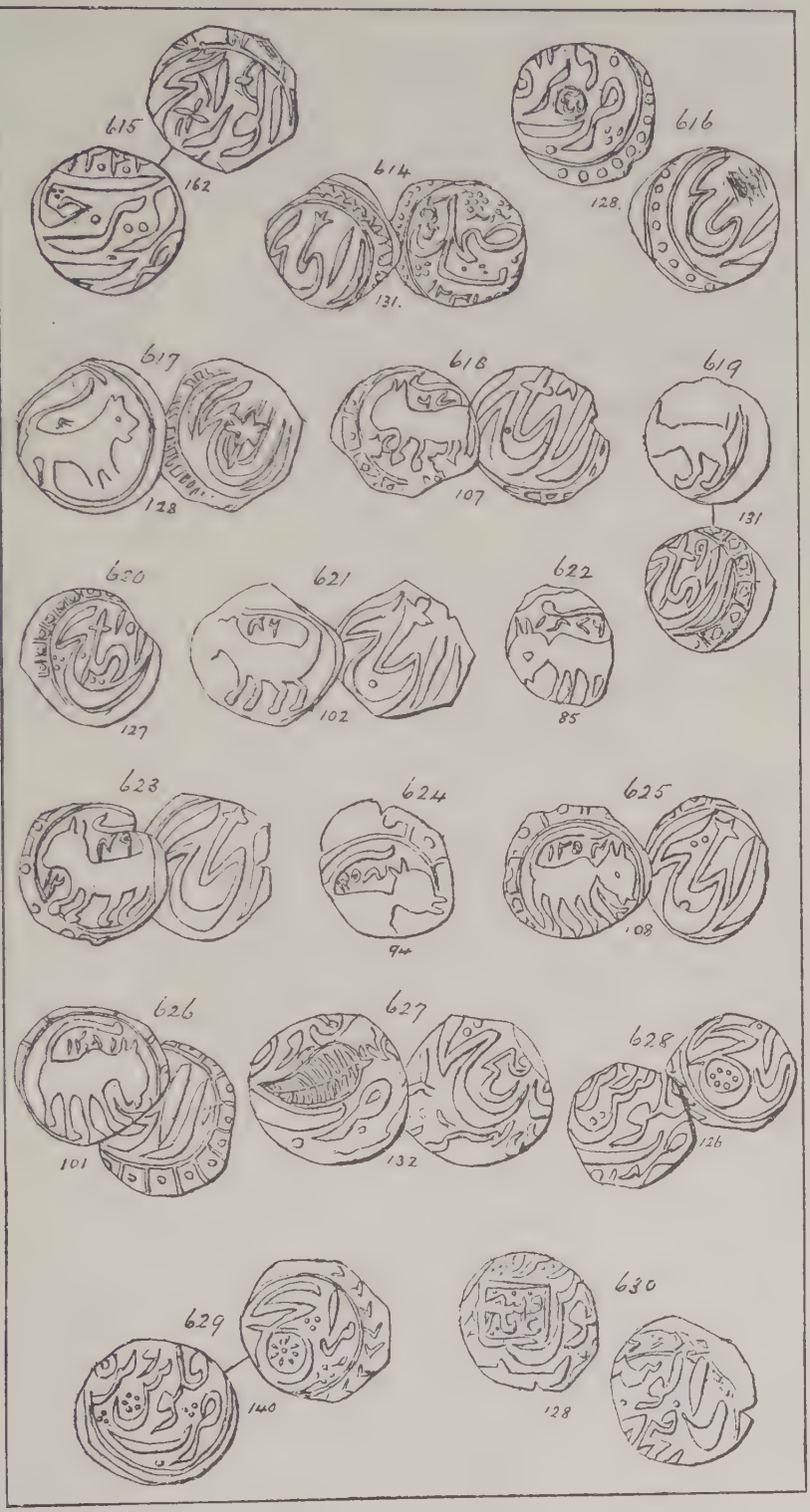

595
184.
596
597
186
598
599
174
177.
511 2
153
511 a
180 a
50.
147.
230 a
62.
511 a
511 a
513 a
513 b
318
513 g
67
574 a
21
574 b
40.
574 g
21.

	DADAR.? (2y DADRI Rohlak)	
600	A fish. Zarb Dadar jalus 40. = ضرب دادر جلوس ۴۰ Rx. Shah Alam badshah ghāzi sikka mubarak 1217 = شاه عالم باد شاه غازي سکه مبارک ۱۲۱۷	B.M.
	DERAJAT.	
	Under the DURRANIS.	
	AHMAD SHAH. A.H. 1160-1187.	
601	Zarb Dera sanat. XX = ضرب دیره سنه XX Rx. Ahmad Shahi jalus 1161 - احمد شاهی جلوس ۱۱۶۱	B.M.
602	Similar reading but smaller coin. 4th one. 1162. = ۱۱۶۲ احد	B.M.
603	do sanat. 7. 1168. = ۱۱۶۸. ۷ سنه	B.M.
	TAIMUR SHAH. A.H. 1187 - 1207.	
604	Lion to left. 1194 - 1194. Rx. Raij 8 = ۸ راج "These coins are called Billishahi on account of the catlike figure of the lion upon them." (Dames)	H.
605	Lion to right. 1202 = ۱۲۰۲. Rx. Raij and curious figure.	
606	Badshah 1204 = . باد شاه Rx. as last. and ۹ = 9. .	V.
607	Completes the reading of last. Badshah 1204 = ۱۲۰۴	H.
	ZAMAN SHAH. A.H. 1207-16.	
608	Falus zarb Dera sanat. = ضرب دیره سنه Rx. Zaman Shah dur Durrani 1209. = ۱۲۰۹ زمان شاه در درانی	D.
609	As No. 607 with ahd = one, 1st. year one of Zaman Shah.	V.
	SHUJA AL MULK. A.H. 1216. 1218-24. 1255	
610	Lion to right. Rx Raij 1225. The curious figure attached to the tail end of the jīm ج is most probably meant for the word sanat, سنه = year.	V.
611	Raij = راج. Rx 1226 Shuja al mulk. ۱۲۲۶ شجاع الملک	B.M.
	MAHMUD SHAH. A.H. 1216-18. 1224-45.	
612	Raij. Rx. Mīr Nasan Khani 1222 = ۱۲۲۲ میر حسن خان	D.
613	Lion to right. ۱۲۴۱ = 1241. Rx. ..... bin Nasan Khan. At present nothing is known about Nasan or his son.	H.


600
601
602
603
604
128
605
606
132
607
155
608
155
609
140
610
187
611
612
97
613
127

Under the SIKHS from 1235. Dames says, "But administered by the Saddozai Nawabs Hafiz Ahmad and Sher Muhamd up to 1252 when Hannibal Singh took formal possession in Ranjit Singh's name"

614	Raij Rx. ١٢٤١ ـ صهلـ - ? 1241	V
615	Zarb Dairjat 1242 = ١٢٤٢ ضرب ديرجات	
	Rx Guru raij = گورو (و) رايج - Guru currency	V.
616	Zarb Dera raij 12xx Rx. Raij = current.	V.
617	Lion to right Rx. Raij e/m with star.	H.
618	Lion to left 1246? Rx. Raij (sanat.?) ٨ = ٨	H.
619	do — Rx. do ٩ = ٩	V
620	do — Rx. do ١٠ = ١٠	V
621	do ٤٦ = ٤٦ Rx. do —	V
622	do 1246? Rx. do	V
623	do 1249 - ١٢٤٩ Rx. do	H
624	Lion to right. 1254 = ١٢٥٤. Rx. do	H.
625	do ٢ . Rx. do	H.
626	do date jumbled Rx. do	V.
627	Pipal leaf of the Sikhs Zarb Dera.? = ضرب ديره	
	Rx Raij Fath (Khan) - رايج فتح - Fath currency.	H.
	(Struck upon another coin)	
628	Zarb falus Dera 1198 = ١٩٨ ضرب فلوس ديره	
	(The date is that of the Sikhs; i.e 1198 S. = 1841 A.D. = 1257 H.)	D.
629	As last but without date.	D.
630	Within square :- قابض عاباد = akibat khairbad =	
	عاقبت خيرباد - May his future be prosperous,	
	around, Zarb falus Dera .... = ضرب فلوس ديره	
	Rx. Gobind raij Fath - گوبند رايج فتح -	
	literally Gobind currency for Fath (Khan).	V.


615
162
614
131.
616
128.
617
128
618
107
619
131
620
127
621
102
622
85
623
624
94
625
108
626
101
627
132
628
126
629
140
630
128

631	Zarb falus Dera 189x = ضرب فلوس دیره ۱۸۹-	
	Rx Gobind raij Fath 18 = گوبند زابج فتح ۱۸ =	
	"Gobind currency for (Dera) Fath (Khan)"	V.
632	Another shewing top part of legend on Ob.	D.
633	Flower and pipal leaf "Zarb Dera"	
	Rx "Gur gobind" = گوز گوبند. Double struck	V
634	Similar with date 189x (Gurmukhī? letters unread)	B.M
635	Another with flower only.	V
636	Leaf and "Dairjat 18xx" = ۱۸ دیر جات	
	Rx as last with date 1896	B.M.
637	Zarb Fath Khan = ضرب فتح خان. (both sides.)	L.&G.
638	Pipal leaf "Zarb Dera" Rx. Rodgers reads this coin as-	
	फ़ि९. Singh for Sher Singh.	B.M.
639	Another with cross and date reversed	R.

FARRUKHNAGAR.

FARRUKHSIYAR. A.H. 1124-1131.

640	Zarb Farrukhnagar jalus maimanat manus. 6. =	
	ضرب فرخ نگر جلوس میمنت مانوس ٦	
	Rx. Portions of Farrukh-siyars couplet.	W.

SHAH 'ALAM II. 1173-1221 A.H.

641	Zarb Farrukhnagar Rx. Alam shahī 1214 = ۱۲۱۴ عالم شاہی	R.

HAFIZABAD.

ALAMGIR II. A.H. 1167-1173.

642	'Alamgīr badshah ghazī. = (عا) لمگیر باد شاہ غازی	
	Sanat 6 zarb Hafizabad = سنة ٦ ضرب حافظاباد	R.

HISSAR HISSAR FIROZA.

SHER SHAH. A.H. 946-952.

643	In square. Sher Shah sultan zarb Hissar, margin,	
	T. abu al muzaffar. (B. Khallad allah. L. Mulkah.) R. wa sultanah.	
	Rx Shar. Fi ahad alamīr al hamī. Rx. T. Al adl. R. 950	V.
644	As last with remainder of margins Rx. Swastika L. al dīyan	V.


631
127.
632
135
633
118.
636
635
121
634
637
119
638
639
640
641
133
642
190
643
644

645 ½ dam, inscription and swastika as last. - Rx square شیر شاہ سلطان ضرب حصار. Margins as 643+44 viz Right. و سلطانہ Left. ملکہ Bottom. خلد اللہ Top. ابو المظفر. Rx. في عهد الامير الحامي Margins (when complete are) Right. ٩٤٥ Left. الديان Bottom. الدين Top. العادل B.M.

AKBAR. A.H. 963-1014.

646 Zarb falus Hissar Firoza = (٨) ضرب فلوس حصار فيروزه Rx. Fi al tarikh nuhsad - في التاريخ نهصد شصت و هفت shast wa haft. = In the year nine hundred, sicty + seven. R.

As last but differently arranged. Rx. nuhsad wa naud

647 wa shash sanat 996. = نهصد و نود و شش ٩٩٦ R.

JALALPUR.

AKBAR. A.H. 968-1014

648 (Zarb) Jalalpur. ضرب جلالپور Rx nuhsad wa haftad wa chahar = نهصد و هفتاد و چهار = 974 Vost.

KALANUR.

AKBAR. A.H. 963-1014.

649 Zarb falus Kalanur. = ضرب فلوس كلانور. Rx. Ilahi 37. (month) Shahrewar - الهی ٣٧ شهريور R.

KAITHAL.

650 Portions of the legends used on the coins issued by Ahmad Shah of Dehli about 150 years previously, with the sole addition of the sign ⌀ in the curl of the س of فلوس, were of silver and purported to be struck at Sirhind in the 4th year of his reign, viz; 1165 AH (Sir R. C. Temple) Bl.

LAHORE.

Coins of the last of the Ghaznavid Kings of Lahore, who were conquered by Muhammad bin Sam

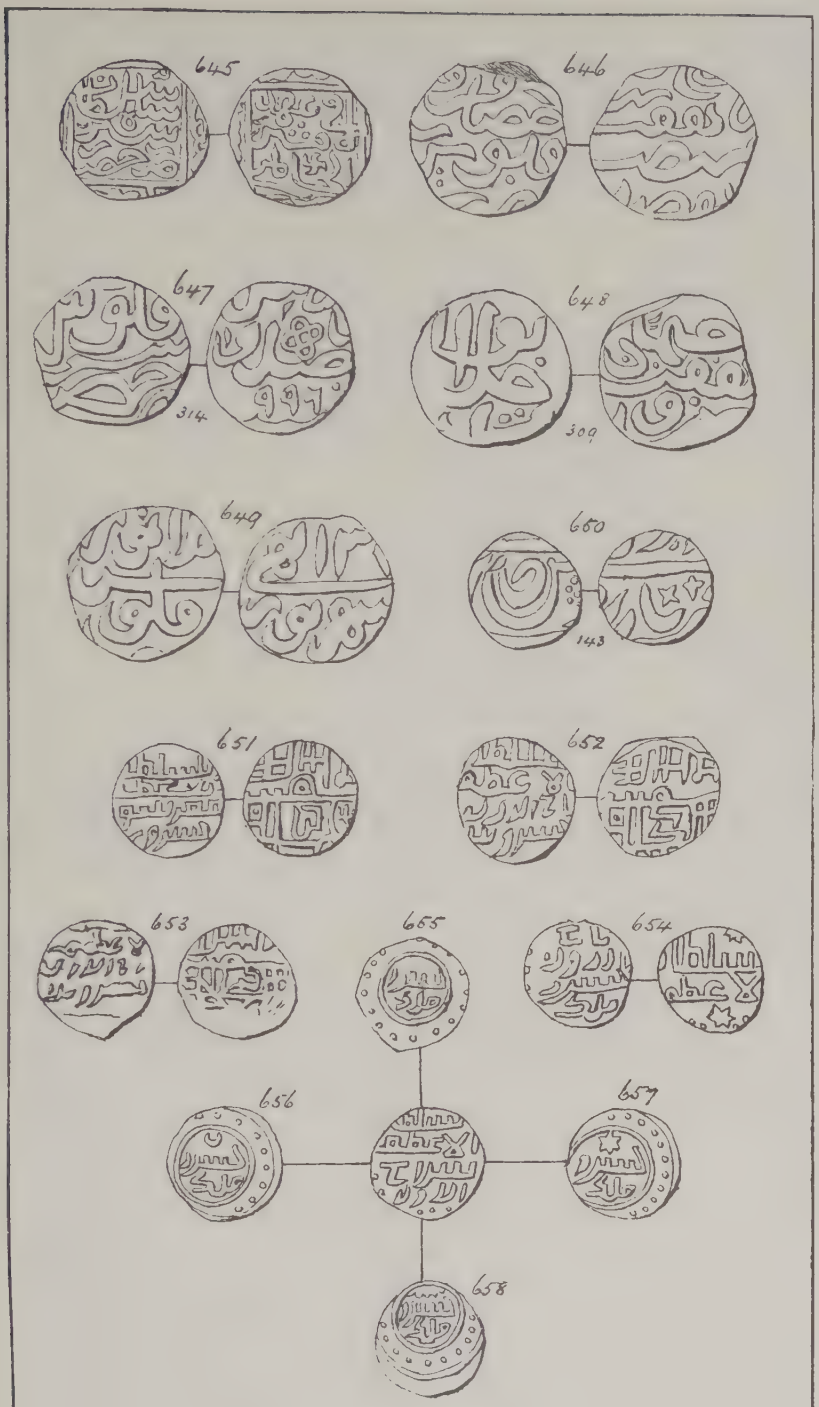
651 Al sultan al azim Muiz al daulat Khusrau.

السلطان الاعظم معز الدولة كسرو - Rx. Bull with sign on jhul R.

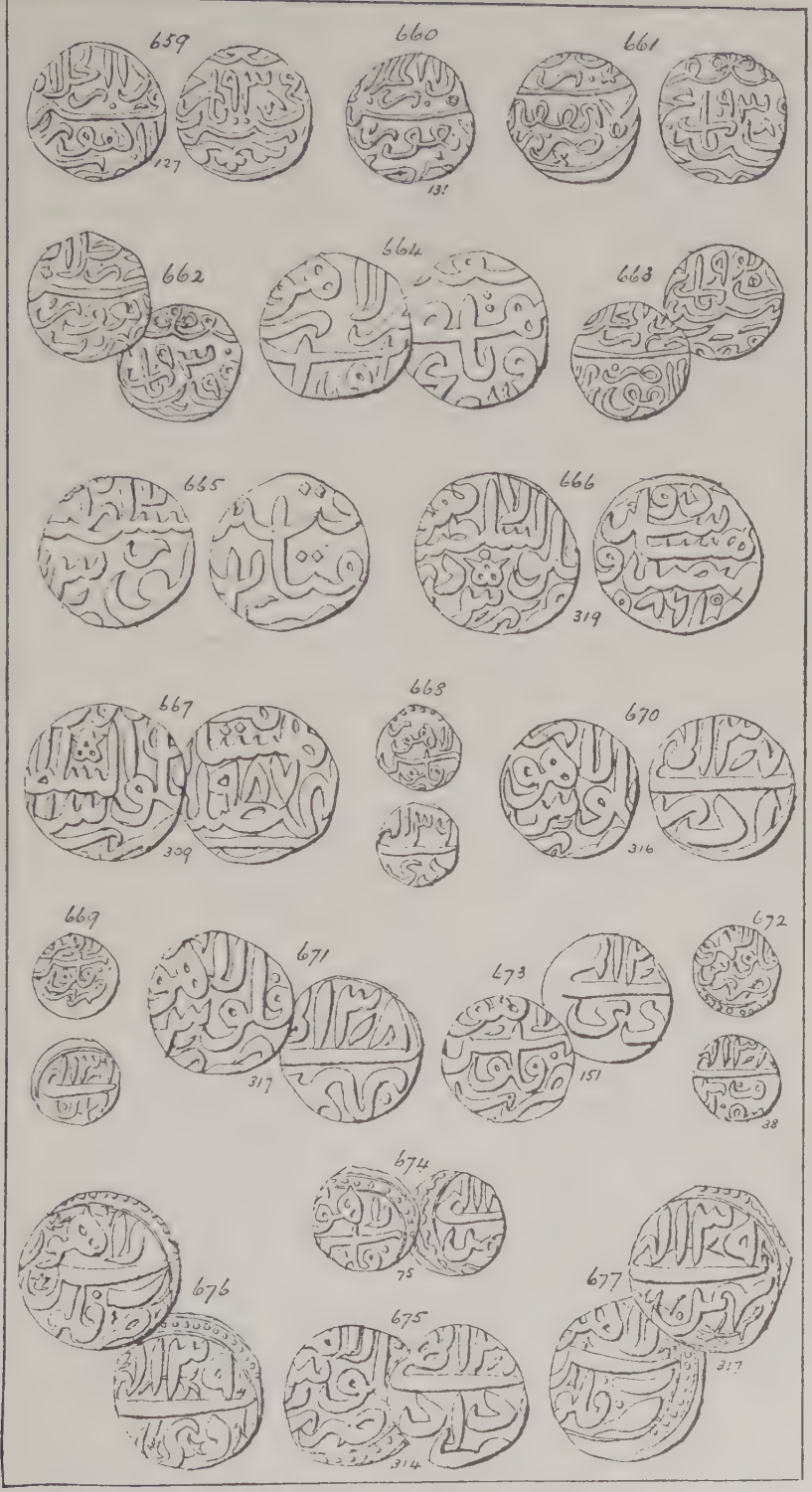
KHUSRU MALIK A.H. 555-582 (Son of above)

652,3 Al sultan al azim Taj al daulat Khusru Malik Rx. as last. R.

654 Same reading. السلطان الاعظم = Rx. تاج الدولة كسرو ملك R.


645
646
647
314
648
309
649
650
143
651
652
653
655
654
656
657
658

655	Al sultan al azim Suraj al daulat = السلطان الاعظم سراج الدولة Rx. Khusru Malik = خسرو ملک	R.
656	The same but has crescent above Khusru.	R.
657	do. star do.	R.
658	do: cloud or canopy do.	R.
	HUMAYUN. A.H. 937 - 946	
659	Zarb Lahore dar al khilafah = ضرب لاهور دار الخلافه Fleuron above & below, Fi tarikh 938. = فی تاریخ ۹۳۸	H.
660	Variety in type, same reading	H.
661	Another variety with two stars, same date	B.M.
662	do dated 939.	B.M.
663	do 945	B.M.
	AKBAR. A.H. 946 -1014	
664	ضرب فلوس لاهور = Zarb falus Lahore	
	Rx. فی تاریخ نهصد هفت = Fi tarikh nuhsad haft. = 970	R.
665	Portions of ضرب فلوس دار السلطنة لاهور = Zarb falus dar al sultanat Lahore = Seal of the sultanate.	
	Rx. نهصد وهفتاد و شش = Nuhsad wa haftad wa shash. Nine hundred and seventy and six = 976	R.
666	Ob as last. Rx. Nuhsad wa hashtad wa shash = 986.	B.M.
667	do Rx. " " haft. هفت ۹۸۷ = 987.	H.
668	1/12 As 664 Rx. الهی ۳۶ (ماه) دی = Ilahi 36 mah Di	B.M.
669	" do Rx. الهی ۳۶ ابان = " 36 Aban	C.M.
670	do Rx. الهی ۳۷ اذر = " 37 Azr	H.
671	do Rx. الهی ۳۸ بهمن = " 38 Bahman.	H.
672	do Rx. الهی ۳۸ اسفندارمذ = " 38 Isfandarmuz.	H.
673	do Rx. الهی ۴x دی = " 4x Di.	H.
674	1/4 dam فلوس لاهور = Falus Lahore.	
	Rx. الهی ۴x بهمن = Ilahi 4x Bahman.	H.
675	As 664 Rx. الهی ۳۸ امرداد = " 38 Amardad	H.
676	do Rx. الهی ۳۹ دی = " 39 Di	O.
677	do Rx. الهی ۳۹ بهمن = " 39 Bahman	H.


659
127
660
131
661
662
664
663
665
666
319
667
309
668
670
316
669
671
317
673
151
672
38
674
75
676
675
314
677
317

678	ضرب فلوس لاهور = Zarb fulus Lahore.	
	Rx. الهي ٣٩ فروردين = Ilahi 39 Farwardīn	B.M.
679	As 678 Rx. الهي ٤٣ شهريور = " " 43 Shahrewar	R.
680	½ " Rx. الهي ٤٣ تير = " " 43 Tīr.	B.M.
681	1 tankī. ضرب لاهور الهي ٤٦ شهرور = Zarb Lahore Shahrwar Ilahi 46 Rx. يك تنكي اكبر شاهي = Yak tankī Akbar shahī	B.M.
682	4 tankī. Zarb Lahore ilahi 46 Azr = اذر	
	Rx. Chau = چو = (four) tankī Akbar shahī.	C.M.
683	½ tanka. ضرب لاهور نيم تنكه اكبر شاهي = Zarb Lahore nīm (½) tanka Akbar shahī. Rx. الهي ٤٦ خورداد.	
	Ilahi 46 (month) Khurdad	R.

AURUNGZEB 'ĀLAMGĪR. A.H. 1069 - 1119.

684	ضرب لاهور ١٠٧٤ = Zarb Lahore 1074.	
	Rx. ٧ جلوس مبارک سنة = Jalus mubarak sanat 7.	R.
685	7/6 dam. Zarb Lahore 75 (٧٥). Rx. Jālus mubarak sanat X	R
686	(Zarb) Lahore Rx. Jalus mubarak sanat. —	R.
687	do Rx. do 45 = ٤٥.	B.M.

'ĀLAMGĪR II. A.H. 1167 - 1173.

688	Zarb Jalus Lahore Rx. ١١٧٢ عالم گير سكه مبارك = 'Ālamgīr sikka mubarak = fortunate currency 1172	
689	Similar, undated.	R.

UNDER SIKH RULE. SAMBAT DATES.

RANJIT SINGH. S. 1876 - 1896.

690	A pipal leaf in the curl of the س. = Zarb dar al saltanat Lahore, jalus 1880. = ضرب دار السلطنة لاهور جلوس ١٨٨٠. Rx. Contains portions of the Sikh couplet as on no. 1. دیگ تیغ و فتح و نصرت بید رنگ = یافت از نانک گورو گو بند سنگه	
	Deg tēg fath nasrat ī be darang	
	Yaft az Nanak Guru Gobind Singh.	B.M.
691	Another as last. but dated 1881.	"


678
679
295
680
682
241
681
683
684
685
686
687
688
232
689
690
691

LUDHANA - LUDHIANA.

ISLAM SHAH A.H. 952-960.

692 956 دار الضرب عهد الملک في العادل السلام لودهانه - Dar al B.M.
693 zarb 'ahad al malik fi al adl al sulam Ludhana 956 = H
694 "Seal of the mint by royal decree, in the just & peaceful Ludhana" B.M.
Rx. Portions of:- Al mutwakkil ali al rahman abu al mu-
zaffar Islam Shah sultan khallad Allah mulkah wa
sultanat:- المتوكل علي الرحمن ابو المظفر اسلام شاه سلطان
خلد الله ملكه و سلطانه
Trusting in the Merciful One, Father of the victor, Islam
Shah, sultan, may God perpetuate his kingdom & sultanate.

MALOT. (JHELUM DIST. now in ruins)

SHER SHAH A.H. 946-952

695 شير شاه سلطان ضرب ملوت - Sher Shah sultan zarb Malot
Margins, t&p - abu al mayaffar - bottom, wa sultanat - left.
Khallad Allah:- L. خلد الله B. وسلطانة T. ابو المظفر
Rx. في عهد الامير الحامي - Fi ahad al amir al hami
Margin, bottom ٩٥١-951 - left. الدين - al din. H.

ISLAM SHAH. A.H. 952-960.

696 في عهد الامير الحامي الدين الديان ضرب ملوت ٩٥٢ -
Fi ahad al amir al hami al din al diyan zarb Malot 952.
Rx. ابو المظفر اسلام شاه بن شير شاه سلطان (خلد الله ملكه) - abu. B.M.
al muzaffar Islam shah bin Sher shah sultan (khallad allah mulkah)

MULTAN.

? SHAMS ALDIN ALTAMSH A.H. 607-633.

697 ضرب ملتان - zarb Mullan. Rx. عدل السلطا - 'adl sulta(n). L&G.

AKBAR. A.H. 963-1014.

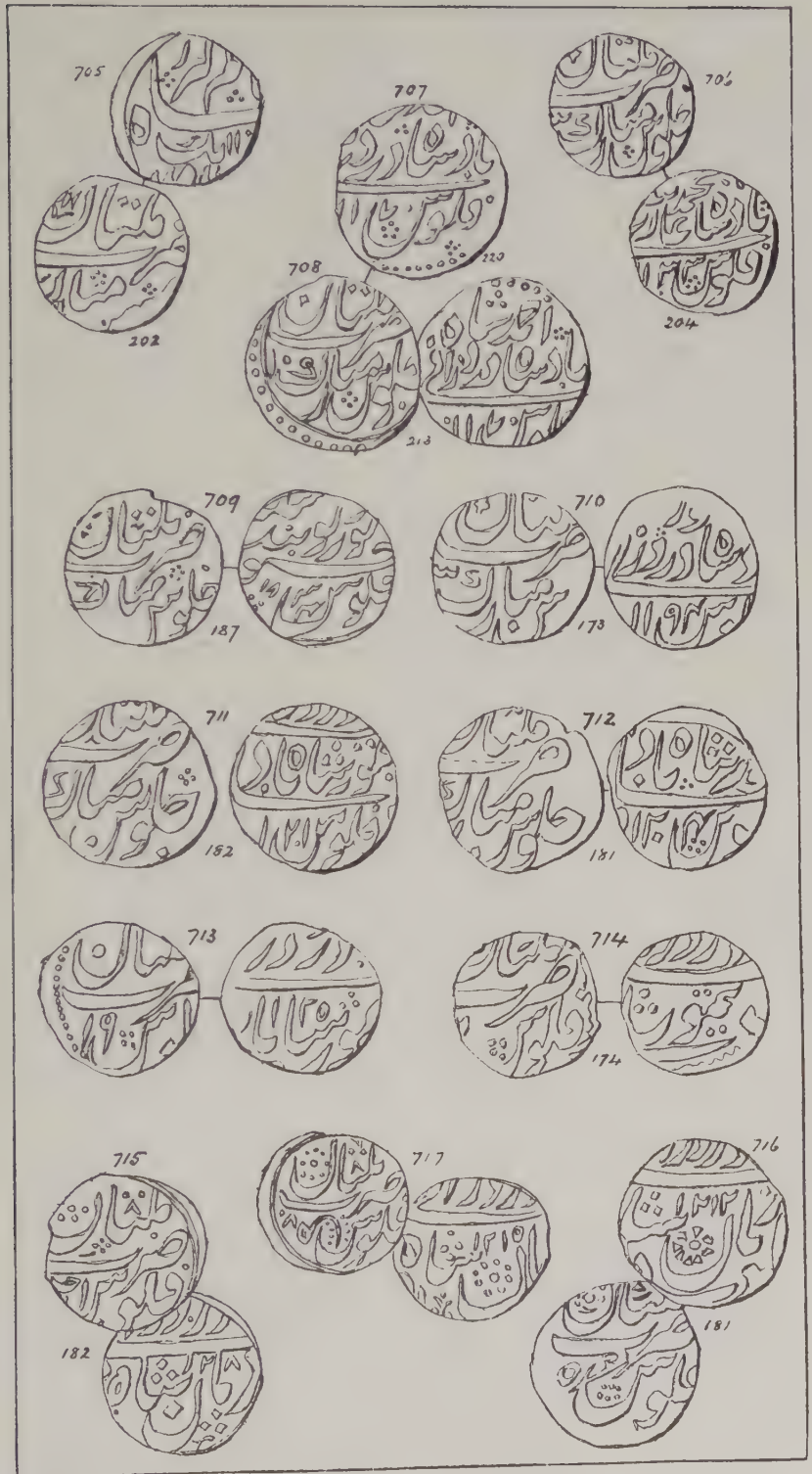
698 ضرب فلوس ملتان - zarb falus Mullan.
Rx. الهي ٣٧ (ماه) دي - Ilahi 37 mah Di. B.M.
699 As last. Rx. الهي ٣٨ شهريور = " 38 Shahrewar.
700 As last. Rx. الهي ٤٠ اردي بحشت = " 4x Urdibihisht. R
701 As last. Rx. الهي ٤٠ = " 4x Amardad. B.M.

AURUNGZEB ALAMGIR (I) A.H. 1069-1119.

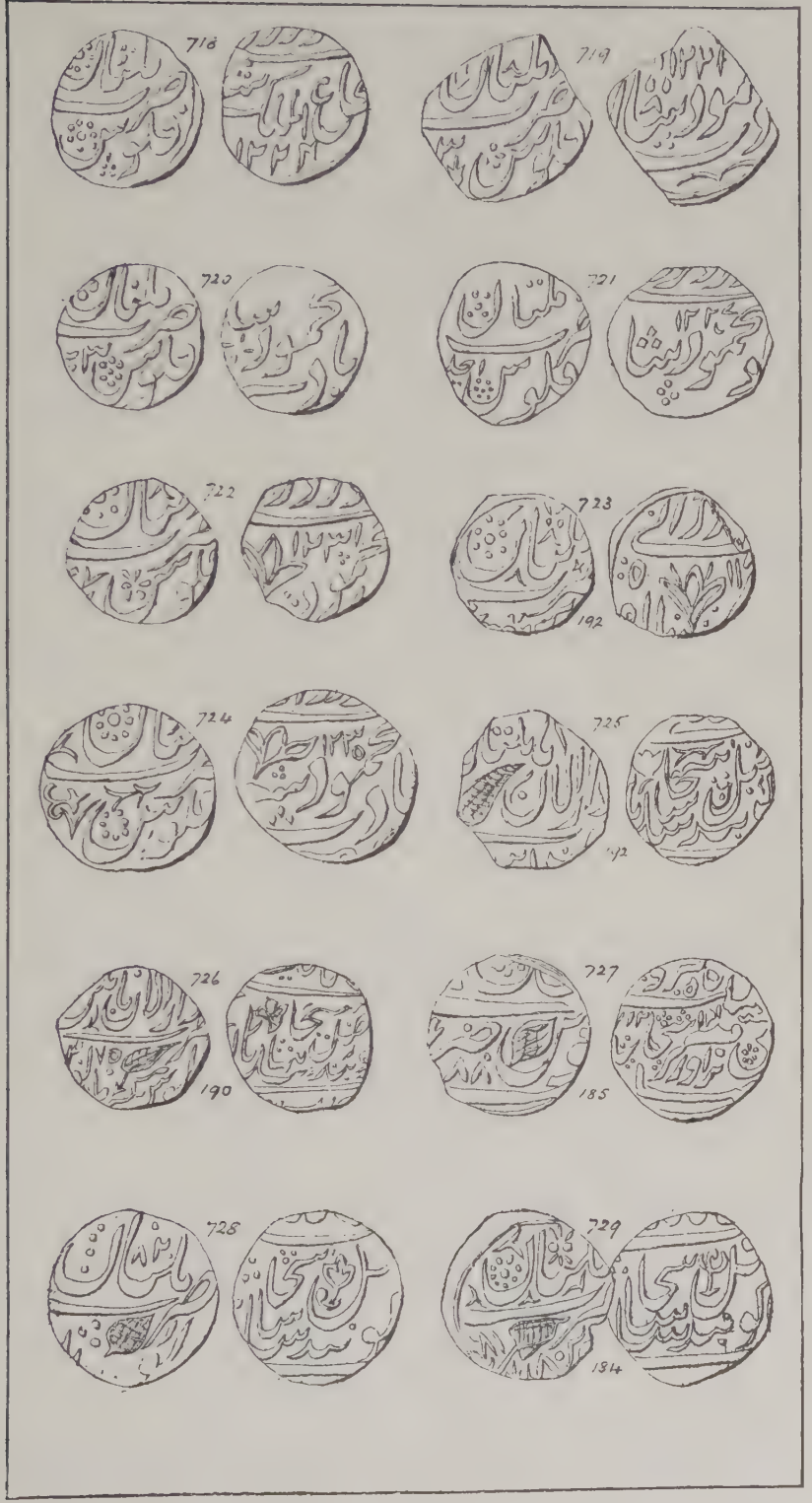


702	Zarb Mullan 1073. ℞. اورنگ شاه فلوس - Aurung shah falus	R.
703	As last but larger and without date except V - 7th yr	B.M.
704	ضرب ملتان جلوس مبارك. Zarb Mullan jalus mubarak.	
	℞. عالم گير اورنگ شاه فلوس ۱۱۰۷ = Alamgir Aurung shah falus 1107	B.M.

705	As last, Zarb Mullan, jalus mubārak.	
	Rx. Ālamgīr Aurung shah jalus. 11 0X.	R.S.
	MUHAMMAD SHĀH. A.H. 1131-1161.	
706	Zarb Mullan jalus mubarak 3. ضرب ملتان جلوس مبارک ۳	
	Rx. محمد شاہ بادشاہ غازی فلوس ۱۱۳۳ =	
	Muhammad Shah badshah ghāzī falus 1133:	B.M.
	AHMAD SHĀH. A.H. 1160-1181. DURRĀNĪ KING.	
707	Zarb Mullan jalus mubarak 1. Rx. Ahmad Shah badshah	R.S.
708	dur Durrānī falus 1170. = احمد شاہ بادشاہ در درانی فلوس ۱۱۷۰	H.
	JANDA SINGH. Sambat. 1833 — SIKHS.	
709	Zarb Mullan jalus mubarak. R. Guru gobind singh . . . falus 1834 = ۱۸۳۴ فلوس ؟ گورو گوبند سنگھ جسو	R.S.
	TAIMUR SHAH. A.H. 1187-1207. DURRĀNĪS again	
710	Zarb Mullan jalus mubarak 3 !! Rx. Taimur Shah badshah dur Durrānī falus 1194. = ۱۱۹۴ تیمور شاہ بادشاہ در درانی فلوس	R.S.
711	Similar reading differently arranged and dated 1201	D.
712	Another with date 1204.	R.S.
713	" " 1205 and shewing regnal yr 19.	B.M.
714	Falus zarb Mullan = فلوس ضرب ملتان	
	Rx. تیمور شا در درانی = Taimur Shah dur Durrānī	H.
	ZAMAN SHAH. A.H. 1207-1216	
715	فلوس ضرب ملتان احد - Falus zarb Mullan ahd. = Falus struck at Mullan (year) one	
	Rx. زمان شاہ (بادشاہ!) در درانی ۱۲۰۸ - Zaman Shah bad-shah dur Durrānī 1208.	R.S.
716	Falus zarb Mullan (sanat) 5. = فلوس ضرب ملتان سنة ۵	
	Rx. Zaman Shah badshah dur Durrani 1212 = ۱۲۱۲.	R.S
717	Falus zarb Mullan (? sanat ?) 6.	
	Rx Zaman Shah badshah ? dur Durrani 1215 = ۱۲۱۵.	B.M.


705
706
707
708
709
710
711
712
713
714
715
716
717
202
204
220
218
187
173
182
181
174
182
181

	SHUJA-AL-MULK. A.H. 1216. 1218-24. 1255.	
718	فلوس ضرب ملتان - Falus zarb Mullan. Rx. ۱۲۲۴ شجاع الملک شاه در درانے - Shujá al mulk shah dur Durrāni 1224.	B.M.
	MAHMUD SHAH. A.H 1216-18. 1224-45.	
719	Falus zarb Mullan. 3-۳. Rx. ۱۲۲۱ محمود شاه بادشاه در درانے Mahmud Shah badshah dur Durrāni 1221.	B.M.
720	another coin shewing other portions of inscriptions the same regnal year (3) but not date.	B.M.
721	another with ahd (year one) of second reign & date 1227.	B.M.
722	another with ۷' = (7th year) and date 1231 - ۱۲۳۱	B.M.
723	another as last ? shewing other parts of reading.	D
724	another with fairly complete legends dated 1235 - ۱۲۳۵.	B.M.
	Taken by the SIKHS. A.H. 1234 = Sambat 1875.	
725	a pipal leaf ضرب دار الامان ملتان - Zarb dar al āmān mullan = Struck at the abode of safety Mullan. (Undated but early). Rx. Portions of the same inscription that is given on the silver coins of this period, the meaning of which has not up to the present been made clear. بر تیغ نانک واهب سب از فتح (فضل گوبند سنگه سچا شاهان) صاحب سکه زد بر سیم و زر The portion within brackets is shewn on the coin & reads Fajl Gobind singh sahā? shāh	R.S.
726	As last but has on Ob. below - ۷۵ جلوس میمنت مانوس - Jalus maimanat manus 75. = 1875 sambat.	D.
727	Zarb Mullan, jalus maimanat manus (1)880. Rx. Differerent portions of the reading given on 725.	R.S.
728	Zarb Mullan jalus maimanat manus (18)82 - ۸۲. Rx. As Rx of 725 with the lily of Mullan in curl of J.	B.M.
729	Variety of last dated ۱۸۸۰ ?	R.S.


718
719
720
721
722
723
192
724
725
192
726
190
727
185
728
729
184

730	Struck by the Sikhs in imitation of the coins of Mahmud Shah like Nos 722 - 724. Falus zarb Multan Rx. Mahmud Shah badshah, sikka Guru Gobind? 1260.	R.S.
731	Variety of 730. = محمود شاہ بادشاہ سکہ گورو گوبند ۱۲۶۰	H.
732	another with Rx. reading, Mahmud Shah badshah dur Durrani 1260 - محمود شاہ بادشاہ در درانی ۱۲۶۰	H.
733	Crude imitation of 730. فلوس ضرب ملتان = Falus zarb Multan. Rx. Mahmud Shah badshah, sikka Guru ? 1260?	H.
734	Imitation of No. 728 but with date 1904 - ۱۹۰۴ on obv.	B.M.

MUZAFFARGARH.

MUHAMMAD AKBAR II A.H. 1221 -

735	A fish. ضرب مظفرگڑھ = Zarb Muzaffargarh jalus ahd = year one. Rx. Muhammad Akbar shah badshah sanat 1221 = محمد اکبر شاہ بادشاہ سنہ ۱۲۲۱	B.M.

PESHAWAR.

Persian type. NADIR SHAH A.H. 1151 - 1160.

736	Duck? Rx. فلوس ضرب پشاور - Falus zarb Peshawar	L&G.

DURRĀNĪ RULERS.

AHMAD SHAH. A.H. 1160 - 1187

737	Falus zarb Peshawar. Rx. احمد شاہ بادشاہ غازی سکہ مبارک = Ahmad Shāh bādshāh ghāzī sikka mubarak.	B.M.
738	another shewing completion of legend and dated ۶۶ - 11(66)	"

TAIMUR SHAH. A.H. 1187 - 1207.

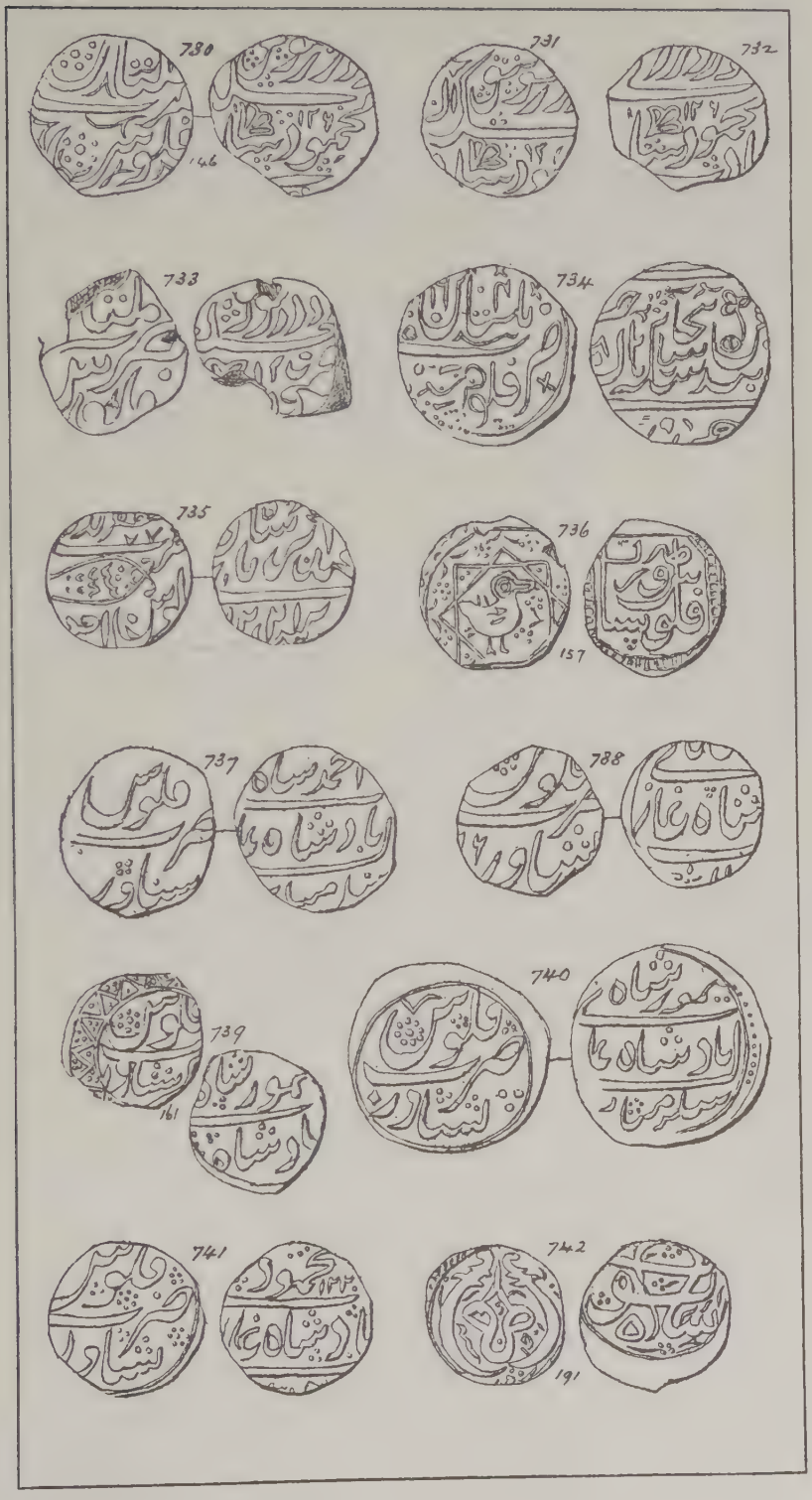
739	As 736. Falus zarb Peshawar. Rx. تیمور شاہ بادشاہ غازی Taimur Shah badshah ghazī.	Bl.
740	As last but larger and finishing "sikka mubarak."	V

MAHMUD SHAH A.H. 1216 - 18, 1224 - 45.

741	As 736 Falus zarb Peshawar. Rx. محمود شاہ بادشاہ غازی سکہ مبارک ۱۲۲۰ = Mahmud Shah badshah ghazī sikka mubarak 1220	B.M.

AYUB SHAH. A.H. 1233 - 50.

742	Zarb Peshawar in monogram? سنۃ احد = Sanat ahd Year one	D.F.H.


730
146
731
732
733
734
735
736
157
737
738
739
161
740
741
742
191

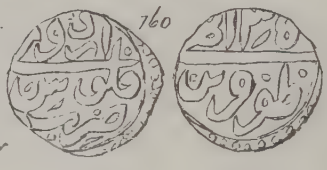
	Rx. ایوب شاہ = Ayub Shah fancifully arranged in a kind of monogram	
743	پشاور فلوس سنة ۳ = Peshawar falus sanat 3. Rx. ایوب شاہ بادشاہ غازی سکہ مبارک ۱۲xx = Ayub Shah badshah ghāzī sikka mubarak 12xx. (Double struck)	D.
744	Peshawar falus ۴. Rx. As 743 except date, which is 1234 = ۱۲۳۴.	B.M.
745	Shews "Peshawar" only Rx. As 743 except date which is 1237 = ۱۲۳۷.	B.M.
746	Leaf ۲ - فلوس - falus 6. (mint not shewn). Rx. As 744 except date which is 1238 = ۱۲۳۸ O.M.	B.M.
747	Flower "zarb falus (Peshawar ?). Rx. As 743 except date which is 123x. ۱۲۳x. O.M.	H.
748	Peshawar falus Rx. May be fanciful arrangement of Ayub Shah badshah ghāzī 1240. = ۱۲۴۰. (Double struck)	D.
749	Fanciful arrangement of "zarb falus Peshawar 1241" Rx. Incomplete legend - شاہ غازی --- قران ثانی ---- مبارک Shah ghazī - - - - Kiran sanī - - - (sikka) mubarak.	H.
750	Flower, around Falus zarb Peshawar 1243 = ۱۲۴۳. Rx. - - - - badshah ghāzī sikka mubārak.	D.
751	Flower between swords type of BARAKZAI rulers	H.
752	Rx. فلوس ضرب الکای پشاور ۱۲۶۵ = Falus zarb alkai Peshawar 1265 = Falus struck for the district of Peshawar.	B.M.
753	Arabesque with star centre Rx. zarb falus Peshawar (As no date is to be found upon this piece its position here is purely tentative.)	B.M.
	Taken by the SIKHS A.H. 1250 = Sambat 1891	
	The Sikhs appear to have stamped with their new devices the coins issued by Ayub &c. with the result that many are quite indecipherable. Only those with the mint are given here.	
754	Zarb falus Peshawar 14 = ۱۴. Rx. Ornament &c muddled.	L.C.


743
171
744
746
746
747
748
172
749
750
125
751
752
753
754
117.

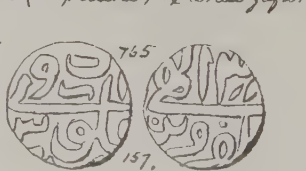
755	Ornament. Parts of - ١٢٤٨ فلوس پشاور - Falus Peshawar 1248. ℞ Jumbled inscription	V.
756	Leaf between swords, to left "Zarb Peshawar." ℞ Jumbled.	B.M.
757	Pepal leaf - ضرب پشاور جلوس سنة ٩ = Zarb Peshawar jalus sanat 69. ℞ Parts of the Sikh couplet as on No 1 - Deg, Teg &c commencing at middle continuing above and finishing below. Date 1894 S. ١٨٩٤ (type of silver)	B.M.
758	Spearhead (Zarb) Peshawar	H.
759	℞ Mutilated legend in Gurmukhi characters.	B.M.

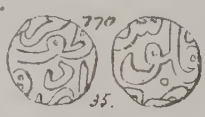
URDU ZAFAR KARIN = AKBARS' CAMP COINS.

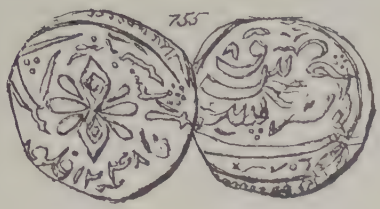
In his desire to assist in administering justice with his own hands, Akbar set the fashion of an annual movable court or camp on tour, and these coins were (as the name implies) struck in the camp for the use of his vast retinue during its stay in various parts of his dominions. Though conveniently included here it must be remembered that their issue was not confined to the Panjab alone.


760

760	فلوس ضرب اردوی = Falus zarb Urdu ī. ℞ ظفر قرین الهی ٣٥ = Zafar Karīn, ilahī 35. = Falus struck at the camp possessing victory, ilahī 35. = ٣٥ :	B.M.
761	same reading but ilahī 36. = ٣٦.	H.
762	" " " " 37. = ٣٧.	H.
763	Falus zarb alif = الف = 1000 (. 37 ilahī) ℞ Urdu zafar Karin.	H.
764	As 760 but ilahī 38. = ٣٨.	H.
765	½ dam same year.	B.M.
766	As 760 but ilahī 39. = ٣٩.	H.
767	" " " 40. = ٤٠.	C.M.
768	Falus zarb. ℞ Urdu ī zafar Karin.	C.M.
769	Falus zarb — ℞ Urdu zafar Karin.	H.
770	⅛ dam. As 768.	L.P.G


765 157.

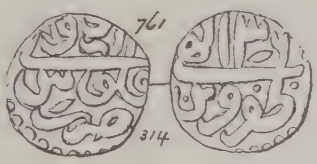

770 35.

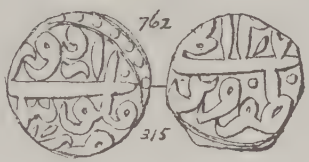


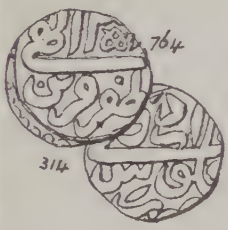




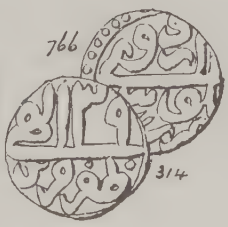




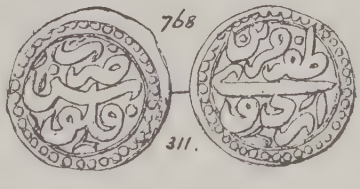


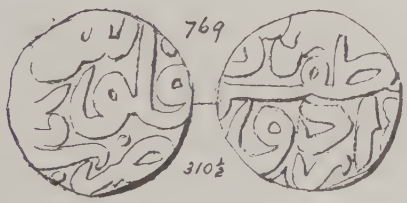












771. Urdu zafar Karin
R. (Zarb) falus . B.M.
½ dam



HISTORY OF BAHAWALPUR.

The ancestors of the ruling family of Bahawalpur originally came from Sind and assumed independence during the break up of the Durrani empire when Shah Shuja was expelled from Kabul (1809). The Nawab, Bahawal Khan II made several applications to the British for protection which were declined although the treaty of Lahore with Ranjit Singh really affected this object. The first treaty between Britain & Bahawalpur was in 1833, where the independence of the Nawab within his own boundaries was secured.

The political relations as at present existing between the state and the paramount power are regulated by the treaty of 1838.

NAWABS OF BAHAWALPUR.

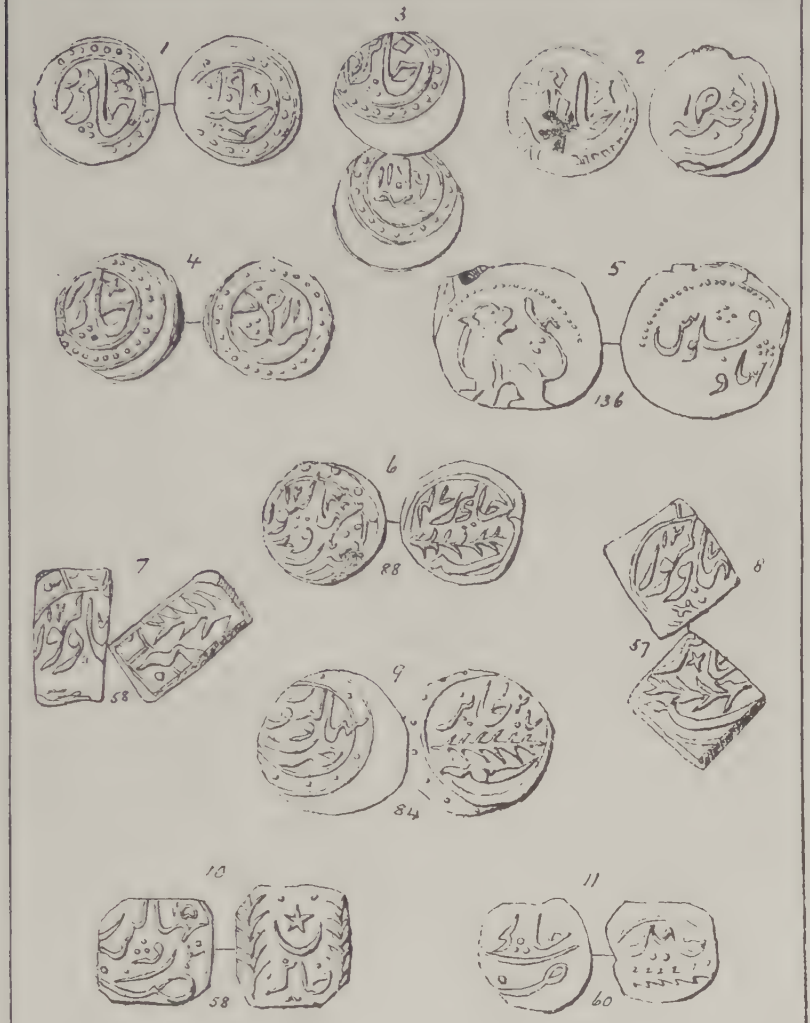
Bahawal Khan I	1780	Fath Khan	1852
Sadik Mahmud Khan I		Bahawal Khan III	1858
Bahawal Khan II		Sadik Mahmud Khan II	1866

HISTORY OF BALUCHISTAN

The earliest known facts regarding Baluchistan are that Alexander marched his troops across its deserts to invade India and that after his death it passed to his general Seleucas. Later on it was ruled by the Greco-Bactrian kings reigning in Afghanistan and the Panjab. Between B.C. 140 and 130 they were overthrown by the Sakas about this period Buddhism flourished. The empire of the Sassanians followed but Baluchistan was not conquered till the time of Nushirwan A.D 529-577. In the year 635 or 6 Rai Chach marched from Sind and conquered Mekran and the Rai dynasty extended their dominions towards Kanda-

har. The Arabs reached Mekran as early as 643 and their power lasted till about the end of the 10th century. Shortly after, Baluchistan fell into the hands of Sabuktagin, and his son Mahmud of Ghaznī was able to effect his conquests in Sind owing to his possession of Khuzdar. From the Ghaznavids it passed to the power of the Ghorī sultans and later was included in the dominions of Muhammad Khan of Khwarizm (Khiva) 1219. About 1223 a Mongol expedition under Chagatai penetrated as far as Mekran A few years later the south of Baluchistan came under the rule of Altamsh of Dehlī but soon reverted to the Mongols. A century later the Baluchī extended their power to Kalat, Kachhī and the Panjab, and the wars between Chakar the Rind and Gwahram Lashari so celebrated in Baluch verse, took place. From 1556 to 1595 the country was under the Safavid dynasty of Persia, when it fell into the hands of the Mughals of Dehlī until 1638 and then reverted to Persia. In 1590 the upper highlands were included by Akbar in the sarkar of Kandahar, while Kachhī was part of the Bhakhar sarkar of the Multan Subah. Mekran alone remained independent under the Maliks, Buledais and Gichkīs until Nasir Khan I of Kalat brought it within his power during the 18th century. The Mīrwarīs from whom the present Kalat rulers are descended claim Arab origin. One of their chiefs Mir Hasan regained the capital from its Mongol governor, and he and his successors held Kalat for twelve generations when in 1666-7 the rise of Mir Ahmad occurred. Fifth in descent from the latter was Abdullah an intrepid soldier of fortune who possessed himself of Kachh -

	BAHAWAL I under **TAIMUR SHAH DURRANI ?.** (AH 1187 - 1207)	
1	جایز - jaiz - current.	
	Rx. 1195 سنة - sanat 1195.	H.
2	Variety of the same with countermark.	V.
3	Jaiz - current.	
	Rx. 1196 سنة - sanat 1196	V.
4	Jaiz - current.,	
	Rx. 1197 سنة - sanat 1197 (reversed)	H.
	SADIK MAHMUD under **SHUJA AL MULK ?**	
5	A lion, ٣ سنة - sanat 3 (seems to form a continuation of the lions tail.). Rx. بہاؤ(لپور)فلوس - Bahawalpur falus.	V.
	BAHAWAL II. A.H. -1269.	
6	ضرب بہاولپور ١٢٤٨ - Zarb Bahawalpur 1248.	
	Rx. a spray. جایز سنة ٤٧ - Jaiz sanat 47.	H.
	FATH KHAN. A.H 1269 - 1275.	
7	Bahawalpur (sanat 127X). Rx. a spray. سنة - sanat	V.
8	(Zarb) Bahawalpur 127X Rx. as last.	H.
9	as last two but round.	R.S.
	SADIK MAHMUD. A.H. 1283 —	
10	ضرب بہاولپور (١٣)١٥ - Zarb Bahawalpur 1315.	
	Rx. "Jaiz" under crescent and star between sprays,	V.
	KHANPUR. (Town.)	
11	ضرب خا(ن)پور - Zarb Khanpur.	
	Rx. a spray. جایز - jaiz - current.	Bl.


1
2
3
4
5
136
6
88
7
58
8
57
9
84
10
58
11
60

BELA = BEYLAH.

1	ضرب جام ۱۷۲۰ • Zarb Jam	
	Rx. بیلہ فلوس ۷۰۱۶۱۲ • Bila falus. ? AH 1267	BM.
2	Zarb Jam ۱۷۲۱ = AH. 1271 (reversed ?)	
	Rx Bila falus. ۶۱ = 61 !	BM.
3	ضرب جام ۸۵ • Zarb Jam 85. AH 1285	
	Rx بیلہ فلوس • Bila falus	
4	بیلو فلوس ؟ = Bilu falus . !?	
	Rx ضرب محمود خان • Zarb Mahmud Khan	WHV

KALAT = QILAT.

5	قلات فلوس ۱۲۴۰ • Kalat falus 1240.	
	Rx. A sword between quatrefoils.	
6	کلات فلوس • Kalat falus.	
	Rx ۱۱۸۴ ضرب محمود خان • Zarb Mahmūd Khan 11(2?)84	
7	کلات فلوس سنة ۱۲۹۳ • Kalat falus sanat 1293	
	Rx. ۱۲۹۴ ضرب محمود خان • Zarb Mahmūd Khan ? 1294	
8	Kalat falus.	
	Rx. Zarb Mahmud Khan sanat ۱۰۱۴ = 814 :?	
9	Kalat falus	
	Rx. Zarb Mahmud Khan - blurred date	
10	Kalat falus sanat. ۱۲۹۵ • 1295	
	Rx. Zarb Mahmud Khan. ۸۸ • 88 :	
11	½ Size. as last	
	Rx. do.	


1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11

Gandava, hitherto held by different petty chiefs, under the authority of the Nawabs of Sind. In 1737 during Muhabbat's successor's reign, the famous Nadir Shah advanced from Persia to invade Hindustan, and while at Kandahar successfully sent his forces to establish his authority in Baluchistan, Muhabbat Khan however was continued in the government of the country by Nadir's order. Muhabbat was in 1750 succeeded by Nasir Khan. He proved a wise, politic and warlike prince, took great pains to re-establish the internal government of all the provinces under his dominion, and improved and fortified the city of Kalat. Nasir Khan declared himself independent in 1758, but Ahmad Shah Durrani of Kabul (the first of that dynasty) sent a force and reduced him to obedience. Nasir died of extreme old age in 1793 and was succeeded by his eldest son Mahmud Khan. During the latters reign the state gradually diminished, the process continuing through Mehrab, the next Khan's rule. In 1839 Kalat was attacked by the British in consequence of Mehrab's treachery. Mehrab was killed in the conflict but later was proved innocent of the odious charge. The treaty now in force between Britain and Kalat was signed in 1876 at Jacobabad by Khudadad Khan and Lord Lytton.

KHANS OF KALAT.

Mir Ahmad I	1666	Mir Mehrab Khan	1816
" Mehrab	1695	" Shah Nawaz Khan	1839
" Samandar	1697	" Nasir Khan II	1840
" Ahmad II	1713	" Khudadad Khan	1857
" Abdullah	1715	Sherdil Khan	
" Muhabbat	1730	(usurper)	1863-4
" Muhd. Nasir Khan I	1750	" Khudadad again	1864
" Mahmud Khan I	1793	" Mahmud Khan II	1893



CHARHAT SINH S

1	श्री चढत · Sri Chadala सिंह simha स मय samayam मुद्रा mudra - Struck in the time of Sri Chadala simha Rx. श्री लक्ष्मी · Sri Laksmi नाथ natha सहा ई sahai सं १५ sam 15 - By the help of Sri Laksmi natha (Lord of Laksmi) year 15. CΨC on both sides. (2y C C for Charhat Chamba)	BM
2	Variety, no date:	BM
3	do degraded type	WHV
4	do mutilated legends in plain circle.	WHV

HISTORY OF CHAMBA.

Founded probably in the sixth century by Marut, a Suraj-bansi Rajput who built Brahmapura the modern Brahmaur, Chamba was extended by Mera Varma (650) and the town of Chamba built by Sahil Varma about 920. The state maintained its independence, acknowledging at times a nominal submission to Kandahar, until the Mughal conquest of India. Under the Mughals it became tributory to the empire but its internal administration was not interfered with, and it escaped almost unscathed from Sikh aggression. The state first came under British influence in 1846. The part west of the Ravi was at first handed over to Kashmir but subsequently the boundaries

of the state were fixed as they now stand, and it was declared independent of Kashmir In 1848 a sanad was given to the Raja assigning the territory to him and his male heirs. Raja Gopal Singh incurred the displeasure of Britain and required to abdicate in 1873, and was succeeded by Raja Sham Singh who abdicated in favour of the present Rajā, Bhuri Singh in 1904. "Hunters Gaz"

RAJĀS OF CHAMBA.

Sail	Bahadur Singh	
Mudī	Mahipal. "	
Bhut.	Uggar "	
Saran	Umed "	
Ganesh	Raj "	
Pratap	Jit. "	
Birbhan	Zuzaidar "	
Balī Karan	Charhat "	
Jawar Shan	Srī "	1846
Prithī Singh	Gopal "	1870
Chhatar Singh	Sham	1873
Udaiyar	Bhurī	1904
Lakshman		

"Hind Rajasthan" Mehla.

DOGRI-TĀKARĪ ALPHABET. (Used in Jamu &c).

āirā(a)	īrī(i)	ūrā(u)	o	sa	ha	ka	kha	ga	gha	ṅa	ca
cha	ja	jha	ña	ṭa	ṭha	ḍa	ḍha	ṇa	ta	tha	da
dha	na	pa	pha	ba	bha	ma	ya	ra	la	va	ṛa

From "Indo-aryan alphabets" by Sir G. A Grierson in JRAS. 1894

HISTORY of KASHMIR.

The state of Kashmir has been styled "The Paradise of India", and tradition says that its fruitful valleys once formed the bed of a vast lake. Hindu Kings are said to have ruled there for centuries before the Christian era, and that from about 150 to 100 B.C. it was ruled by Tartar princes. Inscriptions on coins and monuments tell us that Hindus reigned there when Mahmud of Ghaznī led his famous expeditions against India from 996 to 1024 making fearful havoc throughout the province. After Mahmuds' departure the country again settled down to the peaceful rule of its Hindu Kings until 1305 when it was invaded from Tibet and its King Sena Deva fled. He was succeeded by Rany poce, son of Yaffan King of Tibet who is said to have been converted to Islam, and assumed the name of Sadar-al-dīn. His successor Shams-al-dīn who ascended the throne in 1341 is usually considered the first Muhammadan King of Kashmīr. Foremost among the list of these Muhammadan rulers is the name of Zain al abidin who reigned fifty two years, and was a poet, artist and sportsman. He encouraged architecture, literature and the arts, introduced weaving, paper and glass making, and the celebrated papier maché work. After his death the state fell into disorder and eventually the Chaks (a Hindu race) assumed power. In 1559 Ghazi Khan Chak declared himself sovereign but his dynasty only reigned twenty seven years when Kashmir was conquered by Akbar in 1586 and annexed to the Mughal empire. From that time until 1753 it remained a province of the empire and was the frequent retreat in the summer of the Emperors of Dehli. In 1738 Nadir Shah of Persia invaded India, sacked

Dehli and added the fair vale of Kashmir to his conquests. Ahmad Shah Durrani of Kābul followed in Nadir's wake and in 1752 subjugated and annexed the state to his empire. At different times governors were appointed to the province among whom were Nur al din and Muham.d azim Khan, the latter making himself independent in 1811. It remained under Afghan sway until 1819 when it was conquered by the Sikhs. From that time it was ruled by a succession of governors appointed by the Maharaja's of the Panjab until the dissolution of the Sikh realms and their conquest by the British in 1845. A year later Gulab Singh the ruler of Jamu was confirmed in possession of the territory which he had held as feudatory chief by payment of £750,000 and also given possession of Kashmir His successor was his son Ranbir Singh who died in 1885 and succeeded by his son Pertab Singh the present ruler.

SULTANS of KASHMIR.

	A.D.			A.D.	
Shams Shah		1334	Fath 3rd reign		1517
Jamshīr		1337	Muham.d 4th reign		1520
'Ala al dīn Alī Sher		1339	Nāzak Shah (Nādir on coins)		1527
Shahab al dīn		1352	Muham.d 5th reign		1530
Kutb al din		1370	Nazak 2nd "		1537
Sikandar Shah		1386	Haidar Doghlat (for Humayun)		1541
Amir Khan Alī Shah		1410	Ibrāhim Shah		1552
Zain al abidin		1417	Ismā'il Shah		1555
Haidar Shah		1467	Habib (Mahmud on coins)		1556
Hasan Shah		1469	Ghazī Shah		1559
Muhammad Shah		1481	Husen Shah		1562
Fath Shah		1483	'Alī Shah		1569
Muham.d 2nd reign		1492	Yusuf Shah		1579
Fath do		1513	Yakub Shah		1586
Muham.d 3rd reign		1514	Conquered by Akbar		1586

Indian Mus Cat. Vol II by H.N. Wright.

DURRANI KINGS (AFGHANISTAN & PANJAB.)

	A.H.	A.D.
Ahmad Shah	1160	1747
Taimur Shah	1187	1778
Zaman Shah	1207	1793
Shuja al mulk 1st reign	1216	1801
Mahmud Shah 1st reign	1216	1801
Shuja 2nd "	1218	1803
Mahmud 2nd "	1224-45	1809-29
Kaisar Shah (in Kashmir)	1221-3	1806-8
Sultan 'Ali Shah (at Kabul)	1233	1817
Ayub Shah Ghazi (Kashmir & Peshawar)	1233	1817
Kamran (at Herat)	1245-1258	1829-42
Shuja 3rd reign	1255	1839
Fath Jang.	1258	1842

GOVERNORS of KASHMIR.

Nur al din	1223-25	1808-10
Muhammad Azim Khan	1227-32	1811-16

SIKH MAHARAJAS of THE PANJAB, KASHMIR &c.

	Samb.	A.D.
Ranjit Singh (Lion of the Panjab).	1876	1819
Kurruk Singh	1896	1839
Sher Singh	1897	1840
Dulip Singh	1900	1843

DOGRA MAHARAJAS of JAMU and KASHMIR.

Gulab Singh.	1904	1847
Ranbir Singh	1914	1854
Pertab Singh	1942	1885

SULTANS OF KASHMĪR.

SIKANDAR. A.H. 788 - 813.

1	سكندر شاه سلطان = Sākandar Shah sultan.	
	Rx السلطان الاعظم - al sultan al 'azim	R.S.
2	Sākandar Shah al sultan al 'azim	R.S.
3	ضرب كشميرا في شهور = Zarb Kashmīr fī shahur	Rod

? AMĪR KHĀN 'ALĪ SHĀH. A.H. 813 - 820

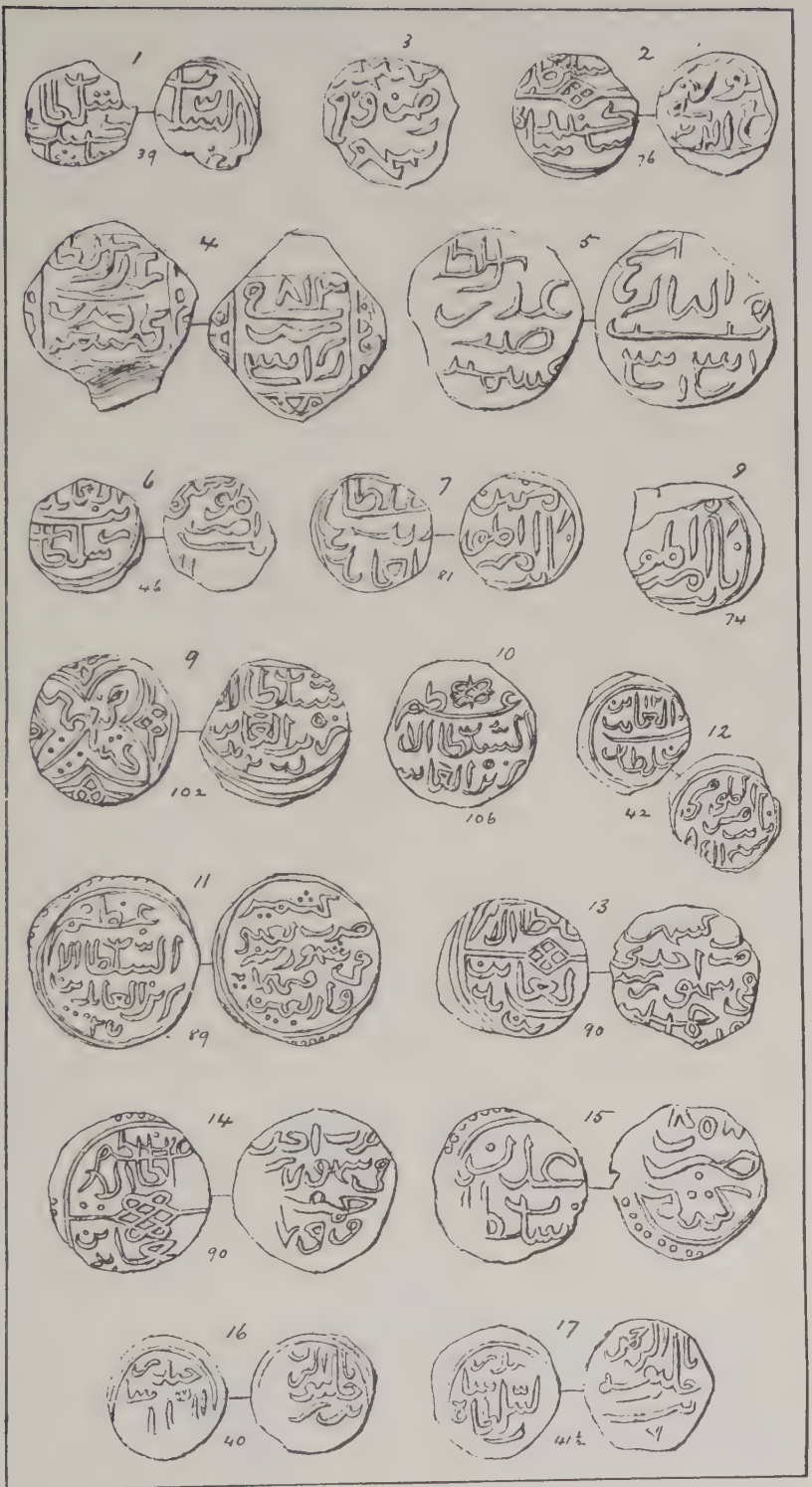
4	عدل سلطان ضرب كشمير = Adl sultan zarb Kashmīr	
	دار سر؟ في سنه ٨١٣ = Dar - - - fi sanat 813.	B.M.
5	? Imitation of obv. with garbled reverse	B.M.

ZAIN AL 'ĀBIDĪN A.H. 820 - 872.

6	زين العابدين سلطان = Zain al abidīn sultan	
	نائب امير المومنين - Na'ib amir al mumenīn	R.S.
7	Variety commencing at the top	R.S
8	Shews completion of legend on Rx.	R.S
9	The two words "Zarb Kashmir" cross each at right angles	
	Rx Sanat-(8)25-٢٥ سنه, Zain al 'abidīn al sultan al('azim)	R.S.
10	Shews completion of legend on Rx. عظم - 'azim	R.S.
11	Zain al 'abidīn al sultan al azim. ٢٨ = ? 28.	
	Rx ضرب كشمير في شهور سنة سبعة؟ واربعين او ثمانماية Zarb-Kashmīr fī shahūr sanat- sabi' wa arbain wa samānmāyat = 848	R.S
12	Zain al abidīn sultan ١٢. 12.	
	Rx Na'ib amir al mumenīn sanat 851 = سنة ٨٥١	R.S
13	Bar and knot. Zain al abidīn sultan al azim	
	Rx zarb-Kashmīr fī shahur sanat ahd khamsīn wa samānmīta 851.	R.S.
14	Variety of the last, same date	R.S.
15	عدل سلطان 'Adl sultan. Rx Zarb Kashmir 858 = ٨٥٨	B.M.

HAIDAR SHAH A.D. 872 - 874.

16	حيدر شاه السلطان - Haidar Shah al sultan.	
	نائب خليفه الرحمن - Na'ib khalifah al rahman	Rod
17	Another the same with ٧ - 7 on Rx at bottom	Rod


1
39
3
2
76
4
5
6
46
7
11
9
74
9
102
10
106
12
42
11
89
13
90
14
90
15
16
40
17

18	حیدر شاہ السلطان ۸۷۴ = Haidar Shah al sultan 874	
	Rx. نائب خلیفہ الرحمن ۸۷۴ - Nāib Khalifah al rahman 874	Rod.
19	Bar and knot; Haidar Shah al sultan al azim ۸۷۲ = 872	
	Rx ضرب کشمیر فی سہور سنۃ اثنین؟ سبعین و ثمانمائۃ	
	Zarb Kashmīr fi shahur sanat asnain sabain wa samanamayat 872	WHV

HASAN SHAH AH. 874-886.

20	حسن شاہ Rx. السلطان ۸۷۴- = Hasan Shah - al sultan (8)74	R.S.
21	Hasan Shah : Rx zarb al sultan	Rod.
22	Hasan Shah ۸۷۶ = 876 Rx al sultan.	Rod.
23	Bar and knot Hasan Shah al sultan al azim ۵ = 0	
	Rx zarb Kashmīr fi shahur ..... sabain wa samanamayat 87x	R.S.

MUHAMMAD SHAH. A.H. 886-954 (RIVAL TO FATH)

24	محمد شاہ کشمیر؟ = Muhammad Shah Kashmīr	
	Rx Portions of zarb (Kashmīr) fi shahur and date.	R.S.
25	Muhammad Shah sultan. Rx. as last.	R.S
26	Muhammad sultan. Rx Al sultan zarb - - - -	Rod.
27	Bar and knot. Muhammad Shah al sultan al azim	R.S.
	Rx. Portions of (zarb Kashmīr) fi shahur ?? sabain wa samanamayat 87x	

FATH SHAH. A.H. 886-954 (RIVAL TO MUHº)

28	فتح شاہ - Fath Shah. Rx السلطان ۷ = al sultan -- 7	R.S
29	Fath Shah. ۶-6. Rx Portions of zarb Kashmīr fi shahur	R.S
30	Fath Shah al sultan al azim. Rx Portions of usual ins. = 87x.	WHV.
31	as last but with bar + knot.	R.S

NĀZAK SHAH. RIVAL. between AH. 934-948

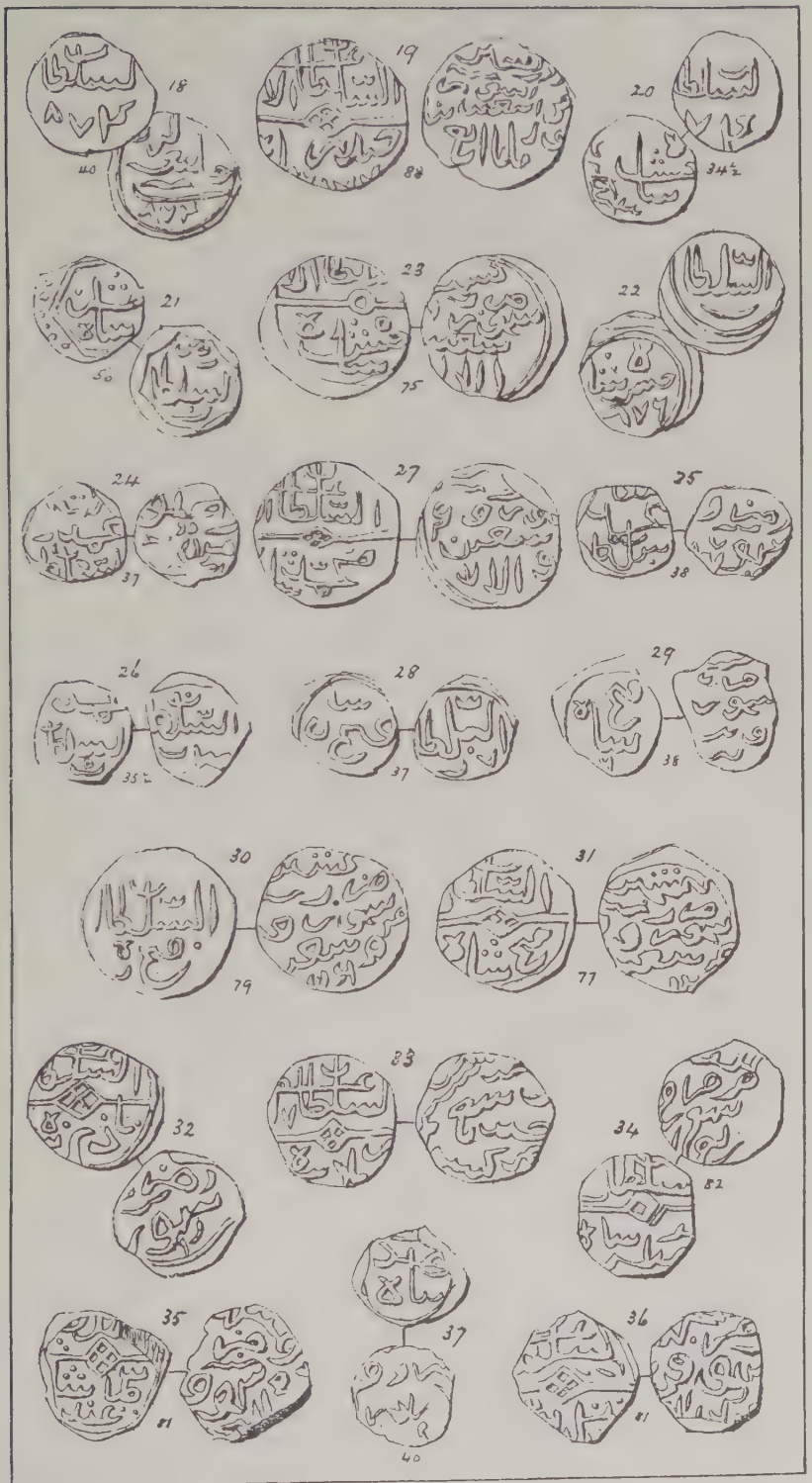
32	نازک شاہ - Nāzak Shah al sultan al azim Rx. Usual ins.	R.S

ISLAM SHAH SURĪ

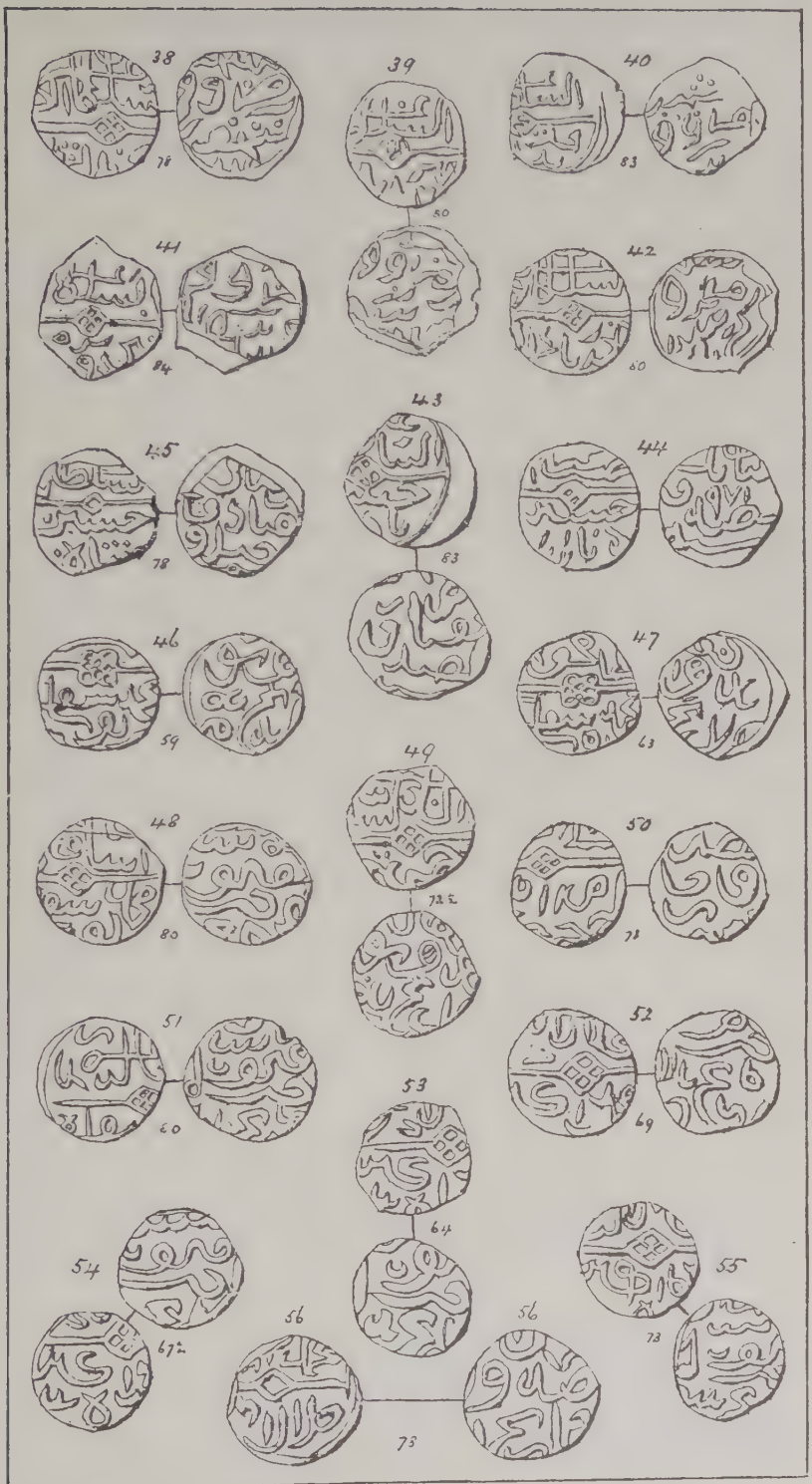
33	اسلام شاہ - Islam Shah al sultan al azim Rx. Usual ins.	Rod.

IBRĀHĪM SHAH. A.H 960-963.

34	ابراہیم شاہ - Ibrāhim Shah al sultan al azim.	
	Rx. Usual portions of zarb Kashmīr fi shahur sanat &c	R.S.


18
40
19
88
20
34½
21
50
23
75
22
24
37
27
25
38
26
35½
28
37
29
38
30
79
31
77
32
83
34
82
35
81
37
40
36
81

	ISMĀ'IL SHĀH AH.963-964	
35	اسماعیل شاہ - Ismā'il Shah al sultan al azim. Rx. Usual ins.	R.S.
36	" Ismāil Shah as last.	R.S.
37	UNKNOWN RULER or RULERS.	R.S.
38	--- السلطان الاعظم - Al sultan al azim. - - -	R.S.
39	Rx. Portions of - - - - - - - - ضرب کشمیر فی شہور سنة	R.S.
40	Zarb Kashmīr fī shahur sanat = Struck at	R.S.
41	Kashmīr in the months of the year - - - - - -	R.S.
42		R.S.
	(The 6 coins above though unread, belong to this period)	
	HUSAIN SHAH. A.H. 970-977.	
43	حسین شاہ السلطان الاعظم - Husain Shah al sultan al azim	
	Rx سنة نهصد و هفتاد و .... - Sanat nuhsad wa haftad wa - 97x	R.S.
44	as last finishing ۹۷۱ هفتاد یک - haftad ek - 971.	Rod
45	" هفتاد چهار - haftad chhār - 974	R.S.
	MUHAMMAD YŪSUF SHAH. A.H. 987-995	
46	..... محمد یوسف شاہ - Muhammad Yusuf Shah - -	R.S.
47	Rx. Inscription unread commencing Fī tarīkh.	R.S.
48		R.S.
49	Ob ! Rx. Apparently same period as 46.	R.S.
50	Unread, but appears to belong to this period. Rx. Nuhsad wa	R.S.
51	(Yu)suf Shah - - - Rx. ? Mr Barnes suggests - Fī tarīkh nuhsad wa nawad wa sī = 993.	R.S.
	MUGHAL EMPERORS.	
	AKBAR. A.H. 995-1014.	
52	محمد اکبر شاہ جلال الدین - Muhammad Akbar	V.
53	Shāh, jalāl al dīn Rx. similar to 51.	V.
54, 55		R.S.
56	As 52 but commences at the top. Rx. ... فی تاریخ نهصد و	
	Fī tarīkh nuhsad wa - - -	R.S.


38
76
39
50
40
83
41
84
42
60
43
83
44
45
78
46
59
47
63
49
72
48
80
50
71
51
60
52
69
53
64
54
72
55
73
56
56
75

	In the 30th year of Akbar's reign the Ilahī or divine era was established not 67 to 67 give various examples of these dates which are accompanied in each case with the month when struck.	
57	Bar + Knot., ضرب سری نگر - Zarb Srīnagar	
	Rx خرداد الهی ۳۸ - (Month) Khurdad ilahī 38	R.S.
58	½ dam. ضرب سری نگر نیم دام - Zarb Srinagar nīm dam	
	Rx. اردی بحشت الهی ۳۸ - (Month) Ardibihisht ilahī 38	R.S.
59	Zarb Srīnagar. Rx (Month) Farwardīn ilahī 41	R.S.
60	½ dam. Zarb Srīnagar. Rx (Month) Khurdad ilahī 41	R.S.
61	Zarb Srīnagar. Rx (Month) Ardibihisht ilahī 42	R.S.
62	½ dam - Nīm dam zarb Srīnagar Rx as last.	R.S.
63	½ dam - do do Rx Bahman ilahī 4x	R.S.
64	Zarb Srīnagar Rx (Month) Isfandārmaz ilahī 47	Rod
65	Bar + Knot. - - - - Srīnagar Rx (Month) Azar ilahī 4x	Rod
66	Zarb Srīnagar Rx (Month) Dī - دی ilahī 4x	R.S.
67	½ dam. نیم دام ضرب سری نگر - Nīm dam zarb Srīnagar	
	Rx. بحمن الهی ۴۸ ؟ - (Month) Bahman ilahī 47	R.S.
	MUHAMMAD SHAH. AH. 1131 - 1161.	
68	(x سنة) ضرب کشمیر - Zarb Kashmīr sanat x	
	Rx. ۱۱۵۰ سکه فلوس سنة (محمد) شاه - Muhammad Shah sikka falus sanat 1150	R.S
69	Same with sanat. 16? Rx. as last but Muhd Shahī ۵	R.S.
70	Another. No 71. ½. same reading 4th 17	R.S.
	AHMAD SHAH. AH. 1161 - 1166	
72	ضرب کشمیر سنة - Zarb Kashmīr sanat.	
	Rx. احمد شاهی سکه - Ahmad Shahī sikka	R.S.
73	Zarb Kashmīr sanat 4 = ۴	
	Rx Ahmad Shahī sikka 116x - 116.	R.S.


57
80
58
159
59
317
61
320
60
34
62
155
63
154
64
314
65
67
108
66
306
68
278
69
289
71
143
70
285
72
31
73
55

DURRANĪ RULERS.

AHMAD SHĀH DURRĀNĪ. A.H. 1174 - 1187.

74	?٢٦ ضرب كشمير سنة = Zarb Kashmīr sanat 26	
	Rx ١١٨٧ احمد شاه دراز سكه فلوس = Ahmad Shah durrani sikka falus 1187	R.S.
75	As last but regnal year 23	R.S.

TĀIMUR SHĀH A.H. 1187 - 1207.

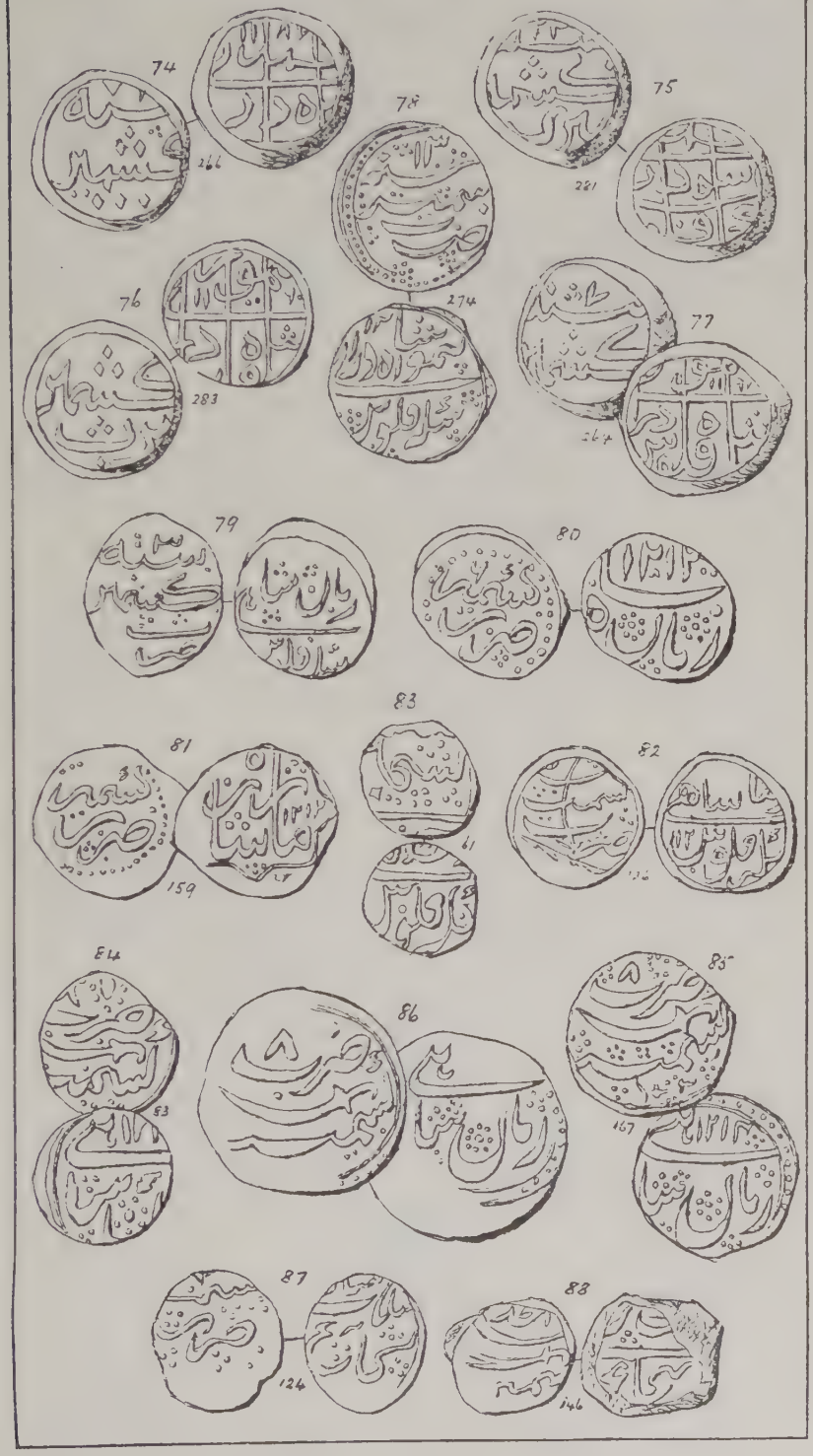
76	As 74. Zarb Kashmīr (sanat x)	
	Rx ١١٩٠ تيمور شاه درانى سكه فلوس = Taimur Shah durrani sikka falus 1190.	R.S.
77	As 74. Zarb Kashmīr but sanat 7. Rx. as last but 1194	R.S.
78	Different type same reading. Regnal yr 13 + date 1200.	B.M.

ZAMĀN SHĀH. A.H. 1207 - 1216.

79	As 74. Zarb Kashmīr sanat 3. Rx. زمان شاهى سكه فلوس. Zamān Shāhī sikka falus.	B.M.
80	Zarb Kashmīr 6. Rx. ١٢١٣ زمان شاه. Zamān Shāh 1213	R.S.
81	Different type same reading but 1212.	R.S.
82	Zarb Kashmīr sanat ? Rx ١٢ زمان شاهى سكه فلوس = Zamān Shāhī sikka falus 12	R.S.
83	Imitation of the period	R.S.
84	A sword between "Zarb Kashmīr", 8 above.	
	Rx ١٢١x زمان شاهى = Zamān Shāhī 121(4)	R.S.
85	Larger coin same type + date	R.S.
86	Larger still.	B.M.

SHUJĀ' AL MULK. AH 1216, A.H. 1218 - 1221.

87	Zarb Kashmīr	
	Rx. شجاع الملك شاه = Shujā' al mulk Shah	R.S.
88	A sword احد ضرب كشمير سنة = Zarb Kashmīr sanat ahd = year one	
	Rx Shujā'	R.S.


74
75
76
77
79
80
81
83
82
84
86
85
87
88

89	ضرب کشمیر سنة ۲ = Zarb Kashmir sanat 2. Rx. a two bladed sword.	R.S.
90	As last but double the weight.	R.S.
91	Two swords crossed. Rx. ۱۲۱۹ شجاع الملکة. Shujā'al mulk 1219	B.M.
92	do Rx. شاه شجاع الملک - Shah Shuja al mulk.	R.S.
93	Zarb Kashmīr 3. Rx. Shujā' al mulk Shah?	R.S.
94	۲ size. Sword under sanat. Rx شاه شجاع الملک Shah Shujā' al mulk.	B.M.
95	Sword under sanat 4. Rx as last with date 1221.	B.M.
96	The same. (I think these coins belong to Kashmīr)	W.H.Y.

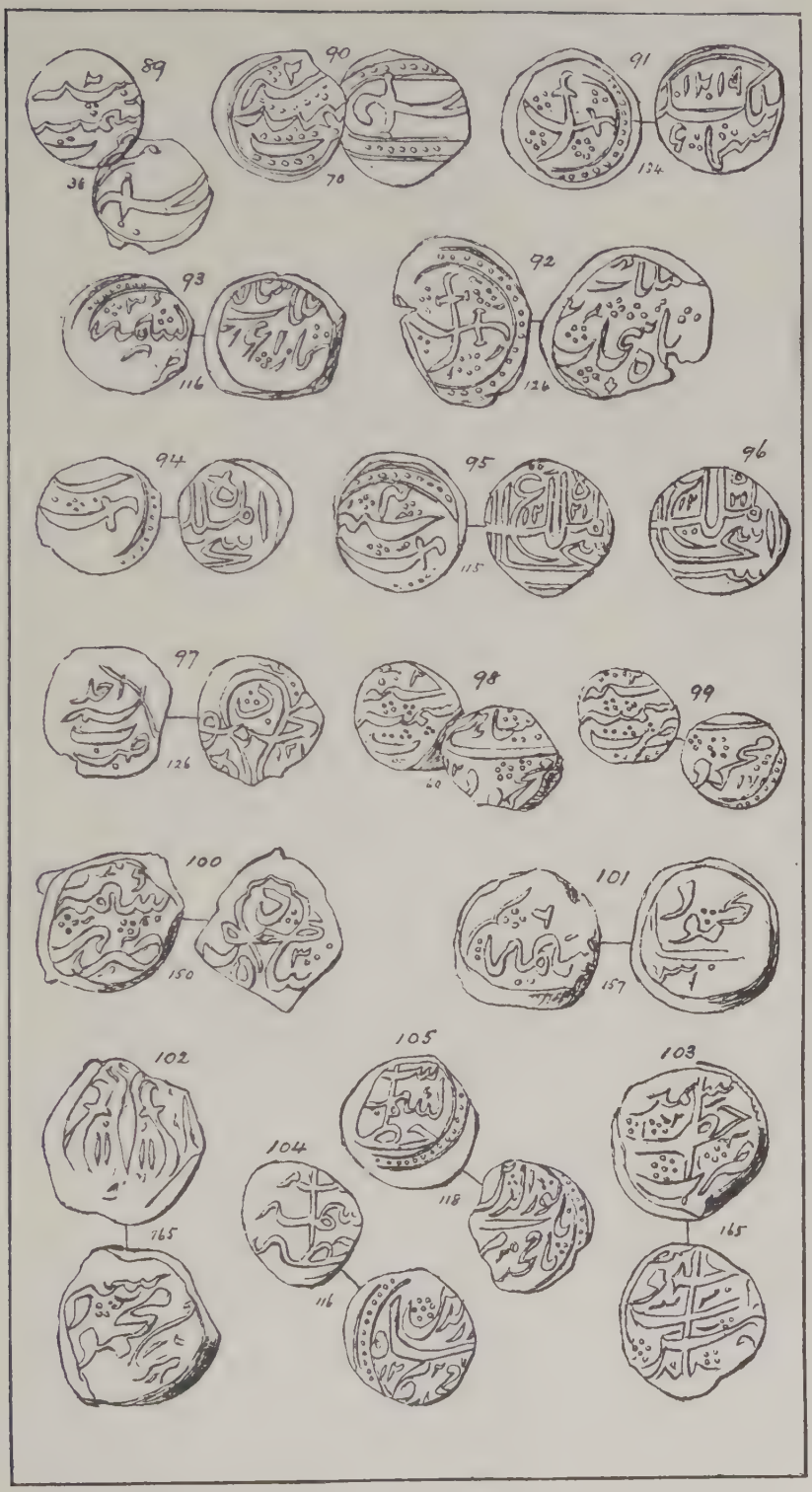
MAHMŪD SHAH. A.H. 1216 – 1218. & 1224 –

97	ضرب کشمیر احد - Zarb Kashmir (year) one. Rx. ۱۲۱۸ محمود شاه = Mahmud Shah 1218	R.S
98	Zarb Kashmīr sanat 2.	R.S
99	Rx. ۱۲۱۷ محمود شاه = Mahmud Shah 1217.	B.M.
100	Zarb Kashmīr. Rx. as 97 with ۳=3.	R.S.
101	Kashmīr ٦=6. Rx. Mahmud Shah	R.S.
102	Two swords and ? Rx. Mahmud Shah sikka? سکه	R.S.
103	ضرب خطه کشمیر ۲ - Zarb Khitta Kashmīr 2. Rx (سکه ملوس) محمود شاه = Mahmud Shah sikka (or) jalus	B.M.

NŪR AL DĪN AH 1223 – 1225

(A first governor under Mahmud, but declared independence A.H. 1224.)

104	؟ خطه کشمیر سنة ؟ - Khitta Kashmīr sanat ?	R.S.
105	۱۲۲۵ یا مخدوم یاشاه نور الدین - Yā Shāh Nūr al dīn yā makdūm = Oh! Shāh Nūr al dīn oh! Master.	R.S.


89
36
90
70
91
134
93
116
92
126
94
95
115
96
97
126
98
99
100
150
101
157
105
118
102
165
104
116
103
165

? MUHAMMAD AZIM KHĀN Governor AH. 1227-1232

106 } A sword above and below, احد = Ahd = one. Year 1 R.S
107 } Rx ۱۲۲۸ فلوس سنة = Falus sanat 1228. BM

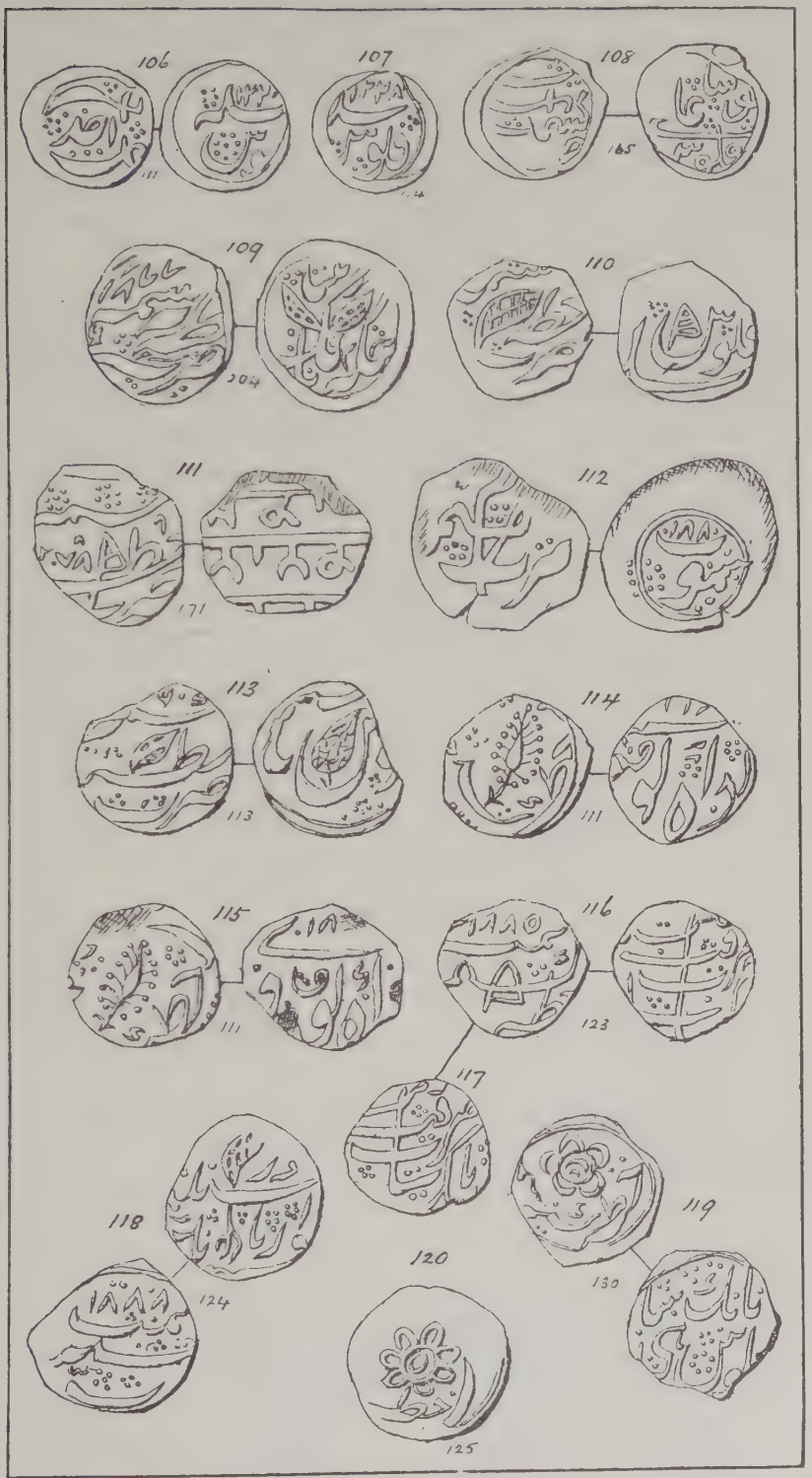
AYUB SHAH GHAZI. A.H. 1233.

108 A sword. ضرب كشمير سنة = Zarb Kashmīr sanat ×
Rx. ايوب شاه غازى فلوس = Ayub Shah Ghazī falus R.S.

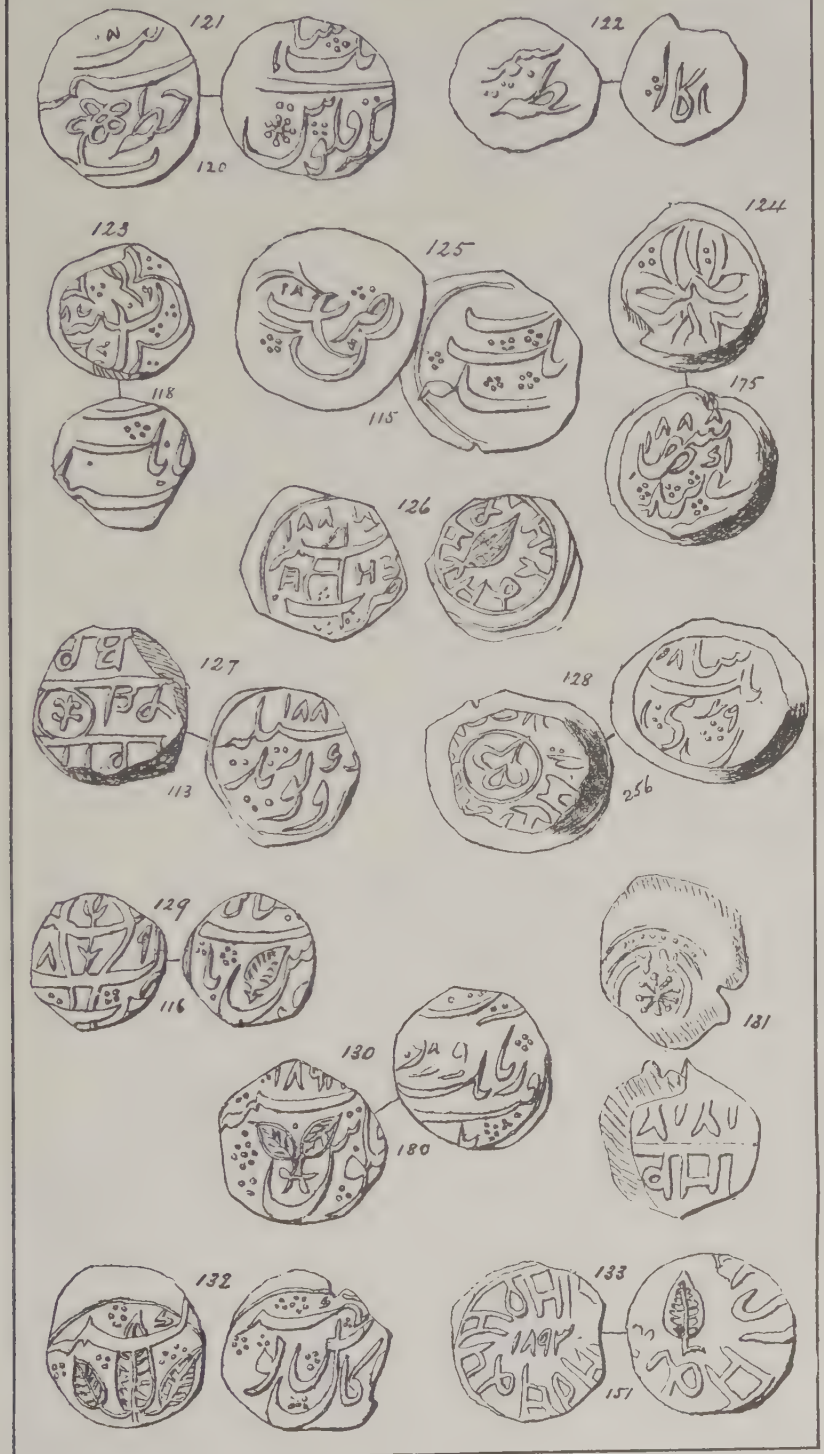
SIKH RULERS.

RANJIT SINGH. S. 1876 - 1896 (= AH. 1234-1255)

109 A leaf. ۱۸۷۷ ضرب خطه كشمير = Zarb Khitta Kashmīr 1877.
Rx. Two leaves. (اى) سكه نانك شا = Sikka Nanak shahī, R.S
110 A leaf. Zarb Khitta Kashmīr
Rx. A flag. سكه فلوس = Sikka falus R.S.
111 A flag. Zarb khitta Kashmīr (18)78 = ۷۸
Rx ੴ ਸਤਿ ਨਾਮੁ = Akal ਮੂਰਤਿ = Nanak. (Gurmukhi charact.) Rod
112 Zarb Khitta Kashmīr. Rx ۱۸۸۰ سموت = Samvat. 1880 Rod.
113 A flag. Zarb khitta Kashmīr ٩ = 6.
Rx. A flag. فلوس = Falus. R.S.
114 A flower. ضرب خطه كشمير = Zarb khitta Kashmīr
Rx Double struck. ? Guru gobind samvat 18.. R.S.
115 Another: R.S.
116 A flag. ۱۸۸۵ خطه كشمير سموت = Khitta Kashmīr samvat. 1885.
Rx. Seems to be part of the "yaft az Nanak" couplet. see 130 R.S.
117 Another BM
118 Zarb Kashmīr sambat. 1888
Rx. A leaf and parts of يافت از نانك گورو گوبند سنگ = (ايا)
Yaft az Nanak Guru Gobind Singh R.S.
119 } A rose. ×× ضرب خطه كشمير سمبت = R.S.
120 } Zarb khitta Kashmīr sambat ××× B.M.
Rx فلوس نانك شاهى = Falus Nanak Shāhī


106
107
108
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
116
117
118
119
120

121	ضرب خطه کشمیر سمبت . Zarb khitta Kashmīr sambat 18[illegible]	
	Rx. سکه فلوس نانک شاهی - Sikka falus Nanak shahī	R.S.
122	خطه کشمیر - Khitta Kashmīr Rx اکال - Akāl	B.M.
123	"Zarb Kashmir", the two words forming a cross and enclosed within a quatrefoil. 18-87 also.	R.S.
	Rx. سنگ ? نانک شاه - Singh Nanak shah	
124	Obv. as last. Rx. گوبند ? سها ۱۸۸۸ - Gubind saha 1888	R.S.
125	do ۱۸=18. Rx. سکه نانک شاه - Sikka Nanak Shah	R.S.
126	A flag: ضرب کشمیر ۱۸۸۸ = Zarb Kashmīr 1888 ...	
	Rx. leaf in centre.	B.M.
127	ज़रब Zarb पी sri रसमर Kasamara 9m with sprig	R.S.
	Rx. گورو گوبند سنگه ۱۸۸x - Guru Gobind singh 188x	R.S.
128	Centre کشمیر - around unreadable Gurmukhī legend.	
	Rx. ? فلوس نانک شاهی ۱۸۷۹ - Falus Nanak shahī 1879.	R.S.
129	ضراب کشمیر سمبت ۱۸۹ - Zarb Kashmīr sambat 18[illegible]89	
	Rx. A leaf. فلوس نانک شاهی - Falus Nanak shahī	R.S.
130	Two leaves. فلوس کشمیر ۱۸۹۱ - Falus Kashmīr 1891	
	Rx. یافت از نانک گورو ... - Yāft Nanak Guru	R.S.
	being a portion of the Sikh couplet	
	دیگ تیغ و فتح و نصرت بیدرنگ	
	یافت از نانک گورو گوبند سنگه -	
	Deg, teg, fath nasrat ī be darang	
	Yaft az Nanak Guru Gobind Singh. -	
	Abundance, the sword, victory and help without delay,	
	Guru Gobind Singh obtained from Nanak. (Dr Codrington	
131	A flower between two swords. Rx. नानक Nānak) रस Kasa	Rod.
132	Three leaves. کشمیر = Kashmīr	
	Rx. فلوس اکال گوبند (فلو) - Falus akal Gobind.	B.M.
	(A doubtful reading.)	
133	In centre ۱۸۹۳=1893. Around ज़रब Zarb रसमर Kasamra	
	va सम Sam - Zarb Kashmīr sambat 1893	
	Rx. A leaf. Inscription around ?	B.M.


121
120
122
123
118
125
115
124
175
126
127
113
128
256
129
116
131
130
180
132
133
151

134	A flower. Inscription not clear, possibly "Sri Gada dharji saha". سري گدادهر جي سها.	
	Rx. ਜਰਬ Jarb ਕਸਮੀਰ Kasamīra	R.S.
135	Sword & necklace. ١٨٩٤ ضرب كشمير - Zarb Kashmīr 1894	
	Rx. Two sprays. فلوس يك شاهي - Falus ek shahi"	R.S
136	Sword & necklace. Zarb Kashmīr.	
	Rx. A star. Nanak jī sahai. ਨਾਨਕ ਜੀ ਸਹਾ	WHY.
137	A leaf. ١٨٩٥ ضرب كشمير - Zarb Kashmir 1895.	
	A hoop or necklace. گورو = Guru	R.S

KURRUN SINGH. S.1896-1897

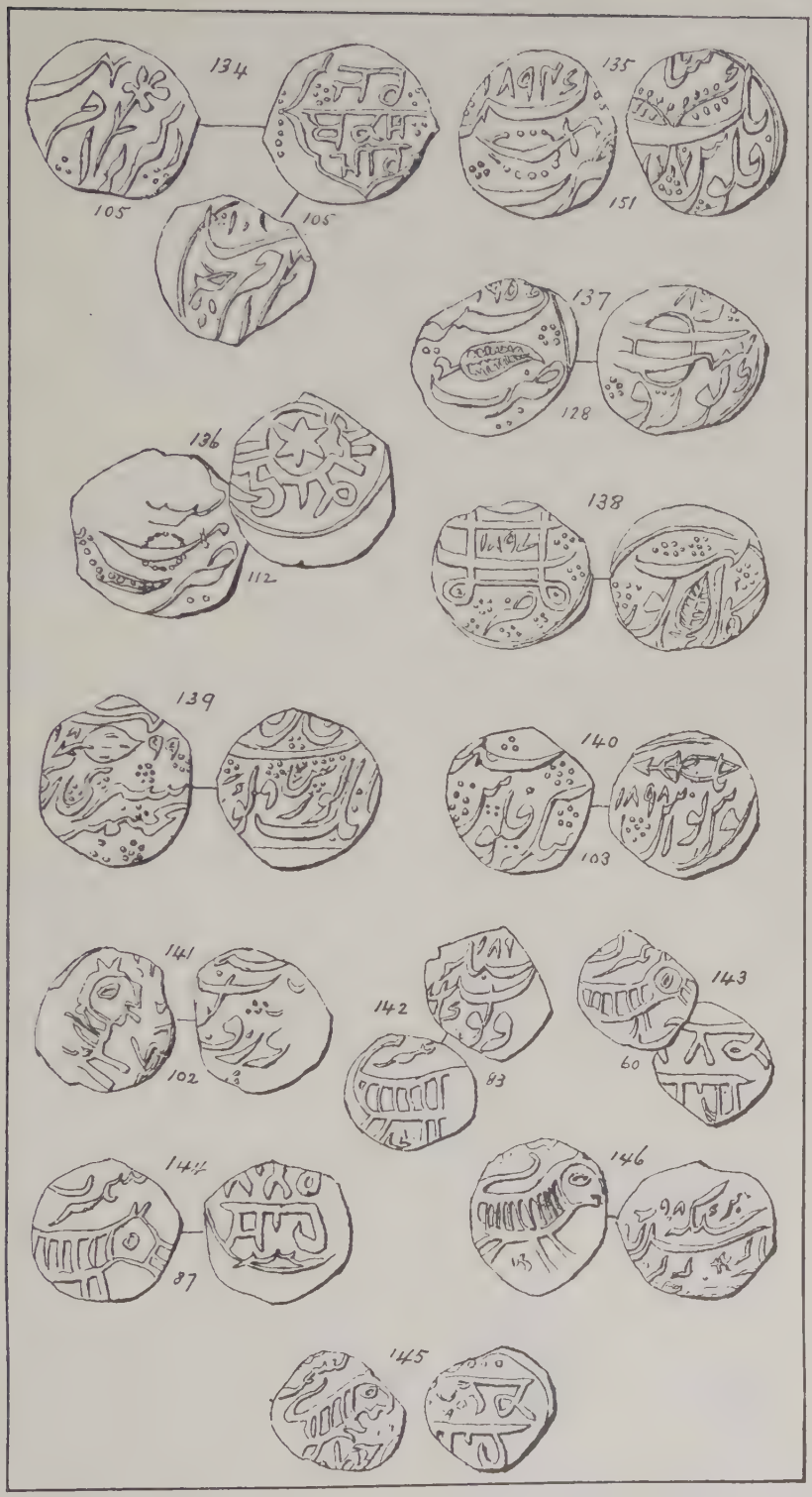
138	١٨٩٧ ضرب كشمير - Zarb Kashmīr 1897.	
	Rx. A leaf. ? اكال گورو تخت - Akāl guru takht.	B.M

SHER SINGH. S.1897-1900

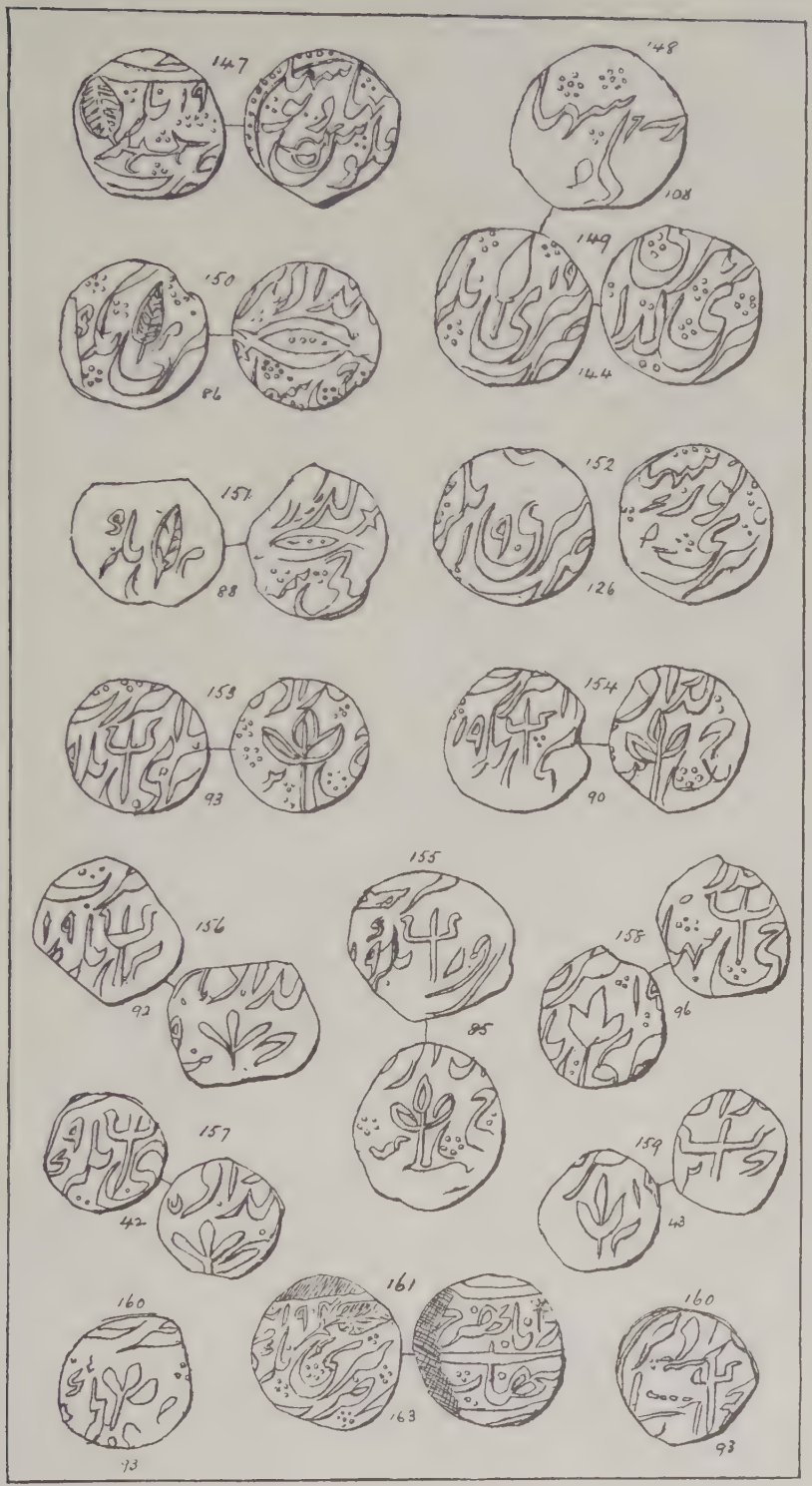
139	A leaf. ١٨٩٩ كشمير سري اكال تخت - Kashmir sri akal takht 1899	
	Rx. - - - - - نانك گورو گوبند - Nanak Guru Gobind - - - -	Rod
140	سكه فلوس كشمير - Sikka falus Kashmīr	
	Rx. Bow & arrow. ١٨٩٨ فلوس ميمنت مانس - Falus maimanat manus 1898.	R.S.
141	Lion or tiger. خطه كشمير - Khitta Kashmīr	
	گورو گوبند سنگه - Guru Gobind singh.	R.S
142	As last with date ١٨٩٧ = 1897	R.S
143	Lion & Khitta Kashmīr, (ਬਾਬਾ Baba) ਨਾਨਕ Nanak (ਜੀ jī) ਸਹਾ sahai	R.S.
144	As last.	R.S.

(On 142-3-4, the Persian inscription has been read سري نگر - Srinagar & بكهر Bukhar. 145 is however definite.)

145	"Khitta Kashmīr" = خطه كشمير Rx: as 143	B.M.
146	Lion. Rx Remains of (١٨)٩٨ گورو گوبند سنگه - Guru Gobind Singh 1898.	B.M.

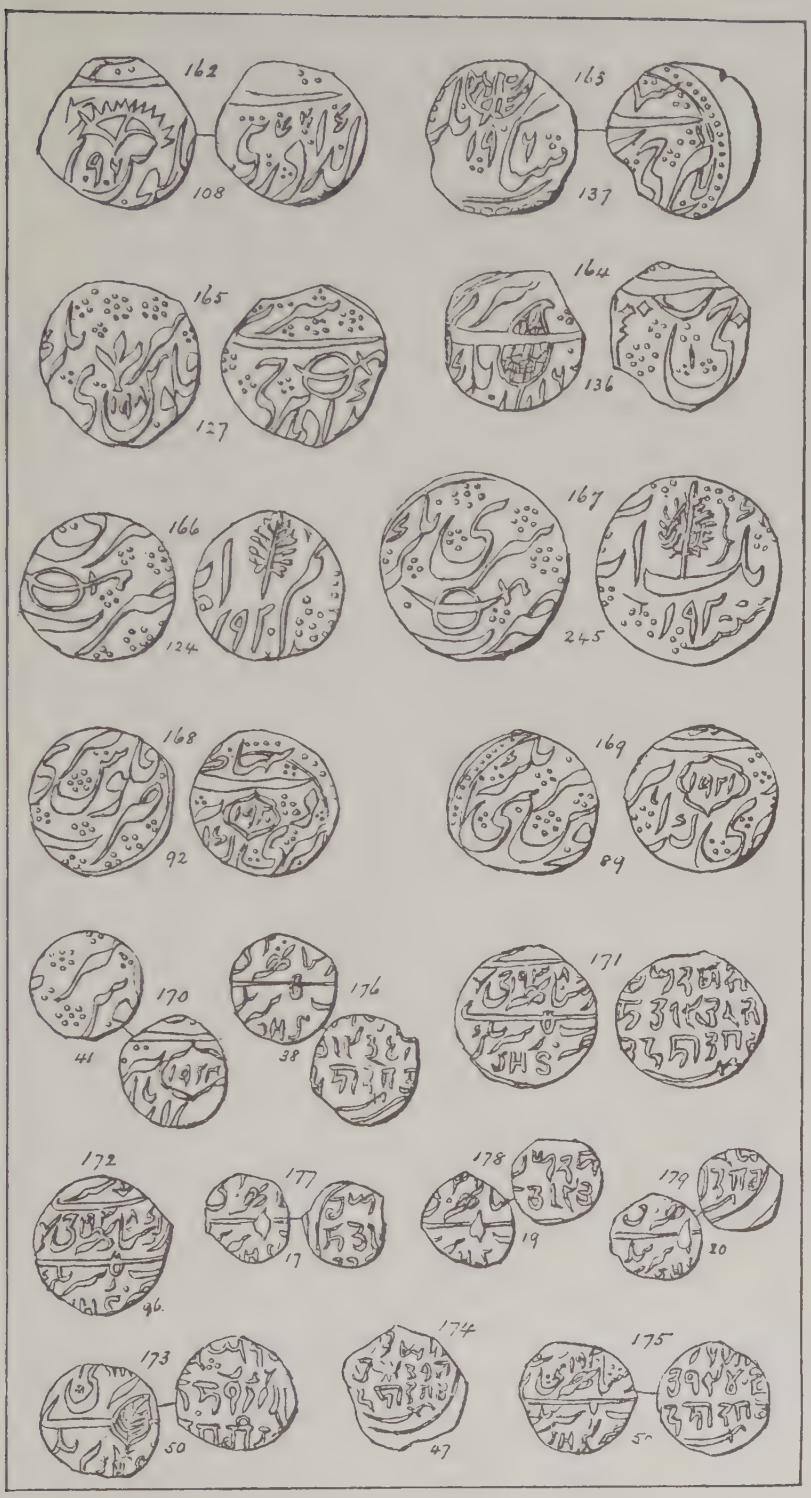

134
105
105
135
151
137
128
136
112
138
139
140
103
141
102
142
83
143
60
144
87
146
145

	DULIP SINGH S. 1900 - 1904.	
147	A leaf. ضرب سری نگر ۱۹ (سر$) = Zarb Srīnagar 1900	
	Rx Sword & necklet? فلوس مہادیو سہا = Falus Maha-deva saha	B.M.
148	A leaf. ضرب سری نگر ۱۹ = Zarb Srīnagar 1900	R.S.
149	Rx سری گدادھرجی سہا = Srī Gadādharjī saha	DFH
150	A leaf سری نگر = Srīnagar	WHV
151	Two swords. Srī Gadādharjī saha	R.S.
152	Without leaf. "Zarb Srīnagar 19(00)"	
	Rx Double struck. "Srī Gadādharjī saha" on "Mahadeva saha"	R.S.
153	Trident. "Zarb Srīnagar 1901"?	
	Rx Or flower. "Srī Gadādharjī saha"	WHV
154	As last.	WHV
155	As last. "Zarb Srīnagar 190(1)	
	Rx as last. (These coins are frequently double struck)	R.S.
156	As last.	
	Rx. a different flower & dated 1(19	WHV
157	As last, but half the size	R.S.
158	Flower on obverse "Zarb Srīnagar 19(01?)"	
	Rx. A trident. Gadadharjī saha	WHV.
159	Half size similar	WHV
160	As 158 but double-struck.	R.S.
	DOGHRA RULERS OF JAMU.	
	GULAB SINGH. S. 1904 - 1914.	
161	A leaf. ضرب سری نگر ۱۹۰۴ = Zarb Srīnagar 1904	
	Rx. Read from top. سری رگوناتھ جی سہائے = Srī Ragunāth jī sahāi	JSB

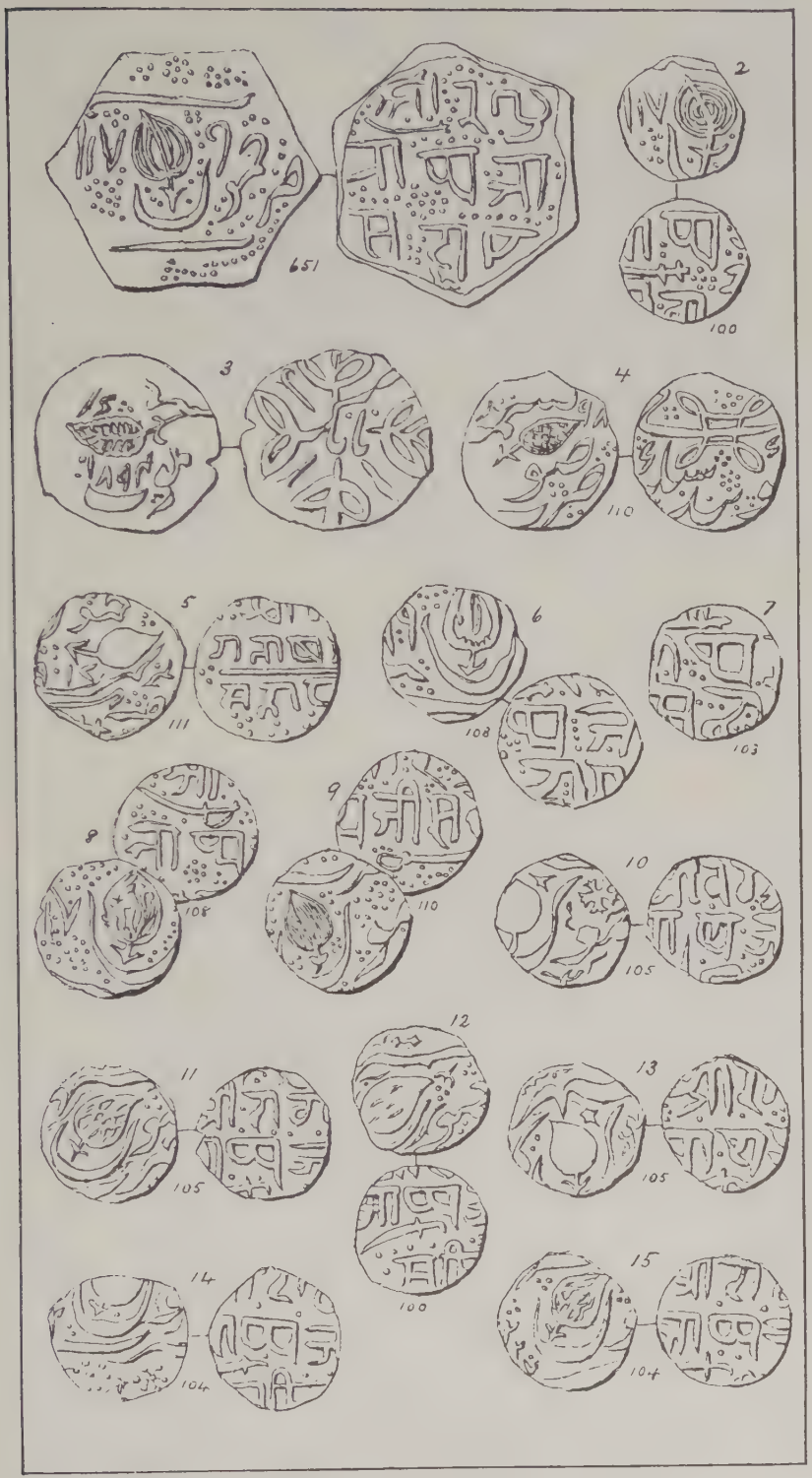

147
148
108
149
144
150
96
151
88
152
126
153
93
154
90
155
85
156
92
157
42
158
96
159
43
160
73
161
163
160
93

162	۱۹۰۶ فلوس = Falus 1906 Rx. Gadādharjī	
	A double-struck coin shewing part of another design	R.S.
163	A leaf. ۱۹۰۶ (سری) نگر سکہ = Sikka Srīnagar 1906	
	Rx. Parts of "Gadādharjī saha" = گدادھرجی سہا	R.S.
164	Shews other parts of the same coin	R.S.
165	A flower. ۱۹۰۸ فلوس سری نگر = Falus Srinagar 1908.	
	Rx. Sword & necklet. Srī Gadādharjī = سری گدادھرجی	R.S.
	RANBIR SINGH. S. 1914-1942.	
166	½ Āna. Sword & necklet. ضرب سرنگر = Zarb Srīnagar.	
	Rx. A leaf. ۱۹۲۰ نیم آنہ = Nīm āna 1920.	D.F.H
167	1 āna. Sword & necklet. "Zarb Srīnagar"	
	Rx. A leaf. ۱۹۲۰ یک آنہ = Ek āna 1920	R.S.
168	ضرب فلوس سری نگر = Zarb falus Srīnagar.	
	Rx. ۱۹۲۰ سری گدادھرجی سہا = Srī Gadadharjī saha 1920.	D.F.H.
169	Another shewing other parts of the same coin. 1921.	D.F.H
170	½ value. same type dated 1924.	R.S.
171	J.H.S.* = Jamu Hari Singh ? (Struck from the same	B.M.
172	die as the Hari Singhi rupī ?)	D.F.H.
	Reading from top. "Srī Ragunātha jī Saha Zarb Srinagar 1938" = ۱۹۳۸ سری رگوناتھ جی سہا ضرب سری نگر	
	Rx. Portions of ragh na tha, jī, da na ?), 1938, jaraba, Srī ?), nagara, = "Raghunatha jī (saha ?) 1938 jaraba Srīnagar" in Tākarī characters. Sword below	
173-4	¼ Kham paissa. shewing portions of the same reading.	R.S.
175	do do dated ۱۹۴۰, ۱۹۴۰, = 1940.	D.F.H.
176	do do " ۱۹۳۶ = 1936	R.S.
177	¼ Kham paissa. shewing portions of the same reading as 171.	D.F.H.
178	another dated ۱۹۳- = 193x.	D.F.H.
179	another.	D.F.H.

* Some think these are the initial letters of the Christian symbol "Jesus hominum salvator" = Saviour of men.


162
108
163
137
165
127
164
136
166
124
167
245
168
92
169
89
170
41
176
38
171
172
46
177
17
178
19
179
20
173
50
174
47
175
50

	GULAB SINGH. S. 1879 - 1903.	
1	A leaf. ۱۸۷۹ ضرب جمون سنت • Zarb Jamūn sanat 1879.	
	R. A sword. श्री Śrī रगुनाथ Raghunāth जी jī सहाय Sahā	
	This fine piece is I believe an impression of the die from which No. 2 or similar coins may have been struck. It must however be acknowledged that its worn appearance would lead one to think it had been in circulation	B.M.
2	Same type as last.	D.F.H.
3	A leaf. ۱۸۹۴ لشمیر جمون • Jamun ... Kashmīr 1894	
	R. In the centre of four flowers نانک • Nanak.	B.M.
4	A leaf. ۹۸ ضرب جمون لشمیر • Zarb Jamun Kashmīr 1897	
	R. ✠ گوبند سنگ ے • Gōbind singh ... ī	W.H.Y.
	RANBIR SINGH. S. 1914 - 1942	
5	A leaf. ۱۹۱۸ ضرب جمون سمبت • Zarb Jamūn sambat 1917	W.H.Y.
	R. Śrī Raghūnath jī sahāī	
6	Type of No. 1 but dated ۱۹. = 1919?	D.F.H.
7	do different part of die	W.H.Y.
8	do date ۱۷. = 1917?	D.F.H.
9	do sword handle to left	D.F.H.
10	do ✠ on obverse	D.F.H.
11	do but better workmanship? Kashmīr above	D.F.H.
12	do do do	D.F.H.
13	do do do	D.F.H.
14	do ✠ on obverse.	W.H.Y.
15	do Ob. has date ۲۲۷ = 1227 (A.H.?)	W.H.Y.
	If correct the samvat date would be therefore 1869 = (A.D. 1812) and an impossible one for Gulab or Ranbir.	


651
2
100
3
4
110
5
111
6
108
7
103
8
105
9
110
10
105
11
105
12
100
13
105
14
104
15
104

16	As no1. Zarb Jāmun. Rx Śrī Ragunath jī sahāi.	WHY.
17	do do do	R.S.
18	A leaf. ۱۹۳۰ جون سنبت ضرب - Zarb Jamun sambat 1930. Rx. In Dōgrī Ṭākarī characters the meaning of which is not at present very clear ३। ३ १ ३ ७।७ perhaps "Jamun zaraba" and date. ۱ ۸ - 19xx. A sword beneath inscription.	B.M.
19.20	As last but dated १९२७, १९३७ - 1937.	V.H
21	Another uncertain date.	V.
22	do	H.
23	Another dated ?۲۸ - /1914 8.	H.

LADAKH.

RANBIR SINGH S. 1914 - 1942.

1	From top - سری گداد هرجی مهای ضرب ۱۹۲۴ لداخ قلمرو جمون - Śrī Gadadhar jī sahāi zarb 1924 Ladakh kalam rao Jamun. - Ladakh in the empire of Jamu. Rx. श्री गजाधर Śrī Gajadhar जी jī सहा saha जर बि - jarbi ल दा खा Ladakha क ल म kalam र व rao ज म Jam	DFH
2	As last. Completes upper part of legend.	WHY
3	do dated 1926	DFH
4	Another with larger type on Rx. dated 1927.	"


16
102
18
17
107
19
49
48
20
48
22
42
21
42
23
49


1
93
2
96
3
86
4
85

HISTORY of PATIALA.

The ruling families of Patiala, Jhind and Nabha have one common ancestor in Phul a chaudari. The rajas of Jhind and Nabha are descendents of his first son Tiloka whilst the Maharaja of Patiala is descended from Rama the second son. All are Sikhs of the Sidhu Jat tribe. Ala Singh son of Rama defeated Saiyid Asad Ali in the battle of Barnala and over the Bhatis he was also victorious. He built the fortress of Patiala. In 1762 Ala Singh was defeated by Ahmad Shah Durrani but after his submission received into favour and given the title of Raja. On the Emperor's departure Ala put himself at the head of his Sikhs, boldly attacked the Afghan governor of Sirhind whom he killed, and compelled the population to remove to Patiala. On his death in 1765 his son Amar Singh succeeded largely increasing the power of the state during his reign. In the latter part of the 18th cent^y the famous adventurer George Thomas caused Patiala much trouble, but at last the Sikhs with the aid of Perron, the French general, were able to drive him off. In 1807-8 an appeal was made to Britain for protection against Ranjit Singh and in 1809 a treaty was made in which Ranjit Singh engaged to give up all claim to the Cis-Sutlej states. Karam Singh who succeeded in 1813 assisted the English in their war with the Ghurkhas of Nipal. On the death of Karam in 1845 his son Narendra came to the throne and when war broke out with the Sikhs took his stand by the side of Britain as was also the case in the Mutiny of 1857. Mahendra who succeeded his father in 1862 proved an enlightened ruler and benefactor to his people, a proud distinction shared by his son Rajendra succeeding in 1876, and grandson Bhupendra the present Maharaja. Of the two cities Karnul and Sirhind whose coins are illustrated nothing much is known to history. They are both within the borders of the state and that they were

important places is evident from the fact that coins in large numbers were struck there, Karnal being especially prolific.

RULERS of PATIALA.

Raja Ala Singh	A.D. 1729		Maharaja Mahendra Singh		1862
" Amar Singh		1765	" Rajendra	"	1876
Maharaja Sahib Singh		1781	" Bhupendra		1900
" Karam	"	1813			
" Narendra	"	1845			

HISTORY of SIRMUR.

Sirmur, which means a crowned head, was the residence of the ancient Rājās who reigned before the present dynasty. The first of the reigning line was Agar Sen Rawal of the Jeysalmir family. He was in the neighbourhood on a pilgrimage to the Ganges in 1095, when the last of the ancient Rājās was accidentally drowned in a flood and Agar was placed on the vacant throne. His descendents reigned till 1803, when the Ghurkas of Nipal conquered Sirmur and retained possession until defeated by the English in 1815. They reinstated Karam Prakash the Rajput Rajā to his dominions but deposed him later on account of imbecility and conferred the Kingdom on his son Fath Prakash. He was succeeded by his son Raghbir who died in 1857. His immediate successor, his son Shamsher Prakash loyally assisted the British the same year in the Muting. The present ruler Amar Prakash came to the throne in 1911.

RULERS of SIRMUR.

Agar Sen Rawal	A.D. 1095	Fath Prakash		1815
Descendants reign till conquest		Raghbir Prakash		
by GHURKAS	1803	Shamsher Prakash		1857
Karam Prakash (restored)	1815	Bikram Prakash		1898
		Amar Prakash	1911.	

NARNUL.

SHER SHAH A.H. 946 - 952

1	ضرب نارنول شیر شاہ سلطان. Zarb Narnul Shēr Shah sultan Margins. Bottom. خلد الله. Khalad Allah. Left. ملکه. milkah Top. ابو المظفر. abu al muzaffar. Right. وسلطانة. wa sultanat Rx. فی عهد الامیر الحامی. Fi ahad al amīr al hāmī Margins. Bottom. الدین. al dīn. Left. الدیان. al dīyan Top. العادل. al adl. Right. ٩٤٥ . 950	DFH
2	As last but dated ٩٤١ = 951	DFH

AKBAR A.H. 963 - 1014

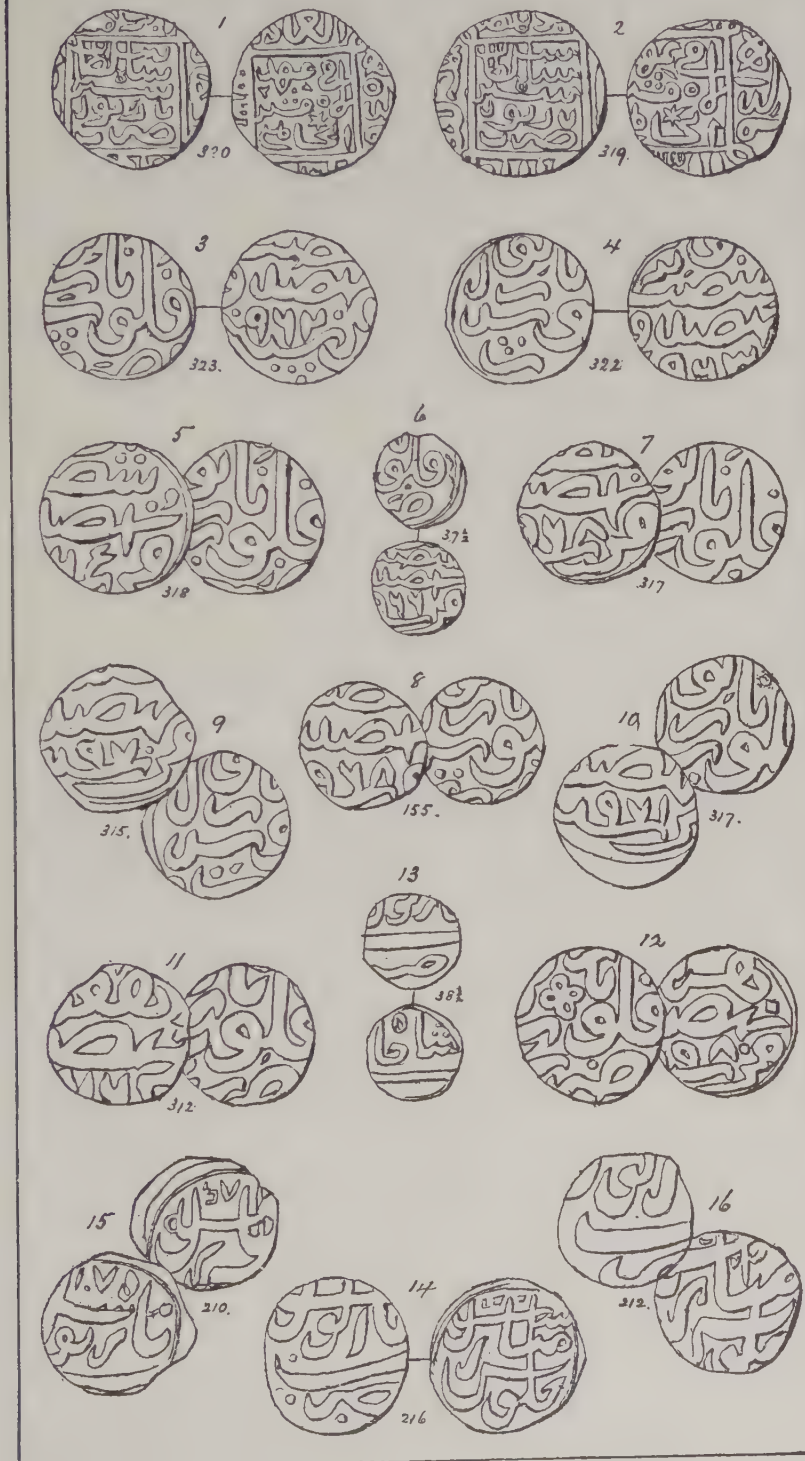
3	ضرب فلوس نارنول. Zarb fulus Narnul. Rx. Fi sanat 962 nuhsad wa shasht (wa do) = فی سنة نهصد و سصت (و د و)	DFH
4	Zarb fulus Narnul. Rx. 963. Nuhsad wa shasht wa si . ٩٦٣	DFH
5	do Rx. 964. Nuhsad wa shasht (wa chahr چهر)	DFH
6	½ dam. Ob. as last Rx 966. Fi sanat nuhsad wa shasht - - - -	DFH
7	Zarb fulus Narnul. Rx 968. Fi sanat nuhsad wa shasht	DFH
8	½ dam. As last.	DFH
9	Another dam as No 7. but dated 970 = ٩٧٠	DFH
10	do do 971 = ٩٧١	DFH
11	Another Rx Fi sanat nuhsad wa haft (wa shash) 976. = فی سنة ٩٧٦ نهصد و هفتاد (و شش)	DFH
12	Another with ❀ and date. Fi sanat 980 nuhsad wa hashtad فی سنة ٩٨٠ نهصد و هشتاد	BM

SHAH JAHAN. A.H. 1037 - 1068

13	ضرب نارنول. Zarb Narnul. Rx. شاه جهانی. Shāh Jahānī	Rod

AURUNGZEBE ʿALAMGĪR A.H. 1068 - 1118.

14	ضرب نارنول سنة . . . Zarb Narnul sanat. . . . Rx . . . . سنة مبارک جلوس. Sanat mubarak jalus. .	DFH
15	Zarb Narnul sanat 1075 = ١٠٧٥ Rx Sanat mubarak jalus 7 = ٧. Year 7 of happy accession	DFH
16	Another without either of the dates.	DFH


1
320
2
319
3
323.
4
322
5
318
6
37½
7
317
8
155.
9
315.
10
317.
11
312.
12
13
38½
15
210.
16
312.
14
216

SIRHIND. AKBAR A.H. 963 - 1014.

17 ضرب بلدة سرهند - Zarb baldat Sirhind - Struck in the town of Sirhind

في التاريخ سنة نهصد هشتاد --- ٩٨٧ - Fi al tarikh sanat nuhsad hashtad --- 987. - In the time & year L.M.

18 Zarb Sirhind. Rx. سنة ٩٨٧ نهصد هفت (او) هشتاد - Sanat 987 nuhsad wa hashtad wa haft. O.

19 Zarb Sirhind. Rx. سنة ٤١ الهي - Sanat ilahi 41. O.

SIRMUR (STATE) NAHAN. (CAPITAL.)

GĪRVĀNA YUDDHA (Maharaja of NIPAL) A.H. 1214 - 32.

1 ضرب ناهن ١٢٢٧ ميمنت (مانوس) جلوس - Jalus maimanat mānus zarb Nahan 1227.

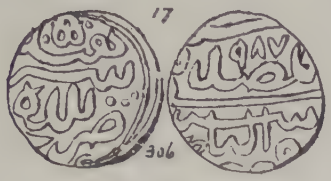
Rx. ملزم بهادر شاه مهاراجه گيربان جوده ي --- Mulzim Baha dur Shah, Maharaja Girban Judha ī - - - - R.I.

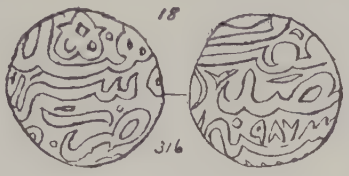
2 ½ size, otherwise as last. R.I.

FATH PRAKASH.

3 Bow and arrow. Zarb Nahan 1877 (= A.H. 1835.)

جلوس -- مهاراجه فتح ي بهادر - Jalus -- Maharaja Fath ī bahadur. - Year -- Maharaja Fath ī bahadur R.I.


17
306


18
316


9
320


1
262


2
130


3

Abubekr Shah 160
Additions to Dehli 192
Ahmad Shah Durrani 138, 194, 212, 208, 238
Ahmad Shah (Mughal) 236
Aibak 140
Akbar 138, 182, 200, 202, 206, 216 234 258 260
" (additions to) 192
Akbar's camp coins 276
Akbar's miscellaneous issues 186
Akbar coins (Persian months) 138 182
Akbar's tanka currency 184
'Ala al din Masaud 144
'Ala al din Muhammad II 148
'Alamgir II 188, 198, 204
'Alam I Bahadur, 188
'Alam Shah (Sayyid) 166
Alphabets
Gurmukhi 125
Takari 226
Allamsh 142, 206
Amir Khan Ali Shah 230
Amritsar 126, 134
Anonymous (Allamsh) 142
Aram Shah? 142
Aurungzeb Alamgir I 188 204, 206, 258
Ajak Banaras 138
Ayub Shah Ghazi 212, 242

Babar? 168
Bahawal I & II 220
Bahawalpur 220
Bahawalpur rulers 218
Bahlol Shah 166
Bahram Shah 144
Balban (Ghiyas al din) 146
Baluchistan coins 222
" history 218
" rulers 224
Barakzai coins (Peshawar) 214
Bela (Beylah) 222
Bhakhar (Bukkur) 138

Chamba coins 226
" history 225
" rulers 226
Charhat Singh 225
Chhachrauli 138
Chilal 152
Coins of Durrani Kings 138 194, 208, 220, 238
Coins of Sultans of Dehli 140
Couplet of Farruksiyar 198
" Shah 'Alam II 190
" unknown ruler 168

Dadar (Dadri?) 194

Dehli as Shahjahanabad 188
Dehli (Mughal coins) 182
" Sultans " 140
" Suri " 170
Dera Ghazi Khan 134
Derajat 194
Devaki 130
Dogri-Takari alphabet 226
Dulip Singh 132, 248
Durrani coins 138, 194, 208 220, 238

Farrukhnagar 198
Farrukhsiyar 198
Fath Khan and Firoz III 158
" (Bahawalpur) 220
" (Dera) 196
Fath Prakash 260
Fath Shah (Kashmir) 232
Firoz Shah I 144
" " II (Jalal al din) 146
" " III 156
" " " & Fath 158
" " " & Zafar 158
Forced token currency of Muh^d bin Tughlak 152

Ghaznavid Kings (Lahore) 200
Ghiyas al din Balban 146
" " Tughlak 150
Girvana Yuddha 260
Governors of Kashmir 229
Gulab Singh 248, 252
Gurmukhi alphabet 125

Hafizabad 198
Haidar Shah 230
Hasan Shah 232
Hissar 198
History of Bahawalpur 218
" Baluchistan 218
" Chamba 225
" Kashmir 227
" Patiala 256
" Sirmur 257
the Panjab 124
Humayun 170, 202
Husain Shah 234

Ibrahim Shah bin Sikandr 168
" " (Kashmir) 232
" " Rukn al din 146
" " Suri 180
In memory of Tughlak 150
Islam Shah 174, 206, 232
Ismail Shah (Kashmir) 234

Jahangir 186
Jalal al din Firoz II 146
Jalalpur 200
Jamu 252
Janda Singh 208

Kaikubad, Muizz al din 146
Kaithal 200
Kalanaur 200

Kalat coins 222
" rulers 224
Kani and multiples 156
Kashmir coins 230
" Durrani Kings 229
" (History of) 227
" Sikh rulers 229
" Sultans 228
Khalifa al Hakim II 164
" al Mustakfi 154
Khanpur (Bahawalpur) 220
Khans of Kalat 232
Khusru Malik 200
" (Nasir al din) 150
Kurruk Singh 246
Kutb al din Aibak 140
" " Mubarak I 148

Ladak coins 254
Lahore coins 200
Ludhana (Ludhiana?) 206

Maharajas of Jamu and Kashmir 229
Mahmud bin Muhammad bin Sam 140
Mahmud Khan Kalat 222
" Nasir al din 146
" Shah II (Dekli) 164
" " (Durrani) 210, 212, 240
" " Shams al din 149
" " (Mir Hasan) 194
Malik Bhhaja 192
Malot 206
Masaud Shah 144
Mir Hasan Khan 194
Mubarak I (Kutb al din) 148
" II 164
Mughal Emperors (coins) 182
" ruler (Humayun) 170
" rulers of Kashmir 234
Muhammad Adil 178
" Akbar II, 212, 190.
" Azim Khan? 242
" V bin Farid 166
" IV bin Firoz 162
" bin Sam 140
" III bin Tughlak 150
" " (additions) 192
" Shah II, Ala al din 148
" " (Kashmir) 232
" " (Mughal) 138, 188, 208, 236
" Yusuf Shah 234
Muizz al din Bahram 144
" " Kaikubad 146
" " Muh^d bin Sam 140
Multan 206
" coins with lily 134
Muzaffargarh 212

Nadir Shah 138, 212
Nanak Shahi 134
Narnol 258

Nasir al din Khusru 150
" Mahmud 146
Nasrat Shah 164
Nawabs of Bahawalpur 218
Nazar Shah 232
Nisfi 186
Nur al din 240

Omar (Shihab al din) 148

Panjab (The) 126
Patiala coins 258
" history 256
" rulers 257
Persian months on coins 182
Peshawar 212
Rajas of Chamba 226
Ranbir Singh 250, 252, 254
Ranjit Singh 126, 196, 204, 242
Rajuja 144
Rukn al din Firoz I 144
" " Ibrahim 146
Rulers of Bahawalpur 218
" Baluchistan 224
" Chamba 226
" Kashmir 228
" Patiala 257
" Sirmur 257
Sadik Mahmud I & II 220
Shah Alam II 138, 188, 190
192, 194, 198
couplet 190
Shah Jahan 186, 238
Shahjahanabad 188
Shams al din Altamsh, 142, 206
" " Mahmud 149
Shihab al din Omar 148
Shergarh 'urf Dehli 172
Sher Shah 170, 198, 206, 258
Sher Singh 246
Shuja al Mulk 138, 194, 210, 238
Sikandar (Kashmir) 230
" Shah I 164
" " II (Lodi) 166
" " (Suri) 180
Sikh coins of Amritsar 126
" " Derajat 196
" " Lahore 204
" " Multan 208, 210
" " Peshawar 214
" " undetermined 134
" couplet 126, 204
" Maharajas 229
Sirhind 260
Sirmur 260
" rulers 257
Sultans of Dehli (coins of) 140
" Kashmir 228
Suri coins (Dehli) 170

Taimur 138, 194, 208, 212, 238
Taj al din Yalduz 140
Takari alphabet 226
Tanka and subdivisions 184
Tughlak I (Ghiyas al din) 150
Shah II 160

Unknown ruler (Babet ?) 168
. . (Kashmir) 234
Urdu Jafar Karin 216
'Urf Dehli' 172. 174

Yalduz 140

Jafar and Firoz III 158
Jain al Abidin 230
Jaman Shah (Durrani)
138, 194, 208 238

Robert Stockwell Ltd. London